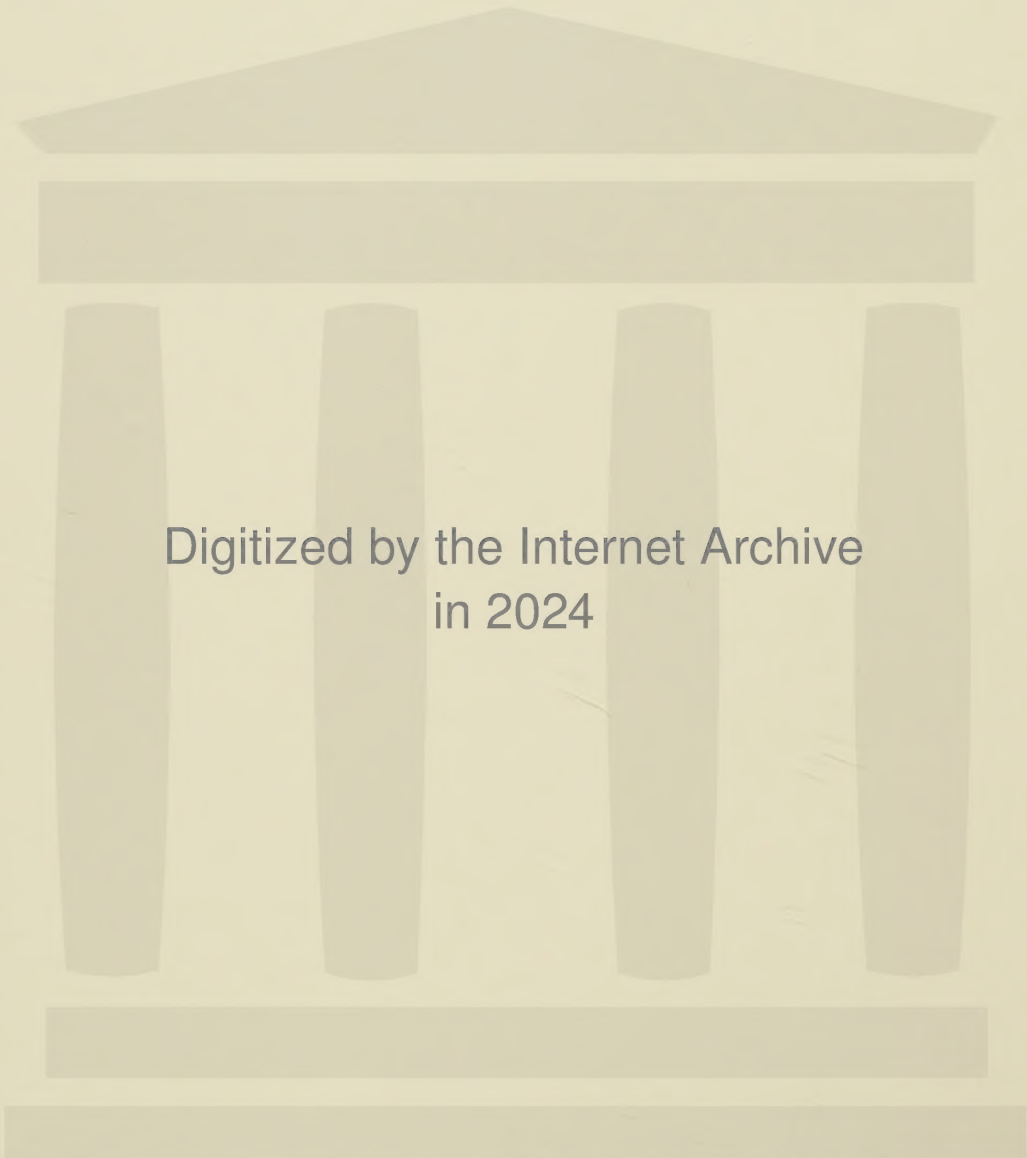
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HISTORY

STARK COUNTY,

OHIO.

HISTORY

OF

STARK COUNTY,

WITH AN OUTLINE SKETCH OF

OHIO.

EDITED BY WILLIAM HENRY PERRIN.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
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PREFACE.

OUR history of Stark County, after months of arduous toil, is now completed. Every important field of research has been minutely scanned by those engaged in its preparation; no subject of universal public value has been omitted, save where protracted effort failed to secure trustworthy results. The necessarily limited nature of the work, the impossibility of ingrafting upon its pages the vast fund of the county's historic information, and the proper omission of many valueless details and events, have compelled the publishers to be brief on all subjects presented. Fully aware of our inability to furnish a perfect history from meager public documents, inaccurate private correspondence and numberless conflicting traditions, we make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. Through the courtesy and the generous assistance met with everywhere, we have been enabled to rescue from oblivion the greater portion of important events that have transpired in Stark County in past years. We feel assured that all thoughtful people in the county, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of the undertaking, and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

It will be observed that a dry statement of fact has been avoided; and that the rich romance of border incident has been woven in with statistical details, thus forming an attractive and graphic narrative, and lending beauty to the mechanical execution of the volume, and additional value to it as a work for perusal. We claim superior excellence in our manner of collecting material; in the division of the subject matter into distinct and appropriate chapters; in giving a separate chapter to every town, township and important subject, and in the systematic arrangement of the individual chapters. While we acknowledge the existence of unavoidable errors, we claim to have prepared a work fully up to the standard of our promises, and as accurate and comprehensive as could be expected under the circumstances.

AUGUST, 1881. THE PUBLISHERS.



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HISTORY OF OHIO.

BY A. A. GRAHAM.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY — TOPOGRAPHY — GEOLOGY — PRIMITIVE — RACES — ANTIQUITIES — INDIAN TRIBES.

THE present State of Ohio, comprising an extent of country 210 miles north and south, 220 miles east and west, in length and breadth—25,576,969 acres—is a part of the Old Northwest Territory. This Territory embraced all of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and so much of Minnesota as lies east of the Mississippi River. It became a corporate existence soon after the formation of the Virginia Colony, and when that colony took on the dignity of State government it became a county thereof, whose exact outline was unknown. The county embraced in its limits more territory than is comprised in all the New England and Middle States, and was the largest county ever known in the United States. It is watered by the finest system of rivers on the globe; while its inland seas are without a parallel. Its entire southern boundary is traversed by the beautiful Ohio, its western by the majestic Mississippi, and its northern and a part of its eastern are bounded by the fresh-water lakes, whose clear waters preserve an even temperature over its entire surface. Into these reservoirs of commerce flow innumerable streams of limpid water, which come from glen and dale, from mountain and valley, from forest and prairie—all avenues of health, commerce and prosperity. Ohio is in the best part of this territory—south of its river are tropical heats; north of Lake Erie are polar snows and a polar climate.

The territory comprised in Ohio has always remained the same. Ohio's history differs somewhat from other States, in that it was never under Territorial government. When it was created, it was made a State, and did not pass through the stage incident to the most of other States, *i. e.*, exist as a Territory before being advanced to the powers of a State. Such was not the case with the other States of the West; all were Territories, with Territorial forms of government, ere they became States.

Ohio's boundaries are, on the north, Lake Erie, and Michigan; on the west, Indiana; on the south, the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky; and, on the east, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is situated between 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude; and 80° 30′ and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 210 miles; the extreme width, from east to west, 220 miles. Were this an exact outline, the area of the State would be 46,200 square miles, or 29,568,000 acres; as the outlines of the State are, however, rather irregular, the area is estimated at 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. In the last census—1870—the total number of acres in Ohio is given as 21,712,420, of which 14,469,132 acres are improved, and 6,883,575 acres are woodland. By the last statistical report of the State Auditor, 20,965,371¾ acres are reported as taxable lands. This omits many acres untaxable for various reasons, which would make the estimate, 25,576,960, nearly correct.

The face of the country, in Ohio, taken as a whole, presents the appearance of an extensive monotonous plain. It is moderately undulating but not mountainous, and is excavated in places by the streams coursing over its surface, whose waters have forced a way for themselves through cliffs of sandstone rock, leaving abutments of this material in bold outline. There are no mountain ranges, geological uplifts or peaks. A low ridge enters the State, near the northeast corner, and crosses it in a southwesterly direction, emerging near the intersection of the 40th degree of north latitude with

the western boundary of the State. This "divide" separates the lake and Ohio River waters, and maintains an elevation of a little more than thirteen hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The highest part is in Logan County, where the elevation is 1,550 feet.

North of this ridge the surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake, the inequalities of the surface being caused by the streams which empty into the lake. The central part of Ohio is almost, in general, a level plain, about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, slightly inclining southward. The Southern part of the State is rather hilly, the valleys growing deeper as they incline toward the great valley of the Ohio, which is several hundred feet below the general level of the State. In the southern counties, the surface is generally diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries, exercised through long periods of time. There are a few prairies, or plains, in the central and northwestern parts of the State, but over its greater portion originally existed immense growths of timber.

The "divide," or water-shed, referred to, between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio River, is less elevated in Ohio than in New York and Pennsylvania, though the difference is small. To a person passing over the State in a balloon, its surface presents an unvarying plain, while, to one sailing down the Ohio River, it appears mountainous. On this river are bluffs ranging from two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet in height. As one ascends the tributaries of the river, these bluffs diminish in height until they become gentle undulations, while toward the sources of the streams, in the central part of the State, the banks often become low and marshy.

The principal rivers are the Ohio, Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, on the southern slope, emptying into the Ohio; on the northern, the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron and Cuyahoga, emptying into Lake Erie, and, all but the first named, entirely in Ohio.

The Ohio, the chief river of the State, and from which it derives its name, with its tributaries, drains a country whose area is over two hundred thousand square miles in extent, and extending from the water-shed to Alabama. The river was first discovered by La Salle in 1669, and was by him navigated as far as the Falls, at Louisville, Ky. It is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, in Pennsylvania, whose waters unite at Pittsburgh. The entire length of the river, from its source to its mouth, is 950 miles, though by a straight line from Pittsburgh to Cairo, it is only 615 miles. Its current is very gentle, hardly three miles per hour, the descent being only five inches per mile. At high stages, the rate of the current increases, and at low stages decreases. Sometimes it is barely two miles per hour. The average range between high and low water mark is fifty feet, although several times the river has risen more than sixty feet above low water mark. At the lowest stage of the river, it is fordable many places between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The river abounds in islands, some of which are exceedingly fertile, and noted in the history of the West. Others, known as "tow-heads," are simply deposits of sand.

The Scioto is one of the largest inland streams in the State, and is one of the most beautiful rivers. It rises in Hardin County, flows southeasterly to Columbus, where it receives its largest affluent, the Olentangy or Whetstone, after which its direction is southerly until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. It flows through one of the richest valleys in the State, and has for its companion the Ohio and Erie Canal, for a distance of ninety miles. Its tributaries are, besides the Whetstone, the Darby, Walnut and Paint Creeks.

The Muskingum River is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Waldhoning Rivers, which rise in the northern part of the State and unite at Coshocton. From the junction, the river flows in a southeastern course about one hundred miles, through a rich and populous valley, to the Ohio, at Marietta, the oldest settlement in the State. At its outlet, the Muskingum is over two hundred yards wide. By improvements, it has been made navigable ninety-five miles above Marietta, as far as Dresden, where a side cut, three miles long, unites its waters with those of the Ohio Canal. All along this stream exist, in abundant profusion, the remains of an ancient civilization, whose history is lost in the twilight of antiquity. Extensive mounds, earthworks and various fortifications, are everywhere to be found, inclosing a mute history as silent as the race that dwelt here and left these traces of their existence. The same may be said of all the other valleys in Ohio.

The Miami River—the scenes of many exploits in pioneer days—rises in Hardin County, near the headwaters of the Scioto, and runs southwesterly, to the Ohio, passing Troy, Dayton and Hamilton. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through

a highly productive and populous valley, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. Its total length is about one hundred and fifty miles.

The Maumee is the largest river in the northern part of Ohio. It rises in Indiana and flows northeasterly, into Lake Erie. About eighty miles of its course are in Ohio. It is navigable as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from its mouth. The other rivers north of the divide are all small, rapid-running streams, affording a large amount of good water-power, much utilized by mills and manufactories.

A remarkable feature of the topography of Ohio is its almost total absence of natural lakes or ponds. A few very small ones are found near the water-shed, but all too small to be of any practical value save as watering-places for stock.

Lake Erie, which forms nearly all the northern boundary of the State, is next to the last or lowest of America's "inland seas." It is 290 miles long, and 57 miles wide at its greatest part. There are no islands, except in the shallow water at the west end, and very few bays. The greatest depth of the lake is off Long Point, where the water is 312 feet deep. The shores are principally drift-clay or hard-pan, upon which the waves are continually encroaching. At Cleveland, from the first survey, in 1796, to 1842, the encroachment was 218 feet along the entire city front. The entire coast is low, seldom rising above fifty feet at the water's edge.

Lake Erie, like the others, has a variable surface, rising and falling with the seasons, like great rivers, called the "annual fluctuation," and a general one, embracing a series of years, due to meteorological causes, known as the "secular fluctuation." Its lowest known level was in February, 1819, rising more or less each year, until June, 1838, in the extreme, to six feet eight inches.

Lake Erie has several excellent harbors in Ohio, among which are Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Port Clinton and Ashtabula. Valuable improvements have been made in some of these, at the expense of the General Government. In 1818, the first steamboat was launched on the lake. Owing to the Falls of Niagara, it could go no farther east than the outlet of Niagara River. Since then, however, the opening of the Welland Canal, in Canada, allows vessels drawing not more than ten feet of water to pass from one lake to the other, greatly facilitating navigation.

As early as 1836, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Dr. John Locke, Prof. J. H. Riddle and Mr. I. A. Lapham, were appointed a committee by the Legislature of Ohio to report the "best method of obtaining a complete geological survey of the State, and an estimate of the probable cost of the same." In the preparation of their report, Dr. Hildreth examined the coal-measures in the southeastern part of the State, Prof. Riddle and Mr. Lapham made examinations in the western and northern counties, while Dr. Locke devoted his attention to chemical analyses. These investigations resulted in the presentation of much valuable information concerning the mineral resources of the State and in a plan for a geological survey. In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee, the Legislature, in 1837, passed a bill appropriating $12,000 for the prosecution of the work during the next year. The Geological Corps appointed consisted of W. W. Mather, State Geologist, with Dr. Hildreth, Dr. Locke, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, J. W. Foster, Charles Whittlesey and Charles Briggs, Jr., Assistants. The results of the first year's work appeared in 1838, in an octavo volume of 134 pages, with contributions from Mather, Hildreth, Briggs, Kirtland and Whittlesey. In 1838, the Legislature ordered the continuance of the work, and, at the close of the year, a second report, of 286 pages, octavo, was issued, containing contributions from all the members of the survey.

Succeeding Legislatures failed to provide for a continuance of the work, and, save that done by private means, nothing was accomplished till 1869, when the Legislature again took up the work. In the interim, individual enterprise had done much. In 1841, Prof. James Hall passed through the State, and, by his indentification of several of the formations with those of New York, for the first time fixed their geological age. The next year, he issued the first map of the geology of the State, in common with the geological maps of all the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Similar maps were published by Sir Charles Lyell, in 1845; Prof. Edward Hitchcock, in 1853, and by J. Mareon, in 1856. The first individual map of the geology of Ohio was a very small one, published by Col. Whittlesey, in 1848, in Howe's History. In 1856, he published a larger map, and, in 1865, another was issued by Prof. Nelson Sayler. In 1867, Dr. J. S. Newberry published a geological map and sketch of Ohio in the Atlas of the State issued by H. S. Stebbins. Up to this time, the geological knowledge was very general in its character, and, consequently, erroneous in many of its details. Other States had been

accurately surveyed, yet Ohio remained a kind of *terra incognita*, of which the geology was less known than any part of the surrounding area.

In 1869, the Legislature appropriated, for a new survey, $13,900 for its support during one year, and appointed Dr. Newberry Chief Geologist; E. B. Andrews, Edward Orton and J. H. Klippart were appointed Assistants, and T. G. Wormley, Chemist. The result of the first year's work was a volume of 164 pages, octavo, published in 1870.

This report, accompanied by maps and charts, for the first time accurately defined the geological formations as to age and area. Evidence was given which set at rest questions of nearly thirty years' standing, and established the fact that Ohio includes nearly double the number of formations before supposed to exist. Since that date, the surveys have been regularly made. Each county is being surveyed by itself, and its formation accurately determined. Elsewhere in these pages, these results are given, and to them the reader is referred for the specific geology of the county. Only general results can be noted here.

On the general geological map of the State, are two sections of the State, taken at each northern and southern extremity. These show, with the map, the general outline of the geological features of Ohio, and are all that can be given here. Both sections show the general arrangements of the formation, and prove that they lie in sheets resting one upon another, but not horizontally, as a great arch traverses the State from Cincinnati to the lake shore, between Toledo and Sandusky. Along this line, which extends southward to Nashville, Tenn., all the rocks are raised in a ridge or fold, once a low mountain chain. In the lapse of ages, it has, however, been extensively worn away, and now, along a large part of its course, the strata which once arched over it are removed from its summit, and are found resting in regular order on either side, dipping away from its axis. Where the ridge was highest, the erosion has been greatest, that being the reason why the oldest rocks are exposed in the region about Cincinnati. By following the line of this great arch from Cincinnati northward, it will be seen that the Helderberg limestone (No. 4), midway of the State, is still unbroken, and stretches from side to side; while the Oriskany, the Corniferous, the Hamilton and the Huron formations, though generally removed from the crown of the arch, still remain over a limited area near Bellefontaine, where they form an island, which proves the former continuity of the strata which compose it.

On the east side of the great anticlinal axis, the rocks dip down into a basin, which, for several hundred miles north and south, occupies the interval between the Nashville and Cincinnati ridge and the first fold of the Alleghany Mountains. In this basin, all the strata form trough-like layers, their edges outcropping eastward on the flanks of the Alleghanies, and westward along the anticlinal axis. As they dip from this margin eastward toward the center of the trough, near its middle, on the eastern border of the State, the older rocks are deeply buried, and the surface is here underlaid by the highest and most recent of our rock formations, the coal measures. In the northwestern corner of the State, the strata dip northwest from the anticlinal and pass under the Michigan coal basin, precisely as the same formations east of the anticlinal dip beneath the Alleghany coal-field, of which Ohio's coal area forms a part.

The rocks underlying the State all belong to three of the great groups which geologists have termed "systems," namely, the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous. Each of these are again subdivided, for convenience, and numbered. Thus the Silurian system includes the Cincinnati group, the Medina and Clinton groups, the Niagara group, and the Salina and Water-Lime groups. The Devonian system includes the Oriskany sandstone, the Carboniferous limestone, the Hamilton group, the Huron shale and the Erie shales. The Carboniferous system includes the Waverly group, the Carboniferous Conglomerate, the Coal Measures and the Drift. This last includes the surface, and has been divided into six parts, numbering from the lowest, viz.: A glacialed surface, the Glacial Drift, the Erie Clays, the Forest Bed, the Iceberg Drift and the Terraces or Beaches, which mark intervals of stability in the gradual recession of the water surface to its present level.

"The history we may learn from these formations," says the geologist, "is something as follows:

"*First.* Subsequent to the Tertiary was a period of continual elevation, during which the topography of the country was much the same as now, the draining streams following the lines they now do, but cutting down their beds until they flowed sometimes two hundred feet lower than they do at present. In the latter part of this period of elevation, glaciers, descending from the Canadian

islands, excavated and occupied the valleys of the great lakes, and covered the lowlands down nearly to the Ohio.

"*Second.* By a depression of the land and elevation of temperature, the glaciers retreated northward, leaving, in the interior of the continent, a great basin of fresh water, in which the Erie clays were deposited.

"*Third.* This water was drained away until a broad land surface was exposed within the drift area. Upon this surface grew forests, largely of red and white cedar, inhabited by the elephant, mastodon, giant beaver and other large, now extinct, animals.

"*Fourth.* The submergence of this ancient land and the spreading over it, by iceberg agency, of gravel, sand and bowlders, distributed just as icebergs now spread their loads broadcast over the sea bottom on the banks of Newfoundland.

"*Fifth.* The gradual draining-off of the waters, leaving the land now as we find it, smoothly covered with all the layers of the drift, and well prepared for human occupation."

"In six days, the Lord made the heavens and the earth, and rested the seventh day," records the Scriptures, and, when all was done, He looked upon the work of His own hands and pronounced it "good." Surely none but a divine, omnipotent hand could have done all this, and none can study the "work of His hands" and not marvel at its completeness.

The ancient dwellers of the Mississippi Valley will always be a subject of great interest to the antiquarian. Who they were, and whence they came, are still unanswered questions, and may remain so for ages. All over this valley, and, in fact, in all parts of the New World, evidences of an ancient civilization exist, whose remains are now a wonder to all. The aboriginal races could throw no light on these questions. They had always seen the remains, and knew not whence they came. Explorations aid but little in the solution of the problem, and only conjecture can be entertained. The remains found in Ohio equal any in the Valley. Indeed, some of them are vast in extent, and consist of forts, fortifications, moats, ditches, elevations and mounds, embracing many acres in extent.

"It is not yet determined," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "whether we have discovered the first or the original people who occupied the soil of Ohio. Modern investigations are bringing to light evidences of earlier races. Since the presence of man has been established in Europe as a cotemporary of the fossil elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros and the horse, of the later drift or glacial period, we may reasonably anticipate the presence of man in America in that era. Such proofs are already known, but they are not of that conclusive character which amounts to a demonstration. It is, however, known that an ancient people inhabited Ohio in advance of the red men who were found here, three centuries since, by the Spanish and French explorers.

"Five and six hundred years before the arrival of Columbus," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "the Northmen sailed from Norway, Iceland and Greenland along the Atlantic coast as far as Long Island. They found Indian tribes, in what is now New England, closely resembling those who lived upon the coast and the St. Lawrence when the French and English came to possess these regions.

"These red Indians had no traditions of a prior people; but over a large part of the lake country and the valley of the Mississippi, earth-works, mounds, pyramids, ditches and forts were discovered—the work of a more ancient race, and a people far in advance of the Indian. If they were not civilized, they were not barbarians. They were not mere hunters, but had fixed habitations, cultivated the soil and were possessed of considerable mechanical skill. We know them as the *Mound Builders*, because they erected over the mortal remains of their principal men and women memorial mounds of earth or unhewn stone—of which hundreds remain to our own day, so large and high that they give rise to an impression of the numbers and energy of their builders, such as we receive from the pyramids of Egypt."

Might they not have been of the same race and the same civilization? Many competent authorities conjecture they are the work of the lost tribes of Israel; but the best they or any one can do is only conjecture.

"In the burial-mounds," continues Col. Whittlesey, "there are always portions of one or more human skeletons, generally partly consumed by fire, with ornaments of stone, bone, shells, mica and copper. The largest mound in Ohio is near Miamisburg, Montgomery County. It is the second largest in the West, being nearly seventy feet high, originally, and about eight hundred feet in circumference. This would give a superficial area of nearly four acres. In 1864, the citizens of Miamisburg sunk a shaft from the summit to the natural surface, without finding the bones

or ashes of the great man for whom it was intended. The exploration has considerably lowered the mound, it being now about sixty feet in height.

"Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, is a good specimen of the military defenses of the Mound-Builders. It is well located on a long, high, narrow, precipitous ridge. The parapets are now from ten to eighteen feet high, and its perimeter is sufficient to hold twenty thousand fighting men. Another prominent example of their works exists near Newark, Licking County. This collection presents a great variety of figures, circles, rectangles, octagons and parallel banks, or highways, covering more than a thousand acres. The county fair-ground is permanently located within an ancient circle, a quarter of a mile in diameter, with an embankment and interior ditch. Its highest place was over twenty feet from the top of the moat to the bottom of the ditch."

One of the most curious-shaped works in this county is known as the "Alligator," from its supposed resemblance to that creature. When measured, several years ago, while in a good state of preservation, its dimensions were two hundred and ten feet in length, average width over sixty feet, and height, at the highest point, seven feet. It appears to be mainly composed of clay, and is overgrown with grass.

Speaking of the writing of these people, Col. Whittlesey says: "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture-writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax or nettles has been found on their burial-hearths and around skeletons not consumed by fire.

"The most extensive earthworks occupy many of the sites of modern towns, and are always in the vicinity of excellent land. Those about the lakes are generally irregular earth forts, while those about the rivers in the southern part of the State are generally altars, pyramids, circles, cones and rectangles of earth, among which fortresses or strongholds are exceptions.

"Those on the north may not have been cotemporary or have been built by the same people. They are far less prominent or extensive, which indicates a people less in numbers as well as industry, and whose principal occupation was war among themselves or against their neighbors. This style of works extends eastward along the south shore of Lake Ontario, through New York. In Ohio, there is a space along the water-shed, between the lake and the Ohio, where there are few, if any, ancient earthworks. It appears to have been a vacant or neutral ground between different nations.

"The Indians of the North, dressed in skins, cultivated the soil very sparingly, and manufactured no woven cloth. On Lake Superior, there are ancient copper mines wrought by the Mound-Builders over fifteen hundred years ago." Copper tools are occasionally found tempered sufficiently hard to cut the hardest rocks. No knowledge of such tempering exists now. The Indians can give no more knowledge of the ancient mines than they can of the mounds on the river bottoms.

"The Indians did not occupy the ancient earthworks, nor did they construct such. They were found as they are now—a hunter race, wholly averse to labor. Their abodes were in rock shelters, in caves, or in temporary sheds of bark and boughs, or skins, easily moved from place to place. Like most savage races, their habits are unchangeable; at least, the example of white men, and their efforts during three centuries, have made little, if any, impression."

When white men came to the territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, they found dwelling here the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawas. Each nation was composed of several tribes or clans, and each was often at war with the others. The first mentioned of these occupied that part of the State whose northern boundary was Lake Erie, as far west as the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where the city of Cleveland now is; thence the boundary turned southward in an irregular line, until it touched the Ohio River, up which stream it continued to the Pennsylvania State line, and thence northward to the lake. This nation were the implacable foes of the French, owing to the fact that Champlain, in 1609, made war against them. They occupied a large part of New York and Pennsylvania, and were the most insatiate conquerors among the aborigines. When the French first came to the lakes, these monsters of the wilderness were engaged in a war against their neighbors, a war that ended in their conquering them, possessing their territory, and absorbing the remnants of the tribes into their own nation. At the date of Champlain's visit, the southern shore of Lake Erie was occupied by the Eries, or, as the orthography of the word is

sometimes given, Erigos, or Errienous.* About forty years afterward, the Iroquois (Five Nations) fell upon them with such fury and in such force that the nation was annihilated. Those who escaped the slaughter were absorbed among their conquerors, but allowed to live on their own lands, paying a sort of tribute to the Iroquois. This was the policy of that nation in all its conquests. A few years after the conquest of the Eries, the Iroquois again took to the war-path, and swept through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, even attacking the Mississippi tribes. But for the intervention and aid of the French, these tribes would have shared the fate of the Hurons and Eries. Until the year 1700, the Iroquois held the south shore of Lake Erie so firmly that the French dared not trade or travel along that side of the lake. Their missionaries and traders penetrated this part of Ohio as early as 1650, but generally suffered death for their zeal.

Having completed the conquest of the Hurons or Wyandots, about Lake Huron, and murdered the Jesuit missionaries by modes of torture which only they could devise, they permitted the residue of the Hurons to settle around the west end of Lake Erie. Here, with the Ottawas, they resided when the whites came to the State. Their country was bounded on the south by a line running through the central part of Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford and Wyandot Counties. At the western boundary of this county, the line diverged northwesterly, leaving the State near the northwest corner of Fulton County. Their northern boundary was the lake; the eastern, the Iroquois.

The Delawares, or "Lenni Lenapes," whom the Iroquois had subjugated on the Susquehanna, were assigned by their conquerors hunting-grounds on the Muskingum. Their eastern boundary was the country of the Iroquois (before defined), and their northern, that of the Hurons. On the west, they extended as far as a line drawn from the central part of Richland County, in a semi-circular direction, south to the mouth of Leading Creek. Their southern boundary was the Ohio River.

West of the Delawares, dwelt the Shawanees, a troublesome people as neighbors, whether to whites or Indians. Their country was bounded on the north by the Hurons, on the east, by the Delawares; on the south, by the Ohio River. On the west, their boundary was determined by a line drawn southwesterly, and again southeasterly—semi-circular—from a point on the southern boundary of the Hurons, near the southwest corner of Wyandot County, till it intersected the Ohio River.

All the remainder of the State—all its western part from the Ohio River to the Michigan line—was occupied by the Miamis, Mineamis, Twigtwees, or Tawixtawes, a powerful nation, whom the Iroquois were never fully able to subdue.

These nations occupied the State, partly by permit of the Five Nations, and partly by inheritance, and, though composed of many tribes, were about all the savages to be found in this part of the Northwest.

No sooner had the Americans obtained control of this country, than they began, by treaty and purchase, to acquire the lands of the natives. They could not stem the tide of emigration; people, then as now, would go West, and hence the necessity of peacefully and rightfully acquiring the land. "The true basis of title to Indian territory is the right of civilized men to the soil for purposes of cultivation." The same maxim may be applied to all uncivilized nations. When acquired by such a right, either by treaty, purchase or conquest, the right to hold the same rests with the power and development of the nation thus possessing the land.

The English derived title to the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi partly by the claim that, in discovering the Atlantic coast, they had possession of the land from "ocean to ocean," and partly by the treaty of Paris, in February, 1763. Long before this treaty took place, however, she had granted, to individuals and colonies, extensive tracts of land in that part of America, based on the right of discovery. The French had done better, and had acquired title to the land by discovering the land itself and by consent of the Indians dwelling thereon. The right to possess this country led to the French and Indian war, ending in the supremacy of the English.

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* Father Louis Hennepin, in his work published in 1684, thus alludes to the Eries: "These good fathers," referring to the priests, "were great friends of the Hurons, who told them that the Iroquois went to war beyond Virginia, or New Sweden, near a lake which they called '*Erige*,' or '*Erie*,' which signifies '*the cat*,' or '*nation of the cat*,' and because these savages brought captives from this nation in returning to their cantons along this lake, the Hurons named it, in their language, '*Erige*,' or '*Erike*,' '*the lake of the cat*,' and which our Canadians, in softening the word, have called 'Lake Erie.'"

Charlevoix, writing in 1721, says: "The name it bears is that of an Indian nation of the Huron (Wyandot) language, which was formerly seated on its banks, and who have been entirely destroyed by the Iroquois. *Erie*, in that language, signifies '*cat*,' and, in some acounts, this nation is called the '*cat nation*.' This name, probably, comes from the large numbers of that animal found in this region."

The Five Nations claimed the territory in question by right of conquest, and, though professing friendship to the English, watched them with jealous eyes. In 1684, and again in 1726, that confederacy made cessions of lands to the English, and these treaties and cessions of lands were regarded as sufficient title by the English, and were insisted on in all subsequent treaties with the Western Nations. The following statements were collected by Col. Charles Whittlesey, which show the principal treaties made with the red men wherein land in Ohio was ceded by them to the whites:

In September, 1726, the Iroquois, or Six Nations, at Albany, ceded all their claims west of Lake Erie and sixty miles in width along the south shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from the Cuyahoga to the Oswego River.

In 1744, this same nation made a treaty at Lancaster, Penn., and ceded to the English all their lands "that may be within the colony of Virginia."

In 1752, this nation and other Western tribes made a treaty at Logstown, Penn., wherein they confirmed the Lancaster treaty and consented to the settlements south of the Ohio River.

February 13, 1763, a treaty was made at Paris, France, between the French and English, when Canada and the eastern half of the Mississippi Valley were ceded to the English.

In 1783, all the territory south of the Lakes, and east of the Mississippi, was ceded by England to America—the latter country then obtaining its independence—by which means the country was gained by America.

October 24, 1784, the Six Nations made a treaty, at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., with the Americans, and ceded to them all the country claimed by the tribe, west of Pennsylvania.

In 1785, the Chippewas, Delawares, Ottawas, and Wyandots ceded to the United States, at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, all their claims east and south of the "Cayahaga," the Portage Path, and the Tuscarawas, to Fort Laurens (Bolivar), thence to Loramie's Fort (in Shelby County); thence along the Portage Path to the St. Mary's River and down it to the "Omee," or Maumee, and along the lake shore to the "Cayahaga."

January 3, 1786, the Shawanees, at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami (not owning the land on the Scioto occupied by them), were allotted a tract at the heads of the two Miamis and the Wabash, west of the Chippewas, Delawares and Wyandots.

February 9, 1789, the Iroquois made a treaty at Fort Harmar, wherein they confirmed the Fort Stanwix treaty. At the same time, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Delawares, and Wyandots—to which the Sauks and Pottawatomies assented—confirmed the treaty made at Fort McIntosh.

Period of war now existed till 1795.

August 3, 1795, Gen. Anthony Wayne, on behalf of the United States, made a treaty with twelve tribes, confirming the boundaries established by the Fort Harmar and Fort McIntosh treaties, and extended the boundary to Fort Recovery and the mouth of the Kentucky River.

In June, 1796, the Senecas, represented by Brant, ceded to the Connecticut Land Company their rights east of the Cuyahoga.

In 1805, at Fort Industry, on the Maumee, the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawanees, Menses, and Pottawatomies relinquished all their lands west of the Cuyahoga, as far west as the western line of the Reserve, and south of the line from Fort Laurens to Loramie's Fort.

July 4, 1807, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots, and Pottawatomies, at Detroit, ceded all that part of Ohio north of the Maumee River, with part of Michigan.

November 25, 1808, the same tribes with the Shawanees, at Brownstown, Mich., granted the Government a tract of land two miles wide, from the west line of the Reserve to the rapids of the Maumee, for the purpose of a road through the Black Swamp.

September 18, 1815, at Springwells, near Detroit, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Miamis, having been engaged in the war of 1812 on the British side, were confined in the grants made at Fort McIntosh and Greenville in 1785 and 1795.

September 29, 1817, at the rapids of the Maumee, the Wyandots ceded their lands west of the line of 1805, as far as Loramie's and the St. Mary's River and north of the Maumee. The Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas ceded the territory west of the Detroit line of 1807, and north of the Maumee.

October 6, 1818, the Miamis, at St. Mary's, made a treaty in which they surrendered the remaining Indian territory in Ohio, north of the Greenville treaty line and west of St. Mary's River.

The numerous treaties of peace with the Western Indians for the delivery of prisoners were—

one by Gen. Forbes, at Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburgh), in 1758; one by Col. Bradstreet, at Erie, in August, 1764; one by Col. Boquet, at the mouth of the Walhonding, in November, 1764; in May, 1765, at Johnson's, on the Mohawk, and at Philadelphia, the same year; in 1774, by Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, Pickaway County. By the treaty at the Maumee Rapids, in 1817, reservations were conveyed by the United States to all the tribes, with a view to induce them to cultivate the soil and cease to be hunters. These were, from time to time, as the impracticability of the plan became manifest, purchased by the Government, the last of these being the Wyandot Reserve, of twelve miles square, around Upper Sandusky, in 1842, closing out all claims and composing all the Indian difficulties in Ohio. The open war had ceased in 1815, with the treaty of Ghent.

"It is estimated that, from the French war of 1754 to the battle of the Maumee Rapids, in 1794, a period of forty years, there had been at least 5,000 people killed or captured west of the Alleghany Mountains. Eleven organized military expeditions had been carried on against the Western Indians prior to the war of 1812, seven regular engagements fought and about twelve hundred men killed. More whites were slain in battle than there were Indian braves killed in military expeditions, and by private raids and murders; yet, in 1811, all the Ohio tribes combined could not muster 2,000 warriors."

Attempts to determine the number of persons comprising the Indian tribes in Ohio, and their location, have resulted in nothing better than estimates. It is supposed that, at the commencement of the Revolution, there were about six thousand Indians in the present confines of the State, but their villages were little more than movable camps. Savage men, like savage beasts, are engaged in continual migrations. Now, none are left. The white man occupies the home of the red man. Now

> **"The verdant hills**
> **Are covered o'er with growing grain,**
> **And white men till the soil,**
> **Where once the red man used to reign."**

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE WEST.

WHEN war, when ambition, when avarice fail, religion pushes onward and succeeds. In the discovery of the New World, wherever man's aggrandizement was the paramount aim, failure was sure to follow. When this gave way, the followers of the Cross, whether Catholic or Protestant, came on the field, and the result before attempted soon appeared, though in a different way and through different means than those supposed.

The first permanent efforts of the white race to penetrate the Western wilds of the New World preceded any permanent English settlement north of the Potomac. Years before the Pilgrims anchored their bark on the cheerless shores of Cape Cod, "the Roman Catholic Church had been planted by missionaries from France in the Eastern moiety of Maine; and Le Caron, an ambitious Franciscan, the companion of Champlain, had passed into the hunting-grounds of the Wyandots, and, bound by the vows of his life, had, on foot or paddling a bark canoe, gone onward, taking alms of the savages until he reached the rivers of Lake Huron." This was in 1615 or 1616, and only eight years after Champlain had sailed up the waters of the St. Lawrence, and on the foot of a bold cliff laid the foundation of the present City of Quebec. From this place, founded to hold the country, and to perpetuate the religion of his King, went forth those emissaries of the Cross, whose zeal has been the admiration of the world. The French Colony in Canada was suppressed soon after its establishment, and for five years, until 1622, its immunities were enjoyed by the colonists. A grant of New France, as the country was then known, was made by Louis XIII to Richelieu, Champlain, Razilly and others, who, immediately after the restoration of Quebec by its English conquerors, entered upon the control and government of their province. Its limits embraced the whole basin of the St. Lawrence and of such other rivers in New France as flowed directly into the sea. While away to the south on the Gulf coast, was also included a country rich in foliage and claimed in virtue of the unsuccessful efforts of Coligny.

Religious zeal as much as commercial prosperity had influenced France to obtain and retain the dependency of Canada. The commercial monopoly of a privileged company could not foster a colony; the climate was too vigorous for agriculture, and, at first there was little else except religious enthusiasm to give vitality to the province. Champlain had been touched by the simplicity of the Order of St. Francis, and had selected its priests to aid him in his work. But another order, more in favor at the Court, was interested, and succeeded in excluding the mendicant order from the New World, established themselves in the new domain and, by thus enlarging the borders of the French King, it became entrusted to the Jesuits.

This "Society of Jesus," founded by Loyola when Calvin's Institutes first saw the light, saw an unequaled opportunity in the conversion of the heathen in the Western wilds; and, as its members, pledged to obtain power only by influence of mind over mind, sought the honors of opening the way, there was no lack of men ready for the work. Through them, the motive power in opening the wilds of the Northwest was religion. "Religious enthusiasm," says Bancroft, "colonized New England, and religious enthusiasm founded Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness about the upper lakes, and explored the Mississippi."

Through these priests — increased in a few years to fifteen — a way was made across the West from Quebec, above the regions of the lakes, below which they dared not go for the relentless Mohawks. To the northwest of Toronto, near the Lake Iroquois, a bay of Lake Huron, in September, 1634, they raised the first humble house of the Society of Jesus among the Hurons. Through them they learned of the great lakes beyond, and resolved one day to explore them and carry the Gospel of peace to the heathen on their shores. Before this could be done, many of them were called upon to give up their lives at the martyr's stake and receive a martyr's crown. But one by one they went on in their good work. If one fell by hunger, cold, cruelty, or a terrible death, others stood ready, and carrying their lives in their hands, established other missions about the eastern shores of Lake Huron and its adjacent waters. The Five Nations were for many years hostile toward the French and murdered them and their red allies whenever opportunity presented. For a quarter of century, they retarded the advance of the missionaries, and then only after wearied with a long struggle, in which they began to see their power declining, did they relinquish their warlike propensities, and allow the Jesuits entrance to their country. While this was going on, the traders and Jesuits had penetrated farther and farther westward, until, when peace was declared, they had seen the southwestern shores of Lake Superior and the northern shores of Lake Michigan, called by them Lake Illinois.* In August, 1654, two young adventurers penetrated the wilds bordering on these western lakes in company with a band of Ottawas. Returning, they tell of the wonderful country they have seen, of its vast forests, its abundance of game, its mines of copper, and excite in their comrades a desire to see and explore such a country. They tell of a vast expanse of land before them, of the powerful Indian tribes dwelling there, and of their anxiety to become annexed to the Frenchman, of whom they have heard. The request is at once granted. Two missionaries, Gabriel Dreuillettes and Leonard Gareau, were selected as envoys, but on their way the fleet, propelled by tawny rowers, is met by a wandering band of Mohawks and by them is dispersed. Not daunted, others stood ready to go. The lot fell to René Mesnard. He is charged to visit the wilderness, select a suitable place for a dwelling, and found a mission. With only a short warning he is ready, "trusting," he says, "in the Providence which feeds the little birds of the desert and clothes the wild flowers of the forest." In October, 1660, he reached a bay, which he called St. Theresa, on the south shore of Lake Superior. After a residence of eight months, he yielded to the invitation of the Hurons who had taken refuge on the Island of St. Michael, and bidding adieu to his neophytes and the French, he departed. While on the way to the Bay of Chegoi-me-gon, probably at a portage, he became separated from his companion and was never afterward heard of. Long after, his cassock and his breviary were kept as amulets among the Sioux. Difficulties now arose in the management of the colony, and for awhile it was on the verge of dissolution. The King sent a regiment under command of the aged Tracy, as a safeguard against the Iroquois, now proving themselves enemies to

*Mr. C. W. Butterfield, author of *Crawford's Campaign*, and good authority, says: "John Nicholet, a Frenchman, left Quebec and Three Rivers in the summer of 1634, and visited the Hurons on Georgian Bay, the Chippewas at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, returning to Quebec in the summer of 1635. This was the first white man to see any part of the Northwest Territory. In 1641, two Jesuit priests were at the Sault Ste. Marie for a brief time. Then two French traders reached Lake Superior, and after them came that tide of emigration on which the French based their claim to the country."

the French. Accompanying him were Courcelles, as Governor, and M. Talon, who subsequently figures in Northwestern history. By 1665, affairs were settled and new attempts to found a mission among the lake tribes were projected.

"With better hopes—undismayed by the sad fate of their predecessors" in August, Claude Allouez embarked on a mission by way of Ottawa to the Far West. Early in September he reached the rapids through which rush the waters of the lakes to Huron. Sailing by lofty sculptured rocks and over waters of crystal purity, he reached the Chippewa village just as the young warriors were bent on organizing a war expedition against the Sioux. Commanding peace in the name of his King, he called a council and offered the commerce and protection of his nation. He was obeyed, and soon a chapel arose on the shore of the bay, to which admiring crowds from the south and west gathered to listen to the story of the Cross.

The scattered Hurons and Ottawas north of Lake Superior; the Pottawatomies from Lake Michigan; the Sacs and Foxes from the Far West; the Illinois from the prairies, all came to hear him, and all besought him to go with them. To the last nation Allouez desired to go. They told him of a "great river that flowed to the sea," and of "their vast prairies, where herds of buffalo, deer and other animals grazed on the tall grass." "Their country," said the missionary, "is the best field for the Gospel. Had I had leisure, I would have gone to their dwellings to see with my own eyes all the good that was told me of them."

He remained two years, teaching the natives, studying their language and habits, and then returned to Quebec. Such was the account that he gave, that in two days he was joined by Louis Nicholas and was on his way back to his mission.

Peace being now established, more missionaries came from France. Among them were Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette, both of whom went on to the mission among the Chippewas at the Sault. They reached there in 1668 and found Allouez busy. The mission was now a reality and given the name of St. Mary. It is often written "Sault Ste. Marie," after the French method, and is the oldest settlement by white men in the bounds of the Northwest Territory. It has been founded over two hundred years. Here on the inhospitable northern shores, hundreds of miles away from friends, did this triumvirate employ themselves in extending their religion and the influence of their King. Traversing the shores of the great lakes near them, they pass down the western bank of Lake Michigan as far as Green Bay, along the southern shore of Lake Superior to its western extremity, everywhere preaching the story of Jesus. "Though suffering be their lot and martyrdom their crown," they went on, only conscious that they were laboring for their Master and would, in the end, win the crown.

The great river away to the West of which they heard so much was yet unknown to them. To explore it, to visit the tribes on its banks and preach to them the Gospel and secure their trade, became the aim of Marquette, who originated the idea of its discovery. While engaged at the mission at the Sault, he resolved to attempt it in the autumn of 1669. Delay, however, intervened—for Allouez had exchanged the mission at Che-goi-me-gon for one at Green Bay, whither Marquette was sent. While here he employed a young Illinois Indian to teach him the language of that nation, and thereby prepare himself for the enterprise.

Continued commerce with the Western Indians gave protection and confirmed their attachment. Talon, the intendant of the colony of New France, to further spread its power and to learn more of the country and its inhabitants, convened a congress of the Indians at the Falls of St. Mary, to which he sent St. Lusson on his behalf. Nicholas Perrot sent invitations in every direction for more than a hundred leagues round about, and fourteen nations, among them Sacs, Foxes and Miamis, agreed to be present by their embassadors.

The congress met on the fourth day of June, 1671. St. Lusson, through Allouez, his interpreter, announced to the assembled natives that they, and through them their nations, were placed under the protection of the French King, and to him were their furs and peltries to be traded. A cross of cedar was raised, and amidst the groves of maple and of pine, of elm and hemlock that are so strangely intermingled on the banks of the St. Mary, the whole company of the French, bowing before the emblem of man's redemption, chanted to its glory a hymn of the seventh century:

> "The banners of heaven's King advance;
> The mysteries of the Cross shines forth."*

A cedar column was planted by the cross and marked with the lilies of the Bourbons. The power of France, thus uplifted in the West of which Ohio is now a part, was, however, not destined

* Bancroft.

to endure, and the ambition of its monarchs was to have only a partial fulfillment.

The same year that the congress was held, Marquette had founded a mission among the Hurons at Point St. Ignace, on the continent north of the peninsula of Michigan. Although the climate was severe, and vegetation scarce, yet fish abounded, and at this establishment, long maintained as a key to further explorations, prayer and praise were heard daily for many years. Here, also, Marquette gained a footing among the founders of Michigan. While he was doing this, Allouez and Dablon were exploring countries south and west, going as far as the Mascoutins and Kickapoos on the Milwaukee, and the Miamis at the head of Lake Michigan. Allouez continued even as far as the Sacs and Foxes on the river which bears their name.

The discovery of the Mississippi, heightened by these explorations, was now at hand. The enterprise, projected by Marquette, was received with favor by M. Talon, who desired thus to perpetuate his rule in New France, now drawing to a close. He was joined by Joliet, of Quebec, an emissary of his King, commissioned by royal magnate to take possession of the country in the name of the French. Of him but little else is known. This one excursion, however, gives him immortality, and as long as time shall last his name and that of Marquette will endure. When Marquette made known his intention to the Pottawatomies, they were filled with wonder, and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. "Those distant nations," said they, "never spare the strangers; the Great River abounds in monsters, ready to swallow both men and canoes; there are great cataracts and rapids, over which you will be dashed to pieces; the excessive heats will cause your death." "I shall gladly lay down my life for the salvation of souls," replied the good man; and the docile nation joined him.

On the 9th day of June, 1673, they reached the village on Fox River, where were Kickapoos, Mascoutins and Miamis dwelling together on an expanse of lovely prairie, dotted here and there by groves of magnificent trees, and where was a cross garlanded by wild flowers, and bows and arrows, and skins and belts, offerings to the Great Manitou. Allouez had been here in one of his wanderings, and, as was his wont, had left this emblem of his faith.

Assembling the natives, Marquette said, "My companion is an envoy of France to discover new countries; and I am an embassador from God to enlighten them with the Gospel." Offering presents, he begged two guides for the morrow. The Indians answered courteously, and gave in return a mat to serve as a couch during the long voyage.

Early in the morning of the next day, the 10th of June, with all nature in her brightest robes, these two men, with five Frenchmen and two Algonquin guides, set out on their journey. Lifting two canoes to their shoulders, they quickly cross the narrow portage dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin River, and prepare to embark on its clear waters. "Uttering a special prayer to the Immaculate Virgin, they leave the stream, that, flowing onward, could have borne their greetings to the castle of Quebec. 'The guides returned,' says the gentle Marquette, 'leaving us alone in this unknown land, in the hand of Providence.' France and Christianity stood alone in the valley of the Mississippi. Embarking on the broad Wisconsin, the discoverers, as they sailed west, went solitarily down the stream between alternate prairies and hillsides, beholding neither man nor the wonted beasts of the forests; no sound broke the silence but the ripple of the canoe and the lowing of the buffalo. In seven days, 'they entered happily the Great River, with a joy that could not be expressed;' and the two birchbark canoes, raising their happy sails under new skies and to unknown breezes, floated down the calm magnificence of the ocean stream, over the broad, clear sand-bars, the resort of innumerable waterfowl—gliding past islets that swelled from the bosom of the stream, with their tufts of massive thickets, and between the wild plains of Illinois and Iowa, all garlanded with majestic forests, or checkered by island groves and the open vastness of the prairie."*

Continuing on down the mighty stream, they saw no signs of human life until the 25th of June, when they discovered a small foot-path on the west bank of the river, leading away into the prairie. Leaving their companions in the canoes, Marquette and Joliet followed the path, resolved to brave a meeting alone with the savages. After a walk of six miles they came in sight of a village on the banks of a river, while not far away they discovered two others. The river was the "Moun-gou-e-na," or Moingona, now corrupted into Des Moines. These two men, the first of their race who ever trod the soil west of the Great

* Bancroft.

River, commended themselves to God, and, uttering a loud cry, advanced to the nearest village. The Indians hear, and thinking their visitors celestial beings, four old men advance with reverential mien, and offer the pipe of peace. "We are Illinois," said they, and they offered the calumet. They had heard of the Frenchmen, and welcomed them to their wigwams, followed by the devouring gaze of an astonished crowd. At a great council held soon after, Marquette published to them the true God, their Author. He also spoke of his nation and of his King, who had chastised the Five Nations and commanded peace. He questioned them concerning the Great River and its tributaries, and the tribes dwelling on its banks. A magnificent feast was spread before them, and the conference continued several days. At the close of the sixth day, the chieftains of the tribes, with numerous trains of warriors, attended the visitors to their canoes, and selecting a peace-pipe, gayly caparisoned, they hung the sacred calumet, emblem of peace to all and a safeguard among the nations, about the good Father's neck, and bid the strangers good speed. "I did not fear death," writes Marquette; "I should have esteemed it the greatest happiness to have died for the glory of God." On their journey, they passed the perpendicular rocks, whose sculptured sides showed them the monsters they should meet. Farther down, they pass the turgid flood of the Missouri, known to them by its Algonquin name, Pekitanoni. Resolving in his heart to one day explore its flood, Marquette rejoiced in the new world it evidently could open to him. A little farther down, they pass the bluffs where now is a mighty emporium, then silent as when created. In a little less than forty leagues, they pass the clear waters of the beautiful Ohio, then, and long afterward, known as the Wabash. Its banks were inhabited by numerous villages of the peaceful Shawanees, who then quailed under the incursions of the dreadful Iroquois. As they go on down the mighty stream, the canes become thicker, the insects more fierce, the heat more intolerable. The prairies and their cool breezes vanish, and forests of white-wood, admirable for their vastness and height, crowd close upon the pebbly shore. It is observed that the Chickasaws have guns, and have learned how to use them. Near the latitude of 33 degrees, they encounter a great village, whose inhabitants present an inhospitable and warlike front. The pipe of peace is held aloft, and instantly the savage foe drops his arms and extends a friendly greeting. Remaining here till the next day, they are escorted for eight or ten leagues to the village of Akansea. They are now at the limit of their voyage. The Indians speak a dialect unknown to them. The natives show furs and axes of steel, the latter proving they have traded with Europeans. The two travelers now learn that the Father of Waters went neither to the Western sea nor to the Florida coast, but straight south, and conclude not to encounter the burning heats of a tropical clime, but return and find the outlet again. They had done enough now, and must report their discovery.

On the 17th day of July, 1673, one hundred and thirty-two years after the disastrous journey of De Soto, which led to no permanent results, Marquette and Joliet left the village of Akansea on their way back. At the 38th degree, they encounter the waters of the Illinois which they had before noticed, and which the natives told them afforded a much shorter route to the lakes. Paddling up its limpid waters, they see a country unsurpassed in beauty. Broad prairies, beautiful uplands, luxuriant groves, all mingled in excellent harmony as they ascend the river. Near the head of the river, they pause at a great village of the Illinois, and across the river behold a rocky promontory standing boldly out against the landscape. The Indians entreat the gentle missionary to remain among them, and teach them the way of life. He cannot do this, but promises to return when he can and instruct them. The town was on a plain near the present village of Utica, in La Salle County, Ill., and the rock was Starved Rock, afterward noted in the annals of the Northwest. One of the chiefs and some young men conduct the party to the Chicago River, where the present mighty city is, from where, continuing their journey along the western shores of the lake, they reach Green Bay early in September.

The great valley of the West was now open. The "Messippi" rolled its mighty flood to a southern sea, and must be sully explored. Marquette's health had keenly suffered by the voyage and he concluded to remain here and rest. Joliet hastened on to Quebec to report his discoveries. During the journey, each had preserved a description of the route they had passed over, as well as the country and its inhabitants. While on the way to Quebec, at the foot of the rapids near Montreal, by some means one of Joliet's canoes became capsized, and by it he lost his box of papers and two of his men. A greater calamity could have

hardly happened him. In a letter to Gov. Frontenac, Joliet says:

"I had escaped every peril from the Indians; I had passed forty-two rapids, and was on the point of disembarking, full of joy at the success of so long and difficult an enterprise, when my canoe capsized after all the danger seemed over. I lost my two men and box of papers within sight of the French settlements, which I had left almost two years before. Nothing remains now to me but my life, and the ardent desire to employ it in any service you may please to direct."

When Joliet made known his discoveries, a *Te Deum* was chanted in the Cathedral at Quebec, and all Canada was filled with joy. The news crossed the ocean, and the French saw in the vista of coming years a vast dependency arise in the valley, partially explored, which was to extend her domain and enrich her treasury. Fearing England might profit by the discovery and claim the country, she attempted as far as possible to prevent the news from becoming general. Joliet was rewarded by the gift of the Island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, while Marquette, conscious of his service to his Master, was content with the salvation of souls.

Marquette, left at Green Bay, suffered long with his malady, and was not permitted, until the autumn of the following year (1674), to return and teach the Illinois Indians. With this purpose in view, he left Green Bay on the 25th of October with two Frenchmen and a number of Illinois and Pottawatomie Indians for the villages on the Chicago and Illinois Rivers. Entering Lake Michigan, they encountered adverse winds and waves and were more than a month on the way. Going some distance up the Chicago River, they found Marquette too weak to proceed farther, his malady having assumed a violent form, and landing, they erected two huts and prepared to pass the winter. The good missionary taught the natives here daily, in spite of his afflictions, while his companions supplied him and themselves with food by fishing and hunting. Thus the winter wore away, and Marquette, renewing his vows, prepared to go on to the village at the foot of the rocky citadel, where he had been two years before. On the 13th of March, 1675, they left their huts and, rowing on up the Chicago to the portage between that and the Desplaines, embarked on their way. Amid the incessant rains of spring, they were rapidly borne down that stream to the Illinois, on whose rushing flood they floated to the object of their destination. At the great town the missionary was received as a heavenly messenger, and as he preached to them of heaven and hell, of angels and demons, of good and bad deeds, they regarded him as divine and besought him to remain among them. The town then contained an immense concourse of natives, drawn hither by the reports they heard, and assembling them before him on the plain near their village, where now are prosperous farms, he held before their astonished gaze four large pictures of the Holy Virgin, and daily harangued them on the duties of Christianity and the necessity of conforming their conduct to the words they heard. His strength was fast declining and warned him he could not long remain. Finding he must go, the Indians furnished him an escort as far as the lake, on whose turbulent waters he embarked with his two faithful attendants. They turned their canoes for the Mackinaw Mission, which the afflicted missionary hoped to reach before death came. As they coasted along the eastern shores of the lake, the vernal hue of May began to cover the hillsides with robes of green, now dimmed to the eye of the departing Father, who became too weak to view them. By the 19th of the month, he could go no farther, and requested his men to land and build him a hut in which he might pass away. That done, he gave, with great composure, directions concerning his burial, and thanked God that he was permitted to die in the wilderness in the midst of his work, an unshaken believer in the faith he had so earnestly preached. As twilight came on, he told his weary attendants to rest, promising that when death should come he would call them. At an early hour, on the morning of the 20th of May, 1675, they heard a feeble voice, and hastening to his side found that the gentle spirit of the good missionary had gone to heaven. His hand grasped the crucifix, and his lips bore as their last sound the name of the Virgin. They dug a grave near the banks of the stream and buried him as he had requested. There in a lonely wilderness the peaceful soul of Marquette had at last found a rest, and his weary labors closed. His companions went on to the mission, where the news of his death caused great sorrow, for he was one beloved by all.

Three years after his burial, the Ottawas, hunting in the vicinity of his grave, determined to carry his bones to the mission at their home, in accordance with an ancient custom of their tribe. Having opened the grave, at whose head a cross had been planted, they carefully removed the bones and

cleaning them, a funeral procession of thirty canoes bore them to the Mackinaw Mission, singing the songs he had taught them. At the shores of the mission the bones were received by the priests, and, with great ceremony, buried under the floor of the rude chapel.

While Marquette and Joliet were exploring the head-waters of the "Great River," another man, fearless in purpose, pious in heart, and loyal to his country, was living in Canada and watching the operations of his fellow countrymen with keen eyes. When the French first saw the inhospitable shores of the St. Lawrence, in 1535, under the lead of Jacques Cartier, and had opened a new country to their crown, men were not lacking to further extend the discovery. In 1608, Champlain came, and at the foot of a cliff on that river founded Quebec. Seven years after, he brought four Recollet monks; and through them and the Jesuits the discoveries already narrated occurred. Champlain died in 1635, one hundred years after Cartier's first visit, but not until he had explored the northern lakes as far as Lake Huron, on whose rocky shores he, as the progenitor of a mighty race to follow, set his feet. He, with others, held to the idea that somewhere across the country, a river highway extended to the Western ocean. The reports from the missions whose history has been given aided this belief; and not until Marquette and Joliet returned was the delusion in any way dispelled. Before this was done, however, the man to whom reference has been made, Robert Cavalier, better known as La Salle, had endeavored to solve the mystery, and, while living on his grant of land eight miles above Montreal, had indeed effected important discoveries.

La Salle, the next actor in the field of exploration after Champlain, was born in 1643. His father's family was among the old and wealthy burghers of Rouen, France, and its members were frequently entrusted with important governmental positions. He early exhibited such traits of character as to mark him among his associates. Coming from a wealthy family, he enjoyed all the advantages of his day, and received, for the times, an excellent education. He was a Catholic, though his subsequent life does not prove him to have been a religious enthusiast. From some cause, he joined the Order of Loyola, but the circumscribed sphere of action set for him in the order illy concurred with his independent disposition, and led to his separation from it. This was effected, however, in a good spirit, as they considered him fit for a different field of action than any presented by the order. Having a brother in Canada, a member of the order of St. Sulpice, he determined to join him. By his connection with the Jesuits he had lost his share of his father's estate, but, by some means, on his death, which occurred about this time, he was given a small share; and with this, in 1666, he arrived in Montreal. All Canada was alive with the news of the explorations; and La Salle's mind, actively grasping the ideas he afterward carried out, began to mature plans for their perfection. At Montreal he found a seminary of priests of the St. Sulpice Order who were encouraging settlers by grants of land on easy terms, hoping to establish a barrier of settlements between themselves and the Indians, made enemies to the French by Champlain's actions when founding Quebec. The Superior of the seminary, learning of La Salle's arrival, gratuitously offered him a grant of land on the St. Lawrence, eight miles above Montreal. The grant, though dangerously near the hostile Indians, was accepted, and La Salle soon enjoyed an excellent trade in furs. While employed in developing his claim, he learned of the great unknown route, and burned with a desire to solve its existence. He applied himself closely to the study of Indian dialects, and in three years is said to have made great progress in their language. While on his farm his thoughts often turned to the unknown land away to the west, and, like all men of his day, he desired to explore the route to the Western sea, and thence obtain an easy trade with China and Japan. The "Great River, which flowed to the sea," must, thought they, find an outlet in the Gulf of California. While musing on these things, Marquette and Joliet were preparing to descend the Wisconsin; and La Salle himself learned from a wandering band of Senecas that a river, called the Ohio, arose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it would require eight months to reach its mouth. This must be the Great River, or a part of it: for all geographers of the day considered the Mississippi and its tributary as one stream. Placing great confidence on this hypothesis, La Salle repaired to Quebec to obtain the sanction of Gov. Courcelles. His plausible statements soon won him the Governor and M. Talon, and letters patent were issued granting the exploration. No pecuniary aid was offered, and La Salle, having expended all his means in improving his

estate, was obliged to sell it to procure the necessary outfit. The Superior of the seminary being favorably disposed toward him, purchased the greater part of his improvement, and realizing 2,800 livres, he purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the expedition. The seminary was, at the same time, preparing for a similar exploration. The priests of this order, emulating the Jesuits, had established missions on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Hearing of populous tribes still further west, they resolved to attempt their conversion, and deputized two of their number for the purpose. On going to Quebec to procure the necessary supplies, they were advised of La Salle's expedition down the Ohio, and resolved to unite themselves with it. La Salle did not altogether favor their attempt, as he believed the Jesuits already had the field, and would not care to have any aid from a rival order. His disposition also would not well brook the part they assumed, of asking him to be a co-laborer rather than a leader. However, the expeditions, merged into one body, left the mission on the St. Lawrence on the 6th of July, 1669, in seven canoes. The party numbered twenty-four persons, who were accompanied by two canoes filled with Indians who had visited La Salle, and who now acted as guides. Their guides led them up the St. Lawrence, over the expanse of Lake Ontario, to their village on the banks of the Genesee, where they expected to find guides to lead them on to the Ohio. As La Salle only partially understood their language, he was compelled to confer with them by means of a Jesuit stationed at the village. The Indians refused to furnish him the expected aid, and even burned before his eyes a prisoner, the only one who could give him any knowledge he desired. He surmised the Jesuits were at the bottom of the matter, fearful lest the disciples of St. Sulpice should gain a foothold in the west. He lingered here a month, with the hope of accomplishing his object, when, by chance, there came by an Iroquois Indian, who assured them that at his colony, near the head of the lake, they could find guides; and offered to conduct them thither. Coming along the southern shore of the lake, they passed, at its western extremity, the mouth of the Niagara River, where they heard for the first time the thunder of the mighty cataract between the two lakes. At the village of the Iroquois they met a friendly reception, and were informed by a Shawanese prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks' time, and that he would guide them there. While preparing to commence the journey, they heard of the missions to the northwest, and the priests resolved to go there and convert the natives, and find the river by that route. It appears that Louis Joliet met them here, on his return from visiting the copper mines of Lake Superior, under command of M. Talon. He gave the priests a map of the country, and informed them that the Indians of those regions were in great need of spiritual advisers. This strengthened their intention, though warned by La Salle, that the Jesuits were undoubtedly there. The authority for Joliet's visit to them here is not clearly given, and may not be true, but the same letter which gives the account of the discovery of the Ohio at this time by La Salle, states it as a fact, and it is hence inserted. The missionaries and La Salle separated, the former to find, as he had predicted, the followers of Loyola already in the field, and not wanting their aid. Hence they return from a fruitless tour.

La Salle left to himself and just recovering from a wound, went on his journey. From the paper from which these statements are taken, it appears he went on to Onondaga, where he procured guides to a tributary of the Ohio, down which he proceeded to the principal stream, on whose bosom he continued his way till he came to the falls at the present city of Louisville, Ky. It has been asserted that he went on down to its mouth, but that is not well authenticated and is hardly true. The statement that he went as far as the falls is, doubtless, correct. He states, in a letter to Count Frontenac in 1677, that he discovered the Ohio, and that he descended it to the falls. Moreover, Joliet, in a measure his rival, for he was now preparing to go to the northern lakes and from them search the river, made two maps representing the lakes and the Mississippi, on both of which he states that La Salle had discovered the Ohio. Of its course beyond the falls, La Salle does not seem to have learned anything definite, hence his discovery did not in any way settle the great question, and elicited but little comment. Still, it stimulated La Salle to more effort, and while musing on his plans, Joliet and Marquette push on from Green Bay, and discover the river and ascertain the general course of its outlet. On Joliet's return in 1673, he seems to drop from further notice. Other and more venturesome souls were ready to finish the work begun by himself and the zealous Marquette, who, left among the far-away nations, laid down his life. The spirit of

La Salle was equal to the enterprise, and as he now had returned from one voyage of discovery, he stood ready to solve the mystery, and gain the country for his King. Before this could be accomplished, however, he saw other things must be done, and made preparations on a scale, for the time, truly marvelous.

Count Frontenac, the new Governor, had no sooner established himself in power than he gave a searching glance over the new realm to see if any undeveloped resources lay yet unnoticed, and what country yet remained open. He learned from the exploits of La Salle on the Ohio, and from Joliet, now returned from the West, of that immense country, and resolving in his mind on some plan whereby it could be formally taken, entered heartily into the plans of La Salle, who, anxious to solve the mystery concerning the outlet of the Great River, gave him the outline of a plan, sagacious in its conception and grand in its comprehension. La Salle had also informed him of the endeavors of the English on the Atlantic coast to divert the trade with the Indians, and partly to counteract this, were the plans of La Salle adopted. They were, briefly, to build a chain of forts from Canada, or New France, along the lakes to the Mississippi, and on down that river, thereby holding the country by power as well as by discovery. A fort was to be built on the Ohio as soon as the means could be obtained, and thereby hold that country by the same policy. Thus to La Salle alone may be ascribed the bold plan of gaining the whole West, a plan only thwarted by the force of arms. Through the aid of Frontenac, he was given a proprietary and the rank of nobility, and on his proprietary was erected a fort, which he, in honor of his Governor, called Fort Frontenac. It stood on the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Through it he obtained the trade of the Five Nations, and his fortune was so far assured. He next repaired to France, to perfect his arrangements, secure his title and obtain means.

On his return he built the fort alluded to, and prepared to go on in the prosecution of his plan. A civil discord arose, however, which for three years prevailed, and seriously threatened his projects. As soon as he could extricate himself, he again repaired to France, receiving additional encouragement in money, grants, and the exclusive privilege of a trade in buffalo skins, then considered a source of great wealth. On his return, he was accompanied by Henry Tonti, son of an illustrious Italian nobleman, who had fled from his own country during one of its political revolutions. Coming to France, he made himself famous as the founder of Tontine Life Insurance. Henry Tonti possessed an indomitable will, and though he had suffered the loss of one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in one of the Sicilian wars, his courage was undaunted, and his ardor undimmed. La Salle also brought recruits, mechanics, sailors, cordage and sails for rigging a ship, and merchandise for traffic with the natives. At Montreal, he secured the services of M. La Motte, a person of much energy and integrity of character. He also secured several missionaries before he reached Fort Frontenac. Among them were Louis Hennepin, Gabriel Ribourde and Zenabe Membre. All these were Flemings, all Recollets. Hennepin, of all of them, proved the best assistant. They arrived at the fort early in the autumn of 1678, and preparations were at once made to erect a vessel in which to navigate the lakes, and a fort at the mouth of the Niagara River. The Senecas were rather adverse to the latter proposals when La Motte and Hennepin came, but by the eloquence of the latter, they were pacified and rendered friendly. After a number of vexatious delays, the vessel, the Griffin, the first on the lakes, was built, and on the 7th of August, a year after La Salle came here, it was launched, passed over the waters of the northern lakes, and, after a tempestuous voyage, landed at Green Bay. It was soon after stored with furs and sent back, while La Salle and his men awaited its return. It was never afterward heard of. La Salle, becoming impatient, erected a fort, pushed on with a part of his men, leaving part at the fort, and passed over the St. Joseph and Kankakee Rivers, and thence to the Illinois, down whose flood they proceeded to Peoria Lake, where he was obliged to halt, and return to Canada for more men and supplies. He left Tonti and several men to complete a fort, called Fort "Crevecœur"—broken-hearted. The Indians drove the French away, the men mutinied, and Tonti was obliged to flee. When La Salle returned, he found no one there, and going down as far as the mouth of the Illinois, he retraced his steps, to find some trace of his garrison. Tonti was found safe among the Pottawatomies at Green Bay, and Hennepin and his two followers, sent to explore the head-waters of the Mississippi, were again home, after a captivity among the Sioux.

La Salle renewed his force of men, and the third time set out for the outlet of the Great River.

He left Canada early in December, 1681, and by February 6, 1682, reached the majestic flood of the mighty stream. On the 24th, they ascended the Chickasaw Bluffs, and, while waiting to find a sailor who had strayed away, erected Fort Prudhomme. They passed several Indian villages further down the river, in some of which they met with no little opposition. Proceeding onward, erelong they encountered the tide of the sea, and April 6, they emerged on the broad bosom of the Gulf, "tossing its restless billows, limitless, voiceless and lonely as when born of chaos, without a sign of life."

Coasting about a short time on the shores of the Gulf, the party returned until a sufficiently dry place was reached to effect a landing. Here another cross was raised, also a column, on which was inscribed these words:

"Louis le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, Regne; Le Neuvieme, Avril, 1682." *

"The whole party," says a "proces verbal," in the archives of France, "chanted the *Te Deum*, the *Exaudiat* and the *Domine salvum fac Regem*, and then after a salute of fire-arms and cries of *Vive le Roi*, La Salle, standing near the column, said in a loud voice in French:

"In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, Fourteenth of that name, this ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty two, I, in virtue of the commission of His Majesty, which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have taken, and do now take, in the name of His Majesty and of his successors to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbor, ports, bays, adjacent straights, and all the nations, people, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers, comprised in the extent of said Louisiana, from the north of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio, Alighin, Sipore or Chukagona, and this with the consent of the Chavunons, Chickachaws, and other people dwelling therein, with whom we have made alliance; as also along the river Colbert or Mississippi, and rivers which discharge themselves therein from its source beyond the Kious or Nadouessious, and this with their consent, and with the consent of the Illinois, Mesigameas, Natchez, Koroas, which are the most considerable nations dwelling therein, with whom also we have made alliance, either by ourselves or others in our behalf, as far as its mouth at the sea or Gulf of Mexico, about the twenty-seventh degree of its elevation of the North Pole, and also to the mouth of the River of Palms; upon the assurance which we have received from all these nations that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the river Colbert, hereby protesting against all those who may in future undertake to invade any or all of these countries, peoples or lands, to the prejudice of the right of His Majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations herein named."

The whole assembly responded with shouts and the salutes of fire-arms. The Sieur de La Salle caused to be planted at the foot of the column a plate of lead, on one side of which was inscribed the arms of France and the following Latin inscription:

Robertvs Cavellier, cvm Domino de Tonly, Legato, R. P. Zenobi Membro, Recollecto, et, Viginti Gallis Primos Hoc Flvmen inde ab ilineorvm Pago, enavigavit, ejvsqve ostivm fecit Pervivvm, nono Aprilis cio ioc LXXXII.

The whole proceedings were acknowledged before La Metaire, a notary, and the conquest was considered complete.

Thus was the foundation of France laid in the new republic, and thus did she lay claim to the Northwest, which now includes Ohio, and the county, whose history this book perpetuates.

La Salle and his party returned to Canada soon after, and again that country, and France itself, rang with anthems of exultation. He went on to France, where he received the highest honors. He was given a fleet, and sailors as well as colonists to return to the New World by way of a southern voyage, expecting to find the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean course. Sailing past the outlets, he was wrecked on the coast of Texas, and in his vain endeavors to find the river or return to Canada, he became lost on the plains of Arkansas, where he, in 1687, was basely murdered by one of his followers. "You are down now, Grand Bashaw," exclaimed his slayer, and despoiling his remains, they left them to be devoured by wild beasts. To such an ignominious end came this daring, bold adventurer. Alone in the wilderness, he was left, with no monument but the vast realm he had discovered, on whose bosom he was left without covering and without protection.

"For force of will and vast conception; for various knowledge, and quick adaptation of his genius

* Louis the Great, King of France and of Navarre, reigning the ninth day of April, 1682.

to untried circumstances; for a sublime magnanimity, that resigned itself to the will of Heaven, and yet triumphed over affliction by energy of purpose and unfaltering hope—he had no superior among his countrymen. He had won the affections of the governor of Canada, the esteem of Colbert, the confidence of Seignelay, the favor of Louis XIV. After the beginning of the colonization of Upper Canada, he perfected the discovery of the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to its mouth; and he will be remembered through all time as the father of colonization in the great central valley of the West."*

Avarice, passion and jealousy were not calmed by the blood of La Salle. All of his conspirators perished by ignoble deaths, while only seven of the sixteen succeeded in continuing the journey until they reached Canada, and thence found their way to France.

Tonti, who had been left at Fort St. Louis, on "Starved Rock" on the Illinois, went down in search of his beloved commander. Failing to find him, he returned and remained here until 1700, thousands of miles away from friends. Then he went down the Mississippi to join D'Iberville, who had made the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean voyage. Two years later, he went on a mission to the Chickasaws, but of his subsequent history nothing is known.

The West was now in possession of the French. La Salle's plans were yet feasible. The period of exploration was now over. The great river and its outlet was known, and it only remained for that nation to enter in and occupy what to many a Frenchman was the "Promised Land." Only eighteen years had elapsed since Marquette and Joliet had descended the river and shown the course of its outlet. A spirit, less bold than La Salle's would never in so short a time have penetrated for more than a thousand miles an unknown wilderness, and solved the mystery of the world.

When Joutel and his companions reached France in 1688, all Europe was on the eve of war. Other nations than the French wanted part of the New World, and when they saw that nation greedily and rapidly accumulating territory there, they endeavored to stay its progress. The league of Augsburg was formed in 1687 by the princes of the Empire to restrain the ambition of Louis XIV, and in 1688, he began hostilities by the capture of Philipsburg. The next year, England, under the lead of William III, joined the alliance, and Louis found himself compelled, with only the aid of the Turks, to contend against the united forces of the Empires of England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Yet the tide of battle wavered. In 1689, the French were defeated at Walcourt, and the Turks at Widin; but in 1690, the French were victorious at Charleroy, and the Turks at Belgrade. The next year, and also the next, victory inclined to the French, but in 1693, Louvois and Luxemberg were dead and Namur surrendered to the allies. The war extended to the New World, where it was maintained with more than equal success by the French, though the English population exceeded it more than twenty to one. In 1688, the French were estimated at about twelve thousand souls in North America, while the English were more than two hundred thousand. At first the war was prosecuted vigorously. In 1689, De. Ste. Helene and D'Iberville, two of the sons of Charles le Morne, crossed the wilderness and reduced the English forts on Hudson's Bay. But in August of the same year, the Iroquois, the hereditary foes of the French, captured and burned Montreal. Frontenac, who had gone on an expedition against New York by sea, was recalled. Fort Frontenac was abandoned, and no French posts left in the West between Trois Rivieres and Mackinaw, and were it not for the Jesuits the entire West would now have been abandoned. To recover their influence, the French planned three expeditions. One resulted in the destruction of Schenectady, another, Salmon Falls, and the third, Casco Bay. On the other hand, Nova Scotia was reduced by the colonies, and an expedition against Montreal went as far as to Lake Champlain, where it failed, owing to the dissensions of the leaders. Another expedition, consisting of twenty-four vessels, arrived before Quebec, which also failed through the incompetency of Sir William Phipps. During the succeeding years, various border conflicts occurred, in all of which border scenes of savage cruelty and savage ferocity were enacted. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, closed the war. France retained Hudson's Bay, and all the places of which she was in possession in 1688; but the boundaries of the English and French claims in the New World were still unsettled.

The conclusion of the conflict left the French at liberty to pursue their scheme of colonization in the Mississippi Valley. In 1698, D'Iberville was sent to the lower province, which, erelong, was made a separate independency, called Louisiana.

* Bancroft.

Forts were erected on Mobile Bay, and the division of the territory between the French and the Spaniards was settled. Trouble existed between the French and the Chickasaws, ending in the cruel deaths of many of the leaders, in the fruitless endeavors of the Canadian and Louisianian forces combining against the Chickasaws. For many years the conflict raged, with unequal successes, until the Indian power gave way before superior military tactics. In the end, New Orleans was founded, in 1718, and the French power secured.

Before this was consummated, however, France became entangled in another war against the allied powers, ending in her defeat and the loss of Nova Scotia, Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland. The peace of Utrecht closed the war in 1713.

The French, weary with prolonged strife, adopted the plan, more peaceful in its nature, of giving out to distinguished men the monopoly of certain districts in the fur trade, the most prosperous of any avocation then. Crozat and Cadillac—the latter the founder of Detroit, in 1701—were the chief ones concerned in this. The founding of the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes, and others in the Mississippi and Wabash Valleys, led to the rapid development, according to the French custom of all these parts of the West, while along all the chief water-courses, other trading posts and forts were established, rapidly fulfilling the hopes of La Salle, broached so many years before.

The French had, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, four principal routes to their western towns, two of which passed over the soil of Ohio. The first of these was the one followed by Marquette and Joliet, by way of the Lakes to Green Bay, in Wisconsin; thence across a portage to the Wisconsin River, down which they floated to the Mississippi. On their return they came up the Illinois River, to the site of Chicago, whence Joliet returned to Quebec by the Lakes. La Salle's route was first by the Lakes to the St. Joseph's River, which he followed to the portage to the Kankakee, and thence downward to the Mississippi. On his second and third attempt, he crossed the lower peninsula of Michigan to the Kankakee, and again traversed its waters to the Illinois. The third route was established about 1716. It followed the southern shores of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Maumee River; following this stream, the voyagers went on to the junction between it and the St. Mary's, which they followed to the "Oubache"—Wabash—and then to the French villages in Vigo and Knox Counties, in Indiana. Vincennes was the oldest and most important one here. It had been founded in 1702 by a French trader, and was, at the date of the establishment of the third route, in a prosperous condition. For many years, the traders crossed the plains of Southern Illinois to the French towns on the bottoms opposite St. Louis. They were afraid to go on down the "Waba" to the Ohio, as the Indians had frightened them with accounts of the great monsters below. Finally, some adventurous spirit went down the river, found it emptied into the Ohio, and solved the problem of the true outlet of the Ohio, heretofore supposed to be a tributary of the Wabash.

The fourth route was from the southern shore of Lake Erie, at Presqueville, over a portage of fifteen miles to the head of French Creek, at Waterford, Penn.; thence down that stream to the Ohio, and on to the Mississippi. Along all these routes, ports and posts were carefully maintained. Many were on the soil of Ohio, and were the first attempts of the white race to possess its domain. Many of the ruins of these posts are yet found on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and at the outlets of streams flowing into the lake and the Ohio River. The principal forts were at Mackinaw, at Presqueville, at the mouth of the St. Joseph's, on Starved Rock, and along the Father of Waters. Yet another power was encroaching on them: a sturdy race, clinging to the inhospitable Atlantic shores, were coming over the mountains. The murmurs of a conflict were already heard—a conflict that would change the fate of a nation.

The French were extending their explorations beyond the Mississippi; they were also forming a political organization, and increasing their influence over the natives. Of a passive nature, however, their power and their influence could not withstand a more aggressive nature, and they were obliged, finally, to give way. They had the fruitful valleys of the West more than a century; yet they developed no resources, opened no mines of wealth, and left the country as passive as they found it.

Of the growth of the West under French rule, but little else remains to be said. The sturdy Anglo-Saxon race on the Atlantic coast, and their progenitors in England, began, now, to turn their attention to this vast country. The voluptuousness

of the French court, their neglect of the true basis of wealth, agriculture, and the repressive tendencies laid on the colonists, led the latter to adopt a hunter's life, and leave the country undeveloped and ready for the people who claimed the country from "sea to sea." Their explorers were now at work. The change was at hand.

Occasional mention has been made in the history of the State, in preceding pages, of settlements and trading-posts of the French traders, explorers and missionaries, within the limits of Ohio. The French were the first white men to occupy the northwestern part of the New World, and though their stay was brief, yet it opened the way to a sinewy race, living on the shores of the Atlantic, who in time came, saw, and conquered that part of America, making it what the people of to-day enjoy.

As early as 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette, La Salle, the famous explorer, discovered the Ohio River, and paddled down its gentle current as far as the falls at the present city of Louisville, but he, like others of the day, made no settlement on its banks, only claiming the country for his King by virtue of this discovery.

Early in the beginning of the eighteenth century, French traders and voyagers passed along the southern shores of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Maumee, up whose waters they rowed their bark canoes, on their way to their outposts in the Wabash and Illinois Valleys, established between 1675 and 1700. As soon as they could, without danger from their inveterate enemies, the Iroquois, masters of all the lower lake country, erect a trading-post at the mouth of this river, they did so. It was made a depot of considerable note, and was, probably, the first permanent habitation of white men in Ohio. It remained until after the peace of 1763, the termination of the French and Indian war, and the occupancy of this country by the English. On the site of the French trading-post, the British, in 1794, erected Fort Miami, which they garrisoned until the country came under the control of Americans. Now, Maumee City covers the ground.

The French had a trading-post at the mouth of the Huron River, in what is now Erie County. When it was built is not now known. It was, however, probably one of their early outposts, and may have been built before 1750. They had another on the shore of the bay, on or near the site of Sandusky City. Both this and the one at the mouth of the Huron River were abandoned before the war of the Revolution. On Lewis Evan's map of the British Middle Colonies, published in 1755, a French fort, called "Fort Junandat, built in 1754," is marked on the east bank of the Sandusky River, several miles below its mouth. Fort Sandusky, on the western bank, is also noted. Several Wyandot towns are likewise marked. But very little is known concerning any of these trading-posts. They were, evidently, only temporary, and were abandoned when the English came into possession of the country.

The mouth of the Cuyahoga River was another important place. On Evan's map there is marked on the west bank of the Cuyahoga, some distance from its mouth, the words "*French House*," doubtless, the station of a French trader. The ruins of a house, found about five miles from the mouth of the river, on the west bank, are supposed to be those of the trader's station.

In 1786, the Moravian missionary, Zeisberger, with his Indian converts, left Detroit in a vessel called the Mackinaw, and sailed to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. From there they went up the river about ten miles, and settled in an abandoned Ottawa village, where Independence now is, which place they called "*Saint's Rest.*" Their stay was brief, for the following April, they left for the Huron River, and settled near the site of Milan, Erie County, at a locality they called New Salem.

There are but few records of settlements made by the French until after 1750. Even these can hardly be called settlements, as they were simply trading-posts. The French easily affiliated with the Indians, and had little energy beyond trading. They never cultivated fields, laid low forests, and subjugated the country. They were a half-Indian race, so to speak, and hence did little if anything in developing the West.

About 1749, some English traders came to a place in what is now Shelby County, on the banks of a creek since known as Loramie's Creek, and established a trading-station with the Indians. This was the first English trading-place or attempt at settlement in the State. It was here but a short time, however, when the French, hearing of its existence, sent a party of soldiers to the Twigtwees, among whom it was founded, and demanded the traders as intruders upon French territory. The Twigtwees refusing to deliver up their friends, the French, assisted by a large party of Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked the trading-house, probably a block-house, and, after a severe

battle, captured it. The traders were taken to Canada. This fort was called by the English "Pickawillany," from which "Piqua" is probably derived. About the time that Kentucky was settled, a Canadian Frenchman, named Loramie, established a store on the site of the old fort. He was a bitter enemy of the Americans, and for a long time Loramie's store was the headquarters of mischief toward the settlers.

The French had the faculty of endearing themselves to the Indians by their easy assimilation of their habits; and, no doubt, Loramie was equal to any in this respect, and hence gained great influence over them. Col. Johnston, many years an Indian Agent from the United States among the Western tribes, stated that he had often seen the "Indians burst into tears when speaking of the times when their French father had dominion over them; and their attachment always remained unabated."

So much influence had Loramie with the Indians, that, when Gen. Clarke, from Kentucky, invaded the Miami Valley in 1782, his attention was attracted to the spot. He came on and burnt the Indian settlement here, and destroyed the store of the Frenchman, selling his goods among the men at auction. , Loramie fled to the Shawanees, and, with a colony of that nation, emigrated west of the Mississippi, to the Spanish possessions, where he again began his life of a trader.

In 1794, during the Indian war, a fort was built on the site of the store by Wayne, and named Fort Loramie. The last officer who had command here was Capt. Butler, a nephew of Col. Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat. While here with his family, he lost an interesting boy, about eight years of age. About his grave, the sorrowing father and mother built a substantial picket-fence, planted honeysuckles over it, which, long after, remained to mark the grave of the soldier's boy.

The site of Fort Loramie was always an important point, and was one of the places defined on the boundary line at the Greenville treaty. Now a barn covers the spot.

At the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, on the site of Fort Defiance, built by Gen. Wayne in 1794, was a settlement of traders, established some time before the Indian war began. "On the high ground extending from the Maumee a quarter of a mile up the Auglaize, about two hundred yards in width, was an open space, on the west and south of which were oak woods, with hazel undergrowth. Within this opening, a few hundred yards above the point, on the steep bank of the Auglaize, were five or six cabins and log houses, inhabited principally by Indian traders. The most northerly, a large hewed-log house, divided below into three apartments, was occupied as a warehouse, store and dwelling, by George Ironside, the most wealthy and influential of the traders on the point. Next to his were the houses of Pirault (Pero) a French baker, and McKenzie, a Scot, who, in addition to merchandising, followed the occupation of a silversmith, exchanging with the Indians his brooches, ear-drops and other silver ornaments, at an enormous profit, for skins and furs.

Still further up were several other families of French and English; and two American prisoners, Henry Ball, a soldier taken in St. Clair's defeat, and his wife, Polly Meadows, captured at the same time, were allowed to live here and pay their masters the price of their ransom—he, by boating to the rapids of the Maumee, and she by washing and sewing. Fronting the house of Ironside, and about fifty yards from the bank, was a small stockade, inclosing two hewed-log houses, one of which was occupied by James Girty (a brother of Simon), the other, occasionally, by Elliott and McKee, British Indian Agents living at Detroit."*

The post, cabins and all they contained fell under the control of the Americans, when the British evacuated the shores of the lakes. While they existed, they were an undoubted source of Indian discontent, and had much to do in prolonging the Indian war. The country hereabouts did not settle until some time after the creation of the State government.

As soon as the French learned the true source of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, both were made a highway to convey the products of their hunters. In coursing down the Ohio, they made trading-places, or depots, where they could obtain furs of the Indians, at accessible points, generally at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Ohio. One of these old forts or trading-places stood about a mile and a half south of the outlet of the Scioto. It was here in 1740; but when it was erected no one could tell. The locality must have been pretty well known to the whites, however; for, in 1785, three years before the settlement of Marietta was made, four families

*Narrative of O. M. Spencer.

made an ineffectual attempt to settle near the same place. They were from Kentucky, but were driven away by the Indians a short time after they arrived, not being allowed to build cabins, and had only made preparations to plant corn and other necessaries of life. While the men were encamped near the vicinity of Piketown, in Pike County, when on a hunting expedition, they were surprised by the Indians, and two of them slain. The others hastened back to the encampment at the mouth of the Scioto, and hurriedly gathering the families together, fortunately got them on a flat-boat, at that hour on its way down the river. By the aid of the boat, they were enabled to reach Maysville, and gave up the attempt to settle north of the Ohio.

The famous "old Scioto Salt Works," in Jackson County, on the banks of Salt Creek, a tributary of the Scioto, were long known to the whites before any attempt was made to settle in Ohio. They were indicated on the maps published in 1755. They were the resort, for generations, of the Indians in all parts of the West, who annually came here to make salt. They often brought white prisoners with them, and thus the salt works became known. There were no attempts made to settle here, however, until after the Indian war, which closed in 1795. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came here for salt, and soon after made a settlement. Another early salt spring was in what is now Trumbull County. It is also noted on Evan's map of 1755. They were occupied by the Indians, French, and by the Americans as early as 1780, and perhaps earlier.

As early as 1761 Moravian missionaries came among the Ohio Indians and began their labors. In a few years, under the lead of Revs. Fredrick Post and John Heckewelder, permanent stations were established in several parts of the State, chiefly on the Tuscarawas River in Tuscarawas County. Here were the three Indian villages—Shoenburn, Gnadenhutten and Salem. The site of the first is about two miles south of New Philadelphia; Gnadenhutten was seven miles further south, and about five miles still on was Salem, a short distance from the present village of Port Washington. The first and last named of these villages were on the west side of the Tuscarawas River, near the margin of the Ohio Canal. Gnadenhutten was on the east side of the river. It was here that the brutal massacre of these Christian Indians, by the rangers under Col. Williamson, occurred March 8, 1782. The account of the massacre and of these tribes appears in these pages, and it only remains to notice what became of them.

The hospitable and friendly character of these Indians had extended beyond their white brethren on the Ohio. The American people at large looked on the act of Williamson and his men as an outrage on humanity. Congress felt its influence, and gave them a tract of twelve thousand acres, embracing their former homes, and induced them to return from the northern towns whither they had fled. As the whites came into the country, their manners degenerated until it became necessary to remove them. Through Gen. Cass, of Michigan, an agreement was made with them, whereby Congress paid them over $6,000, an annuity of $400, and 24,000 acres in some territory to be designated by the United States. This treaty, by some means, was never effectually carried out, and the principal part of them took up their residence near a Moravian missionary station on the River Thames, in Canada. Their old churchyard still exists on the Tuscarawas River, and here rest the bones of several of their devoted teachers. It is proper to remark here, that Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the missionary, is generally believed to have been the first white child born in Ohio. However, this is largely conjecture. Captive women among the Indians, before the birth of Mary Heckewelder, are known to have borne children, which afterward, with their mothers, were restored to their friends. The assertion that Mary Heckewelder was the first child born in Ohio, is therefore incorrect. She is the first of whom any definite record is made.

These outposts are about all that are known to have existed prior to the settlement at Marietta. About one-half mile below Bolivar, on the western line of Tuscarawas County, are the remains of Fort Laurens, erected in 1778, by a detachment of 1,000 men under Gen. McIntosh, from Fort Pitt. It was, however, occupied but a short time, vacated in August, 1779, as it was deemed untenable at such a distance from the frontier.

During the existence of the six years' Indian war, a settlement of French emigrants was made on the Ohio River, that deserves notice. It illustrates very clearly the extreme ignorance and credulity prevalent at that day. In May or June of 1788, Joel Barlow left this country for Europe, "authorized to dispose of a very large body of land in the West." In 1790, he distributed proposals in Paris for the disposal of lands at five

shillings per acre, which, says Volney, "promised a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as a frost in the winter; a river, called by way of eminence 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of an enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance; no military enrollments, and no quarters to find for soldiers." Purchasers became numerous, individuals and whole families sold their property, and in the course of 1791 many embarked at the various French sea-ports, each with his title in his pocket. Five hundred settlers, among whom were many wood carvers and guilders to His Majesty, King of France, coachmakers, friseurs and peruke makers, and other artisans and *artistes*, equally well fitted for a frontier life, arrived in the United States in 1791–92, and acting without concert, traveling without knowledge of the language, customs and roads, at last managed to reach the spot designated for their residence. There they learned they had been cruelly deceived, and that the titles they held were worthless. Without food, shelterless, and danger closing around them, they were in a position that none but a Frenchman could be in without despair. Who brought them thither, and who was to blame, is yet a disputed point. Some affirm that those to whom large grants of land were made when the Ohio Company procured its charter, were the real instigators of the movement. They failed to pay for their lands, and hence the title reverted to the Government. This, coming to the ears of the poor Frenchmen, rendered their situation more distressing. They never paid for their lands, and only through the clemency of Congress, who afterward gave them a grant of land, and confirmed them in its title, were they enabled to secure a foothold. Whatever doubt there may be as to the causes of these people being so grossly deceived, there can be none regarding their sufferings. They had followed a jack-o-lantern into the howling wilderness, and must work or starve. The land upon which they had been located was covered with immense forest trees, to level which the coachmakers were at a loss. At last, hoping to conquer by a *coup de main*, they tied ropes to the branches, and while a dozen pulled at them as many fell at the trunk with all sorts of edged tools, and thus soon brought the monster to the earth. Yet he was a burden. He was down, to be sure, but as much in the way as ever. Several lopped off the branches, others dug an immense trench at his side, into which, with might and main, all rolled the large log, and then buried him from sight. They erected their cabins in a cluster, as they had seen them in their own native land, thus affording some protection from marauding bands of Indians. Though isolated here in the lonely wilderness, and nearly out of funds with which to purchase provisions from descending boats, yet once a week they met and drowned care in a merry dance, greatly to the wonderment of the scout or lone Indian who chanced to witness their revelry. Though their vivacity could work wonders, it would not pay for lands nor buy provisions. Some of those at Gallipolis (for such they called their settlement, from Gallia, in France) went to Detroit, some to Kaskaskia, and some bought land of the Ohio Company, who treated them liberally. Congress, too, in 1795, being informed of their sufferings, and how they had been deceived, granted them 24,000 acres opposite Little Sandy River, to which grant, in 1798, 12,000 acres more were added. The tract has since been known as French Grant. The settlement is a curious episode in early Western history, and deserves a place in its annals.

CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS—TRADERS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN THE WEST—ENGLISH POSSESSION.

AS has been noted, the French title rested on the discoveries of their missionaries and traders, upon the occupation of the country, and upon the construction of the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle. The English claims to the same region were based on the fact of a prior occupation of the corresponding coast, on an opposite construction of the same treaties, and an alleged cession of the rights of the Indians. The rights acquired by discovery were conventional, and in equity were good only between European powers, and could not affect the rights of the natives, but this distinction was disregarded by all European powers. The inquiry of an Indian chief embodies the whole controversy: "Where are the Indian lands, since the French claim all on the north side of the Ohio and the English all on the south side of it?"

The English charters expressly granted to all the original colonies the country westward to the South Sea, and the claims thus set up in the West, though held in abeyance, were never relinquished. The primary distinction between the two nations governed their actions in the New World, and led finally to the supremacy of the English. They were fixed agricultural communities. The French were mere trading-posts. Though the French were the prime movers in the exploration of the West, the English made discoveries during their occupation, however, mainly by their traders, who penetrated the Western wilderness by way of the Ohio River, entering it from the two streams which uniting form that river. Daniel Coxie, in 1722, published, in London, "A description of the English province of Carolina, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French called La Louisiane, as also the great and famous river Meschacebe, or Mississippi, the five vast navigable lakes of fresh water, and the parts adjacent, together with an account of the commodities of the growth and production of the said province." The title of this work exhibits very clearly the opinions of the English people respecting the West. As early as 1630, Charles I granted to Sir Robert Heath "All that part of America lying between thirty-one and thirty-six degrees north latitude, from sea to sea," out of which the limits of Carolina were afterward taken. This immense grant was conveyed in 1638, to the Earl of Arundel, and afterward came into the possession of Dr. Daniel Coxie. In the prosecution of this claim, it appeared that Col. Wood, of Virginia, from 1654 to 1664, explored several branches of the Ohio and "Meschacebe," as they spell the Mississippi. A Mr. Needham, who was employed by Col. Wood, kept a journal of the exploration. There is also the account of some one who had explored the Mississippi to the Yellow, or Missouri River, before 1676. These, and others, are said to have been there when La Salle explored the outlet of the Great River, as he found tools among the natives which were of European manufacture. They had been brought here by English adventurers. Also, when Iberville was colonizing the lower part of Louisiana, these same persons visited the Chickasaws and stirred them up against the French. It is also stated that La Salle found that some one had been among the Natchez tribes when he returned from the discovery of the outlet of the Mississippi, and excited them against him. There is, however, no good authority for these statements, and they are doubtless incorrect. There is also an account that in 1678, several persons went from New England as far south as New Mexico, "one hundred and fifty leagues beyond the Meschacebe," the narrative reads, and on their return wrote an account of the expedition. This, also, cannot be traced to good authority. The only accurate account of the English reaching the West was when Bienville met the British vessel at the "English Turn," about 1700. A few of their traders may have been in the valley west of the Alleghany Mountains before 1700, though no reliable accounts are now found to confirm these suppositions. Still, from the earliest occupation of the Atlantic Coast by the English, they claimed the country, and, though the policy of its occupation rested for a time, it was never fully abandoned. Its revival dates from 1710 properly, though no immediate endeavor was made for many years after. That

year, Alexander Spottswood was made Governor of Virginia. No sooner did he assume the functions of ruler, than, casting his eye over his dominion, he saw the great West beyond the Alleghany Mountains unoccupied by the English, and rapidly filling with the French, who he observed were gradually confining the English to the Atlantic Coast. His prophetic eye saw at a glance the animus of the whole scheme, and he determined to act promptly on the defensive. Through his representation, the Virginia Assembly was induced to make an appropriation to defray the expense of an exploration of the mountains, and see if a suitable pass could not then be found where they could be crossed. The Governor led the expedition in person. The pass was discovered, a route marked out for future emigrants, and the party returned to Williamsburg. There the Governor established the order of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," presented his report to the Colonial Assembly and one to his King. In each report, he exposed with great boldness the scheme of the French, and advised the building of a chain of forts across to the Ohio, and the formation of settlements to counteract them. The British Government, engrossed with other matters, neglected his advice. Forty years after, they remembered it, only to regret that it was so thoughtlessly disregarded.

Individuals, however, profited by his advice. By 1730, traders began in earnest to cross the mountains and gather from the Indians the stores beyond. They now began to adopt a system, and abandoned the heretofore renegade habits of those who had superseded them, many of whom never returned to the Atlantic Coast. In 1742, John Howard descended the Ohio in a skin canoe, and, on the Mississippi was taken prisoner by the French. His captivity did not in the least deter others from coming. Indeed, the date of his voyage was the commencement of a vigorous trade with the Indians by the English, who crossed the Alleghanies by the route discovered by Gov. Spottswood. In 1748, Conrad Weiser, a German of Herenberg, who had acquired in early life a knowledge of the Mohawk tongue by a residence among them, was sent on an embassy to the Shawanees on the Ohio. He went as far as Logstown, a Shawanee village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here he met the chiefs in counsel, and secured their promise of aid against the French.

The principal ground of the claims of the English in the Northwest was the treaty with the Five Nations—the Iroquois. This powerful confederation claimed the jurisdiction over an immense extent of country. Their policy differed considerably from other Indian tribes. They were the only confederation which attempted any form of government in America. They were often termed the "Six Nations," as the entrance of another tribe into the confederacy made that number. They were the conquerors of nearly all tribes from Lower Canada, to and beyond the Mississippi. They only exacted, however, a tribute from the conquered tribes, leaving them to manage their own internal affairs, and stipulating that to them alone did the right of cession belong. Their country, under these claims, embraced all of America north of the Cherokee Nation, in Virginia; all Kentucky, and all the Northwest, save a district in Ohio and Indiana, and a small section in Southwestern Illinois, claimed by the Miami Confederacy. The Iroquois, or Six Nations, were the terror of all other tribes. It was they who devastated the Illinois country about Rock Fort in 1680, and caused wide-spread alarm among all the Western Indians. In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the Iroquois at Albany, when, at the request of Col. Duncan, of New York, they placed themselves under the protection of the English. They made a deed of sale then, by treaty, to the British Government, of a vast tract of country south and east of the Illinois River, and extending into Canada. In 1726, another deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the national confederacy by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by His Majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs."*

If the Six Nations had a good claim to the Western country, there is but little doubt but England was justified in defending their country against the French, as, by the treaty of Utrecht, they had agreed not to invade the lands of Britain's Indian allies. This claim was vigorously contested by France, as that country claimed the Iroquois had no lawful jurisdiction over the West. In all the disputes, the interests of the contending nations was, however, the paramount consideration. The rights of the Indians were little regarded.

The British also purchased land by the treaty of Lancaster, in 1744, wherein they agreed to pay the Six Nations for land settled unlawfully in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. The In-

* Annals of the West.

dians were given goods and gold amounting to near a thousand pounds sterling. They were also promised the protection of the English. Had this latter provision been faithfully carried out, much blood would have been saved in after years. The treaties with the Six Nations were the real basis of the claims of Great Britain to the West; claims that were only settled by war. The Shawanee Indians, on the Ohio, were also becoming hostile to the English, and began to assume a threatening exterior. Peter Chartier, a half-breed, residing in Philadelphia, escaped from the authorities, those by whom he was held for a violation of the laws, and joining the Shawanees, persuaded them to join the French. Soon after, in 1743 or 1744, he placed himself at the head of 400 of their warriors, and lay in wait on the Alleghany River for the provincial traders. He captured two, exhibited to them a captain's commission from the French, and seized their goods, worth £1,600. The Indians, after this, emboldened by the aid given them by the French, became more and more hostile, and Weiser was again sent across the mountains in 1748, with presents to conciliate them and sound them on their feelings for the rival nations, and also to see what they thought of a settlement of the English to be made in the West. The visit of Conrad Weiser was successful, and Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, formed a company which they styled the Ohio Company, and, in 1748, petitioned the King for a grant beyond the mountains. The monarch approved the petition and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant the Company 500,000 acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghanies, 200,000 of which were to be located at once. This provision was to hold good for ten years, free of quit rent, provided the Company would settle 100 families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient for their protection. These terms the Company accepted, and sent at once to London for a cargo suitable for the Indian trade. This was the beginning of English Companies in the West; this one forming a prominent part in the history of Ohio, as will be seen hereafter. Others were also formed in Virginia, whose object was the colonization of the West. One of these, the Loyal Company, received, on the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres, from the line of Canada on the north and west, and on the 29th of October, 1751, the Greenbriar Company received a grant of 100,000 acres.

To these encroachments, the French were by no means blind. They saw plainly enough that if the English gained a foothold in the West, they would inevitably endeavor to obtain the country, and one day the issue could only be decided by war. Vaudreuil, the French Governor, had long anxiously watched the coming struggle. In 1774, he wrote home representing the consequences that would surely come, should the English succeed in their plans. The towns of the French in Illinois were producing large amounts of bread-stuffs and provisions which they sent to New Orleans. These provinces were becoming valuable, and must not be allowed to come under control of a rival power. In 1749, Louis Celeron was sent by the Governor with a party of soldiers to plant leaden plates, suitably inscribed, along the Ohio at the mouths of the principal streams. Two of these plates were afterward exhumed. One was sent to the Maryland Historical Society, and the inscription* deciphered by De Witt Clinton. On these plates was clearly stated the claims of France, as will be seen from the translation below.

England's claim, briefly and clearly stated, read as follows: "That all lands, or countries westward from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea, between 48 and 34 degrees of North Latitude, were expressly included in the grant of King James the First, to divers of his subjects, so long time since as the year 1606, and afterwards confirmed in the year 1620; and under this grant, the colony of Virginia claims extent so far west as the South Sea, and the ancient colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, were by their respective charters, made to extend to the said South Sea, so that not only the right to the sea coast, but to all the Inland countries from sea to sea, has at all times been asserted by the Crown of England."†

To make good their titles, both nations were now doing their utmost. Professedly at peace, it only needed a torch applied, as it were, to any point, to instantly precipitate hostilities. The French were

* The following is the translation of the inscription of the plate found at Venango: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV, King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, Commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages in these Cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toraclakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the River Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; and of all the land on both sides, as far as the sources of said rivers; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and by treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

† Colonial Records of Pennsylvania.

busily engaged erecting forts from the southern shores of Lake Erie to the Ohio, and on down in the Illinois Valley; up at Detroit, and at all its posts, preparations were constantly going on for the crisis, now sure to come. The issue between the two governments was now fully made up. It admitted of no compromise but the sword. To that, however, neither power desired an immediate appeal, and both sought rather to establish and fortify their interests, and to conciliate the Indian tribes. The English, through the Ohio Company, sent out Christopher Gist in the fall of 1750, to explore the regions west of the mountains. He was instructed to examine the passes, trace the courses of the rivers, mark the falls, seek for valuable lands, observe the strength, and to conciliate the friendship of the Indian tribes. He was well fitted for such an enterprise. Hardy, sagacious, bold, an adept in Indian character, a hunter by occupation, no man was better qualified than he for such an undertaking. He visited Logstown, where he was jealously received, passed over to the Muskingum River and Valley in Ohio, where he found a village of Wyandots, divided in sentiment. At this village he met Crogan, another equally famous frontiersman, who had been sent out by Pennsylvania. Together they held a council with the chiefs, and received assurance of the friendship of the tribe. This done, they passed to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto, received their assurances of friendship, and went on to the Miami Valley, which they crossed, remarking in Crogan's journal of its great fertility. They made a raft of logs on which they crossed the Great Miami, visited Piqua, the chief town of the Pickawillanies, and here made treaties with the Weas and Piankeshaws. While here, a deputation of the Ottawas visited the Miami Confederacy to induce them to unite with the French. They were repulsed through the influence of the English agents, the Miamis sending Gist word that they would "stand like the mountains." Crogan now returned and published an account of their wanderings. Gist followed the Miami to its mouth, passed down the Ohio till within fifteen miles of the falls, then returned by way of the Kentucky River, over the highlands of Kentucky to Virginia, arriving in May, 1751. He had visited the Mingoes, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanees and Miamis, proposed a union among these tribes, and appointed a grand council to meet at Logstown to form an alliance among themselves and with Virginia. His journey was marvelous for the day. It was extremely hazardous, as he was part of the time among hostile tribes, who could have captured him and been well rewarded by the French Government. But Gist knew how to act, and was successful.

While Gist was doing this, some English traders established themselves at a place in what is now known as Shelby County, Ohio, and opened a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This was clearly in the limits of the West, claimed by the French, and at once aroused them to action. The fort or stockade stood on the banks of Loramie's Creek, about sixteen miles northwest of the present city of Sydney. It received the name Loramie from the creek by the French, which received its name in turn from the French trader of that name, who had a trading-post on this creek. Loramie had fled to the Spanish country west of the Mississippi, and for many years was a trader there; his store being at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri, near the present city of Kansas City, Mo. When the English traders came to Loramie's Creek, and erected their trading-place, they gave it the name of Pickawillany, from the tribe of Indians there. The Miami confederacy granted them this privilege as the result of the presents brought by Crogan and Gist. It is also asserted that Andrew Montour, a half-breed, son of a Seneca chief and the famous Catharine Montour, who was an important factor afterward in the English treaties with the Indians, was with them, and by his influence did much to aid in securing the privilege. Thus was established the first English trading-post in the Northwest Territory and in Ohio. It, however, enjoyed only a short duration. The French could not endure so clear an invasion of their country, and gathering a force of Ottawas and Chippewas, now their allies, they attacked the stockade in June, 1752. At first they demanded of the Miamis the surrender of the fort, as they were the real cause of its location, having granted the English the privilege. The Miamis not only refused, but aided the British in the defense. In the battle that ensued, fourteen of the Miamis were slain, and all the traders captured. One account says they were burned, another, and probably the correct one, states that they were taken to Canada as prisoners of war. It is probable the traders were from Pennsylvania, as that commonwealth made the Miamis presents as condolence for their warriors that were slain.

Blood had now been shed. The opening gun of the French and Indian war had been fired, and both

nations became more deeply interested in affairs in the West. The English were determined to secure additional title to the West, and, in 1752, sent Messrs. Fry, Lomax and Patton as commissioners to Logstown to treat with the Indians, and confirm the Lancaster treaty. They met the Indians on the 9th of June, stated their desires, and on the 11th received their answer. At first, the savages were not inclined to recognize the Lancaster treaty, but agreed to aid the English, as the French had already made war on the Twigtees (at Pickawillany), and consented to the establishment of a fort and trading-post at the forks of the Ohio. This was not all the Virginians wanted, however, and taking aside Andrew Montour, now chief of the Six Nations, persuaded him to use his influence with the red men. By such means, they were induced to treat, and on the 13th they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement southwest of the Ohio, and covenanting that it should not be disturbed by them. By such means was obtained the treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

All this time, the home governments were endeavoring to out-maneuver each other with regard to the lands in the West, though there the outlook only betokened war. The French understood better than the English how to manage the Indians, and succeeded in attaching them firmly to their cause. The English were not honest in their actions with them, and hence, in after years, the massacres that followed.

At the close of 1752, Gist was at work, in conformity with the Lancaster and Logstown treaties, laying out a fort and town on Chartier's Creek, about ten miles below the fork. Eleven families had crossed the mountains to settle at Gist's residence west of Laurel Hill, not far from the Youghiogheny. Goods had come from England for the Ohio Company, which were carried as far West as Will's Creek, where Cumberland now stands; and where they were taken by the Indians and traders.

On the other hand, the French were gathering cannon and stores on Lake Erie, and, without treaties or deeds of land, were gaining the good will of the inimical tribes, and preparing, when all was ready, to strike the blow. Their fortifications consisted of a chain of forts from Lake Erie to the Ohio, on the border. One was at Presque Isle, on the site of Erie; one on French Creek, on the site of Waterford, Penn.; one at the mouth of French Creek, in Venango County, Penn.; while opposite it was another, effectually commanding that section of country. These forts, it will be observed, were all in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. The Governor informed the Assembly of their existence, who voted £600 to be used in purchasing presents for the Indians near the forts, and thereby hold their friendship. Virginia, also, took similar measures. Trent was sent, with guns and ammunition and presents, to the friendly tribes, and, while on his mission, learned of the plates of lead planted by the French. In October, 1753, a treaty was consummated with representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Twigtwees and Wyandots, by commissioners from Pennsylvania, one of whom was the philosopher Franklin. At the conferences held at this time, the Indians complained of the actions of the French in forcibly taking possession of the disputed country, and also bitterly denounced them for using rum to intoxicate the red men, when they desired to gain any advantage. Not long after, they had similar grounds of complaint against the English, whose lawless traders cared for nothing but to gain the furs of the savage at as little expense as possible.

The encroachments of the French on what was regarded as English territory, created intense feeling in the colonies, especially in Virginia. The purpose of the French to inclose the English on the Atlantic Coast, and thus prevent their extension over the mountains, became more and more apparent, and it was thought that this was the opening of a scheme already planned by the French Court to reduce all North America under the dominion of France. Gov. Dinwiddie determined to send an ambassador to the French posts, to ascertain their real intentions and to observe the amount and disposition of their forces. He selected a young Virginian, then in his twenty-first year, a surveyor by trade and one well qualified for the duty. That young man afterward led the American Colonies in their struggle for liberty. George Washington and one companion, Mr. Gist, successfully made the trip, in the solitude of a severe winter, received assurance from the French commandant that they would by no means abandon their outposts, and would not yield unless compelled by force of arms. The commandant was exceedingly polite, but firm, and assured the young American that "we claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discovery of La Salle (in 1669) and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

During Washington's absence steps were taken to fortify the point formed by the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany; and when, on his return, he met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the forks of the Ohio, and, soon after, some families going out to settle, he knew the defense had begun. As soon as Washington made his report, Gov. Dinwiddie wrote to the Board of Trade, stating that the French were building a fort at Venango, and that, in March, twelve or fifteen hundred men would be ready to descend the river with their Indian allies, for which purpose three hundred canoes had been collected; and that Logstown was to be made headquarters, while forts were to be built in other places. He sent expresses to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York, apprising them of the nature of affairs, and calling upon them for assistance. He also raised two companies, one of which was raised by Washington, the other by Trent. The one under Trent was to be raised on the frontiers, and was, as soon as possible, to repair to the Fork and erect there a fort, begun by the Ohio Company. Owing to various conflicting opinions between the Governor of Pennsylvania and his Assembly, and the conference with the Six Nations, held by New York, neither of those provinces put forth any vigorous measures until stirred to action by the invasions on the frontiers, and until directed by the Earl of Holderness, Secretary of State.

The fort at Venango was finished by the French in April, 1754. All along the creek resounded the clang of arms and the preparations for war. New York and Pennsylvania, though inactive, and debating whether the French really had invaded English territory or not, sent aid to the Old Dominion, now all alive to the conquest. The two companies had been increased to six; Washington was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and made second under command of Joshua Fry. Ten cannon, lately from England, were forwarded from Alexandria; wagons were got ready to carry westward provisions and stores through the heavy spring roads; and everywhere men were enlisting under the King's promise of two huudred thousand acres of land to those who would go. They were gathering along Will's Creek and far beyond, while Trent, who had come for more men and supplies, left a little band of forty-one men, working away in hunger and want at the Fork, to which both nations were looking with anxious eyes. Though no enemy was near, and only a few Indian scouts were seen, keen eyes had observed the low fortifications at the Fork. Swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and though Ensign Ward, left in command, felt himself secure, on the 17th of April he saw a sight that made his heart sick. Sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes were coming down the Alleghany. The commandant sent him a summons, which evaded no words in its meaning. It was useless to contend, that evening he supped with his conqueror; the next day he was bowed out by the polite Frenchman, and with his men and tools marched up the Monongahela. The first birds of spring were filling the air with their song; the rivers rolled by, swollen by April showers and melting snows; all nature was putting on her robes of green; and the fortress, which the English had so earnestly strived to obtain and fortify, was now in the hands of the French. Fort Du Quesne arose on the incomplete fortifications. The seven years' war that followed not only affected America, but spread to all quarters of the world. The war made England a great imperial power; drove the French from Asia and America; dispelled the brilliant and extended scheme of Louis and his voluptuous empire.

The active field of operations was in the Canadas principally, and along the western borders of Pennsylvania. There were so few people then in the present confines of Ohio, that only the possession of the country, in common with all the West, could be the animus of the conflict. It so much concerned this part of the New World, that a brief resumé of the war will be necessary to fully understand its history.

The fall of the post at the fork of the Ohio, Fort Du Quesne, gave the French control of the West. Washington went on with his few militia to retake the post. Though he was successful at first, he was in the end defeated, and surrendered, being allowed to return with all his munitions of war. The two governments, though trying to come to a peaceful solution of the question, were getting ready for the conflict. France went steadily on, though at one time England gave, in a measure, her consent to allow the French to retain all the country west of the Alleghanies and south of the lakes. Had this been done, what a different future would have been in America! Other destinies were at work, however, and the plan fell stillborn.

England sent Gen. Braddock and a fine force of men, who marched directly toward the post on the Ohio. His ill-fated expedition resulted only in the total defeat of his army, and his own death.

Washington saved a remnant of the army, and made his way back to the colonies. The English needed a leader. They next planned four campaigns; one against Fort Du Quesne; one against Crown Point; one against Niagara, and one against the French settlements in Nova Scotia. Nearly every one proved a failure. The English were defeated on sea and on land, all owing to the incapacity of Parliament, and the want of a suitable, vigorous leader. The settlements on the frontiers, now exposed to a cruel foe, prepared to defend themselves, and already the signs of a government of their own, able to defend itself, began to appear. They received aid from the colonies. Though the French were not repulsed, they and their red allies found they could not murder with impunity. Self-preservation was a stronger incentive in conflict than aggrandizement, and the cruelty of the Indians found avengers.

The great Pitt became Prime Minister June 29, 1757. The leader of the English now appeared. The British began to regain their losses on sea and land, and for them a brighter day was at hand. The key to the West must be retaken, and to Gen. Forbes was assigned the duty. Preceding him, a trusty man was sent to the Western Indians at the head-waters of the Ohio, and along the Monongahela and Alleghany, to see if some compromise with them could not be made, and their aid secured. The French had been busy through their traders inciting the Indians against the English. The lawless traders were another source of trouble. Caring nothing for either nation, they carried on a distressing traffic in direct violation of the laws, continually engendering ill-feeling among the natives. "Your traders," said one of them, "bring scarce anything but rum and flour. They bring little powder and lead, or other valuable goods. The rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such quantities by regulating the traders. * * * These wicked whisky sellers, when they have got the Indians in liquor, make them sell the very clothes off their backs. If this practice be continued, we must be inevitably ruined. We most earnestly, therefore, beseech you to remedy it." They complained of the French traders the same way. They were also beginning to see the animus of the whole conflict. Neither power cared as much for them as for their land, and flattered and bullied by turns as served their purposes best.

The man selected to go upon this undertaking was Christian Frederic Post, a Moravian, who had lived among the Indians seventeen years, and married into one of their tribes. He was a missionary, and though obliged to cross a country whose every stream had been dyed by blood, and every hillside rung with the death-yell, and grown red with the light of burning huts, he went willingly on his way. Of his journey, sufferings and doings, his own journal tells the story. He left Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1758, and on the 7th of August safely passed the French post at Venango, went on to Big Beaver Creek, where he held a conference with the chiefs of the Indians gathered there. It was decided that a great conference should be held opposite Fort Du Quesne, where there were Indians of eight nations. "We will bear you in our bosoms," said the natives, when Post expressed a fear that he might be delivered over to the French, and royally they fulfilled their promises. At the conference, it was made clear to Post that all the Western Indians were wavering in their allegiance to the French, owing largely to the failure of that nation to fulfill their promises of aid to prevent them from being deprived of their land by the Six Nations, and through that confederacy, by the English. The Indians complained bitterly, moreover, of the disposition of the whites in over-running and claiming their lands. "Why did you not fight your battles at home or on the sea, instead of coming into our country to fight them?" they asked again and again, and mournfully shook their heads when they thought of the future before them. "*Your* heart is good," said they to Post. "*You* speak sincerely; but we know there is always a great number who wish to get rich; they have enough; look! we do not want to be rich and take away what others have. The white people think we have no brains in our heads; that they are big, and we are a handful; but remember when you hunt for a rattlesnake, you cannot always find it, and perhaps it will turn and bite you before you see it."* When the war of Pontiac came, and all the West was desolated, this saying might have been justly remembered. After concluding a peace, Post set out for Philadelphia, and after incredible hardships, reached the settlement uninjured early in September. His mission had more to do than at first is apparent, in the success of the English. Had it not been for him, a second Braddock's defeat might have befallen Forbes, now on his way to subjugate Fort Du Quesne.

Through the heats of August, the army hewed its way toward the West. Early in September it

* Post's Journal.

reached Raystown, whither Washington had been ordered with his troops. Sickness had prevented him from being here already. Two officers were sent out to reconnoiter the fort, who returned and gave a very good account of its condition. Gen. Forbes desired to know more of it, and sent out Maj. Grant, with 800 men, to gain more complete knowledge. Maj. Grant, supposing not more than 200 soldiers to be in the fort, marched near it and made a feint to draw them out, and engage them in battle. He was greatly misinformed as to the strength of the French, and in the engagement that followed he was badly beaten—270 of his men killed, 42 wounded, and several, including himself, taken prisoners. The French, elated with their victory, attacked the main army, but were repulsed and obliged to retreat to the fort. The army continued on its march. On the 24th of November they reached Turtle Creek, where a council of war was held, and where Gen. Forbes, who had been so ill as to be carried on a litter from the start, declared, with a mighty oath, he would sleep that night in the fort, or in a worse place. The Indians had, however, carried the news to the French that the English were as plenty as the trees of the woods, and in their fright they set fire to the fort in the night and left up and down the Ohio River. The next morning the English, who had heard the explosion of the magazine, and seen the light of the burning walls, marched in and took peaceable possession. A small fortification was thrown up on the bank, and, in honor of the great English statesman, it was called Fort Pitt. Col. Hugh Mercer was left in command, and the main body of the army marched back to the settlements. It reached Philadelphia January 17, 1759. On the 11th of March, Gen. Forbes died, and was buried in the chancel of Christ's Church, in that city.

Post was now sent on a mission to the Six Nations, with a report of the treaty of Easton. He was again instrumental in preventing a coalition of the Indians and the French. Indeed, to this obscure Moravian missionary belongs, in a large measure, the honor of the capture of Fort Du Quesne, for by his influence had the Indians been restrained from attacking the army on its march.

The garrison, on leaving the fort, went up and down the Ohio, part to Presque Isle by land, part to Fort Venango, while some of them went on down the Ohio nearly to the Mississippi, and there, in what is now Massac County, Ill., erected a fort, called by them Fort Massac. It was afterward named by many Fort Massacre, from the erroneous supposition that a garrison had been massacred there.

The French, though deprived of the key to the West, went on preparing stores and ammunition, expecting to retake the fort in the spring. Before they could do this, however, other places demanded their attention.

The success of the campaign of 1758 opened the way for the consummation of the great scheme of Pitt—the complete reduction of Canada. Three expeditions were planned, by which Canada, already well nigh annihilated and suffering for food, was to be subjugated. On the west, Prideaux was to attack Niagara; in the center, Amherst was to advance on Ticonderoga and Crown Point; on the east, Wolfe was to besiege Quebec. All these points gained, the three armies were to be united in the center of the province.

Amherst appeared before Ticonderoga July 22. The French blew up their works, and retired to Crown Point. Driven from there, they retreated to Isle Aux Nois and entrenched themselves. The lateness of the season prevented further action, and Amherst went into winter quarters at Crown Point. Early in June, Wolfe appeared before Quebec with an army of 8,000 men. On the night of September 12, he silently ascended the river, climbed the heights of Abraham, a spot considered impregnable by the French, and on the summit formed his army of 5,000 men. Montcalm, the French commander, was compelled to give battle. The British columns, flushed with success, charged his half-formed lines, and dispersed them.

"They fly! they fly!" heard Wolfe, just as he expired from the effect of a mortal wound; though not till he had ordered their retreat cut off, and exclaimed, "Now, God be praised, I die happy." Montcalm, on hearing from the surgeon that death would come in a few hours, said, "I am glad of it. I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." At five the next morning he died happy.

Prideaux moved up Lake Ontario, and on the 6th of July invested Niagara. Its capture would cut off the French from the west, and every endeavor was made to hold it. Troops, destined to take the small garrison at Fort Pitt, were held to assist in raising the siege of Niagara. M. de Aubry, commandant in Illinois, came up with 400 men and 200,000 pounds of flour. Cut off by the abandonment of Fort Du Quesne from the Ohio route, he ascended that river as far as the Wabash, thence to portage of Fort Miami, or Fort Wayne,

down the Maumee to Lake Erie, and on to Presqu-ville, or Presque Isle, over the portage to Le Bœuf, and thence down French Creek to Fort Venango. He was chosen to lead the expedition for the relief of Niagara. They were pursued by Sir William Johnson, successor to Prideaux, who had lost his life by the bursting of a cannon, and were obliged to flee. The next day Niagara, cut off from succor, surrendered.

All America rang with exultation. Towns were bright with illuminations; the hillsides shone with bonfires. From press, from pulpit, from platform, and from speakers' desks, went up one glad song of rejoicing. England was victorious everywhere. The colonies had done their full share, and now learned their strength. That strength was needed now, for ere long a different conflict raged on the soil of America—a conflict ending in the birth of a new nation.

The English sent Gen. Stanwix to fortify Fort Pitt, still looked upon as one of the principal fortresses in the West. He erected a good fortification there, which remained under British control fifteen years. Now nothing of the fort is left. No memorial of the British possession remains in the West but a single redoubt, built in 1764 by Col. Bouquet, outside of the fort. Even this can hardly now be said to exist.

The fall of Quebec did not immediately produce the submission of Canada. M. de Levi, on whom the command devolved, retired with the French Army to Montreal. In the spring of 1760, he besieged Quebec, but the arrival of an English fleet caused him to again retreat to Montreal.

Amherst and Johnson, meanwhile, effected a union of their forces, the magnitude of whose armies convinced the French that resistance would be useless, and on the 8th of September, M. de Vaudreuil, the Governor of Canada, surrendered Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Mackinaw and all other posts in Canada, to the English commander-in-chief, Amherst, on condition that the French inhabitants should, during the war, be "protected in the full and free exercise of their religion, and the full enjoyment of their civil rights, leaving their future destinies to be decided by the treaty of peace."

Though peace was concluded in the New World, on the continent the Powers experienced some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement. It was finally settled by what is known in history as the "family compact." France and Spain saw in the conquest the growing power of England, and saw, also, that its continuance only extended that power. Negotiations were re-opened, and on the 3d of November, 1762, preliminaries were agreed to and signed, and afterward ratified in Paris, in February, 1763. By the terms of the compact, Spain ceded to Great Britian East and West Florida. To compensate Spain, France ceded to her by a secret article, all Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

The French and Indian war was now over. Canada and all its dependencies were now in possession of the English, who held undisputed sway over the entire West as far as Mississippi. It only remained for them to take possession of the outposts. Major Robert Rogers was sent to take possession of Detroit and establish a garrison there. He was a partisan officer on the borders of New Hampshire, where he earned a name for bravery, but afterward tarnished it by treasonable acts. On his way to Detroit, on the 7th of November, 1760, he was met by the renowned chief, Pontiac, who authoritatively commanded him to pause and explain his acts. Rogers replied by explaining the conquest of Canada, and that he was acting under orders from his King. Through the influence of Pontiac, the army was saved from the Indians sent out by the French, and was allowed to proceed on its way. Pontiac had assured his protection as long as the English treated him with due deference. Beletre, the commandant at Detroit, refused to surrender to the English commander, until he had received positive assurance from his Governor, Vaudreuil, that the country was indeed conquered. On the 29th of September, the colors of France gave way to the ensign of Great Britain amid the shouts of the soldiery and the astonishment of the Indians, whose savage natures could not understand how such a simple act declared one nation victors of another, and who wondered at the forbearance displayed. The lateness of the season prevented further operations, but early the next spring, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Ste. Marie, St. Joseph and the Ouitenon surrounded, and nothing was left but the Illinois towns. These were secured as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

Though the English were now masters of the West, and had, while many of these events narrated were transpiring, extended their settlements beyond the Alleghanies, they were by no means secure in their possession. The woods and prairies were full of Indians, who, finding the English like the French, caring more for gain than the welfare

of the natives, began to exhibit impatience and resentment as they saw their lands gradually taken from them. The English policy differed very materially from the French. The French made the Indian, in a measure, independent and taught him a desire for European goods. They also affiliated easily with them, and became thereby strongly endeared to the savage. The French were a merry, easy-going race, fond of gayety and delighting in adventure. The English were harsh, stern, and made no advances to gain the friendship of the savage. They wanted land to cultivate and drove away the Indian's game, and forced him farther west. "Where shall we go?" said the Indian, despondently; "you drive us farther and farther west; by and by you will want all the land." And the Anglo-Saxon went sturdily on, paying no heed to the complaints. The French traders incited the Indian to resent the encroachment. "The English will annihilate you and take all your land," said they. "Their father, the King of France, had been asleep, now he had awakened and was coming with a great army to reclaim Canada, that had been stolen from him while he slept."

Discontent under such circumstances was but natural. Soon all the tribes, from the mountains to the Mississippi, were united in a plot. It was discovered in 1761, and arrested. The next summer, another was detected and arrested. The officers, and all the people, failed to realize the danger. The rattlesnake, though not found, was ready to strike. It is only an Indian discontent, thought the people, and they went on preparing to occupy the country. They were mistaken—the crisis only needed a leader to direct it. That leader appeared.

CHAPTER IV.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—ITS FAILURE—BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION—OCCUPATION BY THE ENGLISH.

PONTIAC, the great chief of the Ottawas, was now about fifty years old. He had watched the conflict between the nations with a jealous eye, and as he saw the gradual growth of the English people, their encroachment on the lands of the Indians, their greed, and their assumption of the soil, his soul was stirred within him to do something for his people. He had been a true friend of the French, and had led the Indians at the defeat of Braddock. Amid all the tumult, he alone saw the true state of affairs. The English would inevitably crush out the Indians. To save his race he saw another alliance with the French was necessary, and a restoration of their power and habits needed. It was the plan of a statesman. It only failed because of the perfidy of the French. Maturing his plans late in the autumn of 1762, he sent messengers to all the Western and Southern tribes, with the black wampum and red tomahawk, emblems of war, from the great Pontiac. "On a certain day in the next year," said the messenger, "all the tribes are to rise, seize all the English posts, and then attack the whole frontier."

The great council of all the tribes was held at the river Ecorces, on the 27th of April, 1763. There, before the assembled chiefs, Pontiac delivered a speech, full of eloquence and art. He recounted the injuries and encroachments of the English, and disclosed their designs. The French king was now awake and would aid them. Should they resign their homes and the graves of their fathers without an effort? Were their young men no longer brave? Were they squaws? The Great Master of Life had chided them for their inactivity, and had sent his commands to drive the "Red Dogs" from the earth. The chiefs eagerly accepted the wampum and the tomahawk, and separated to prepare for the coming strife.

The post at Detroit was informed of the plot the evening before it was to occur, by an Ojibway girl of great beauty, the mistress of the commander, Major Gladwin. Pontiac was foiled here, his treachery discovered, and he was sternly ordered from the conference. A regular seige followed, but he could not prevail. He exhibited a degree of sagacity unknown in the annals of savage warfare, but all to no purpose; the English were too strong for him.

At all the other posts, save one, however, the plans of Pontiac were carried out, and atrocities, unheard of before in American history, resulted. The Indians attacked Detroit on the first of May,

and, foiled in their plans, a siege immediately followed. On the 16th, a party of Indians appeared before the fort at Sandusky. Seven of them were admitted. Suddenly, while smoking, the massacre begins. All but Ensign Paulli, the commander, fall. He is carried as a trophy to Pontiac.

At the mouth of the St. Joseph's, the missionaries had maintained a mission station over sixty years. They gave way to an English garrison of fourteen soldiers and a few traders. On the morning of May 25, a deputation of Pottawatomies are allowed to enter. In less than two minutes, all the garrison but the commander are slain. He is sent to Pontiac.

Near the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind., at the junction of the waters, stood Fort Miami, garrisoned by a few men. Holmes, the commander, is asked to visit a sick woman. He is slain on the way, the sergeant following is made prisoner, and the nine soldiers surrender.

On the night of the last day of May, the wampum reaches the Indian village below La Fayette, Ind., and near Fort Ouitenon. The commander of the fort is lured into a cabin, bound, and his garrison surrender. Through the clemency of French settlers, they are received into their houses and protected.

At Michilimackinac, a game of ball is projected. Suddenly the ball is thrown through the gate of the stockade. The Indians press in, and, at a signal, almost all are slain or made prisoners.

The fort at Presque Isle, now Erie, was the point of communication between Pittsburgh and Niagara and Detroit. It was one of the most tenable, and had a garrison of four and twenty men. On the 22d of June, the commander, to save his forces from total annihilation, surrenders, and all are carried prisoners to Detroit.

The capitulation at Erie left Le Bœuf without hope. He was attacked on the 18th, but kept off the Indians till midnight, when he made a successful retreat. As they passed Venango, on their way to Fort Pitt, they saw only the ruins of that garrison. Not one of its immates had been spared.

Fort Pitt was the most important station west of the Alleghanies. "Escape!" said Turtle's Heart, a Delaware warrior; "you will all be slain. A great army is coming." "There are three large English armies coming to my aid," said Ecuyer, the commander. "I have enough provisions and ammunition to stand a siege of three years' time." A second and third attempt was made by the savages to capture the post, but all to no avail. Baffled on all sides here, they destroy Ligonier, a few miles below, and massacre men, women and children. Fort Pitt was besieged till the last day of July, but withstood all attacks. Of all the outposts, only it and Detroit were left. All had been captured, and the majority of the garrison slain. Along the frontier, the war was waged with fury. The Indians were fighting for their homes and their hunting-grounds; and for these they fought with the fury and zeal of fanatics.

Detachments sent to aid Detroit are cut off. The prisoners are burnt, and Pontiac, infusing his zealous and demoniacal spirit into all his savage allies, pressed the siege with vigor. The French remained neutral, yet Pontiac made requisitions on them and on their neighbors in Illinois, issuing bills of credit on birch-bark, all of which were faithfully redeemed. Though these two posts could not be captured, the frontier could be annihilated, and vigorously the Indians pursued their policy. Along the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia a relentless warfare was waged, sparing no one in its way. Old age, feeble infancy, strong man and gentle woman, fair girl and hopeful boy—all fell before the scalping-knife of the merciless savage. The frontiers were devastated. Thousands were obliged to flee, leaving their possessions to the torch of the Indian.

The colonial government, under British direction, was inimical to the borders, and the colonists saw they must depend only upon their own arms for protection. Already the struggle for freedom was upon them. They could defend only themselves. They must do it, too; for that defense is now needed in a different cause than settling disputes between rival powers. "We have millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," said they, and time verified the remark.

Gen. Amherst bestirred himself to aid the frontiers. He sent Col. Henry Bouquet, a native of Switzerland, and now an officer in the English Army, to relieve the garrison at Fort Pitt. They followed the route made by Gen. Forbes, and on the way relieved Forts Bedford and Ligonier, both beleaguered by the Indians. About a day's journey beyond Ligonier, he was attacked by a body of Indians at a place called Bushy Run. For awhile, it seemed that he and all his army would be destroyed; but Bouquet was bold and brave and, under a feint of retreat, routed the savages. He passed on, and relieved the garrison at Fort

Pitt, and thus secured it against the assaults of the Indians.

The campaign had been disastrous to the English, but fatal to the plans of Pontiac. He could not capture Detroit, and he knew the great scheme must fail. The battle of Bushy Run and the relief of Fort Pitt closed the campaign, and all hope of co-operation was at an end. Circumstances were combined against the confederacy, and it was fast falling to pieces. A proclamation was issued to the Indians, explaining to them the existing state of affairs, and showing to them the futility of their plans. Pontiac, however, would not give up. Again he renewed the siege of Detroit, and Gen. Gage, now in command of the army in the colonies, resolved to carry the war into their own country. Col. Bradstreet was ordered to lead one army by way of the lakes, against the Northern Indians, while Col. Bouquet was sent against the Indians of the Ohio. Col. Bradstreet went on his way at the head of 1,200 men, but trusting too much to the natives and their promises, his expedition proved largely a failure. He relieved Detroit in August, 1764, which had been confined in the garrison over fifteen months, and dispersed the Indians that yet lay around the fort. But on his way back, he saw how the Indians had duped him, and that they were still plundering the settlements. His treaties were annulled by Gage, who ordered him to destroy their towns. The season was far advanced, his provisions were getting low, and he was obliged to return to Niagara chagrined and disappointed.

Col. Bouquet knew well the character of the Indians, and shaped his plans accordingly. He had an army of 1,500 men, 500 regulars and 1,000 volunteers. They had had experience in fighting the savages, and could be depended on. At Fort Loudon, he heard of Bradstreet's ill luck, and saw through the deception practiced by the Indians. He arrived at Fort Pitt the 17th of September, where he arrested a deputation of chiefs, who met him with the same promises that had deceived Bradstreet. He sent one of their number back, threatening to put to death the chiefs unless they allowed his messengers to safely pass through their country to Detroit. The decisive tone of his words convinced them of the fate that awaited them unless they complied. On the 3d of October the army left Fort Pitt, marched down the river to and across the Tuscarawas, arriving in the vicinity of Fredrick Post's late mission on the 17th. There a conference was held with the assembled tribes. Bouquet sternly rebuked them for their faithlessness, and when told by the chiefs they could not restrain their young men, he as sternly told them they were responsible for their acts. He told them he would trust them no longer. If they delivered up all their prisoners within twelve days they might hope for peace, otherwise there would be no mercy shown them. They were completely humbled, and, separating hastily, gathered their captives. On the 25th, the army proceeded down to the Tuscarawas, to the junction with White Woman River, near the town of Coshocton, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and there made preparations for the reception of the captives. There they remained until the 18th of November; from day to day prisoners were brought in—men, women and children—and delivered to their friends. Many were the touching scenes enacted during this time. The separated husband and wife met, the latter often carrying a child born in captivity. Brothers and sisters, separated in youth, met; lovers rushed into each other's arms; children found their parents, mothers their sons, fathers their daughters, and neighbors those from whom they had been separated many years. Yet, there were many distressing scenes. Some looked in vain for long-lost relatives and friends, that never should return. Others, that had been captured in their infancy, would not leave their savage friends, and when force was used some fled away. One mother looked in vain for a child she had lost years before. Day by day, she anxiously watched, but no daughter's voice reached her ears. One, clad in savage attire, was brought before her. It could not be her daughter, she was grown. So was the maiden before her. "Can not you remember some mark?" asked Bouquet, whose sympathies were aroused in this case. "There is none," said the anxious and sorrowful mother. "Sing a song you sang over her cradle, she may remember," suggested the commander. One is sung by her mother. As the song of childhood floats out among the trees the maiden stops and listens, then approaches. Yes, she remembers. Mother and daughter are held in a close embrace, and the stern Bouquet wipes away a tear at the scene.

On the 18th, the army broke up its encampment and started on its homeward march. Bouquet kept six principal Indians as hostages, and returned to the homes of the captives. The Indians kept their promises faithfully, and the next year representatives of all the Western tribes met Sir William Johnson, at the German Flats, and made

a treaty of peace. A tract of land in the Indian country was ceded to the whites for the benefit of those who had suffered in the late war. The Indians desired to make a treaty with Johnson, whereby the Alleghany River should be the western boundary of the English, but he excused himself on the ground of proper power.

Not long after this the Illinois settlements, too remote to know much of the struggle or of any of the great events that had convulsed an empire, and changed the destiny of a nation, were brought under the English rule. There were five villages at this date: Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Philip, Vincennes and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres, the military headquarters of these French possessions. They were under the control or command of M. de Abadie, at New Orleans. They had also extended explorations west of the Mississippi, and made a few settlements in what was Spanish territory. The country had been, however, ceded to France, and in February, 1764, the country was formally taken possession of and the present city of St. Louis laid out.

As soon as the French knew of the change of government, many of them went to the west side of the river, and took up their residence there. They were protected in their religion and civil rights by the terms of the treaty, but preferred the rule of their own King.

The British took possession of this country early in 1765. Gen. Gage sent Capt. Stirling, of the English Army, who arrived before summer, and to whom St. Ange, the nominal commandant, surrendered the authority. The British, through a succession of commanders, retained control of the country until defeated by George Rogers Clarke, and his "ragged Virginia militia."

After a short time, the French again ceded the country west of the Mississippi to Spain, and relinquished forever their control of all the West in the New World.

The population of Western Louisiana, when the exchange of governments occurred, was estimated to be 13,538, of which 891 were in the Illinois country—as it was called—west of the Mississippi. East of the river, and before the French crossed into Spanish country, the population was estimated to be about 3,000. All these had grown into communities of a peculiar character. Indeed, that peculiarity, as has been observed, never changed until a gradual amalgamation with the American people effected it, and that took more than a century of time to accomplish.

The English now owned the Northwest. True, they did not yet occupy but a small part of it, but traders were again crossing the mountains, explorers for lands were on the Ohio, and families for settlement were beginning to look upon the West as their future home. Companies were again forming to purchase large tracts in the Ohio country, and open them for emigration. One thing yet stood in the way—a definite boundary line. That line, however, was between the English and the Indians, and not, as had heretofore been the case, between rival European Powers. It was necessary to arrange some definite boundary before land companies, who were now actively pushing their claims, could safely survey and locate their lands.

Sir William Johnson, who had at previous times been instrumental in securing treaties, wrote repeatedly to the Board of Trade, who controlled the greater part of the commercial transactions in the colonies—and who were the first to exclaim against extending English settlements beyond a limit whereby they would need manufactures, and thereby become independent of the Mother Country—urging upon them, and through them the Crown, the necessity of a fixed boundary, else another Indian war was probable. The Indians found themselves gradually hemmed in by the growing power of the whites, and began to exhibit hostile feelings. The irritation became so great that in the summer of 1767, Gage wrote to the Governor of Pennsylvania concerning it. The Governor communicated his letter to the General Assembly, who sent representatives to England, to urge the immediate settlement of the question. In compliance with these requests, and the letters of prominent citizens, Franklin among the number, instructions were sent to Johnson, ordering him to complete the purchase from the Six Nations, and settle all differences. He sent word to all the Western tribes to meet him at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1768. The conference was held on the 24th of that month, and was attended by colonial representatives, and by Indians from all parts of the Northwest. It was determined that the line should begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee (Tennessee), thence up the river to the Alleghany and on to Kittanning, and thence across to the Susquehanna. By this line, the whole country south of the Ohio and Alleghany, to which the Six Nations had any claim, was transferred. Part of this land was made to compensate twenty-two traders, whose goods had been stolen in 1763. The deeds made, were upon the express agreement that no claims should

ever be based on the treaties of Lancaster, Logstown, etc., and were signed by the chiefs of the Six Nations for themselves, their allies and dependents, and the Shawanees, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and others; though the Shawanees and Delaware deputies did not sign them. On this treaty, in a great measure, rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. The rights of the Cherokees were purchased by Col. Donaldson, either for the King, Virginia, or for himself, it is impossible to say which.

The grant of the northern confederacy was now made. The white man could go in and possess these lands, and know that an army would protect him if necessary. Under such a guarantee, Western lands came rapidly into market. In addition to companies already in existence for the purchase of land, others, the most notable of these being the "Walpole" and the "Mississippi" Land Companies, were formed. This latter had among its organizers such men as Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington and Arthur Lee. Before any of these companies, some of whom absorbed the Ohio Company, could do anything, the Revolution came on, and all land transactions were at an end. After its close, Congress would not sanction their claims, and they fell through. This did not deter settlers, however, from crossing the mountains, and settling in the Ohio country. In spite of troubles with the Indians—some of whom regarded the treaties with the Six Nations as unlawful, and were disposed to complain at the rapid influx of whites—and the failure of the land companies, settlers came steadily during the decade from 1768 to 1778, so that by the close of that time, there was a large population south of the Ohio River; while scattered along the northern banks, extending many miles into the wilderness, were hardy adventurers, who were carving out homes in the magnificent forests everywhere covering the country.

Among the foremost speculators in Western lands, was George Washington. As early as 1763, he employed Col. Crawford, afterward the leader in "Crawford's campaign," to purchase lands for him. In 1770, he crossed the mountains in company with several gentlemen, and examined the country along the Ohio, down which stream he passed to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where he shot some buffalo, then plenty, camped out a few nights, and returned, fully convinced, it seems, that one day the West would be the best part of the New World. He owned, altogether, nearly fifty thousand acres in the West, which he valued at $3.33 per acre. Had not the war of the Revolution just then broken out, he might have been a resident of the West, and would have been, of course, one of its most prominent citizens.

CHAPTER V.

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS—DUNMORE'S WAR—CAMPAIGN OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE—LAND TROUBLES—SPAIN IN THE REVOLUTION—MURDER OF THE MORAVIAN INDIANS.

MEANWHILE, Kentucky was filling with citizens, and though considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians, and the operations of Col. Richard Henderson and others, who made unlawful treaties with the Indians, yet Daniel Boone and his associates had established a commonwealth, and, in 1777, a county was formed, which, erelong, was divided into three. Louisville was laid out on land belonging to Tories, and an important start made in this part of the West. Emigrants came down the Ohio River, saw the northern shores were inviting, and sent back such accounts that the land north of the river rapidly grew in favor with Eastern people.

One of the most important Western characters, Col. (afterward Gen.) George Rogers Clarke, had had much to do in forming its character. He was born November 19, 1752, in Albemarle County, Va., and early came West. He had an unusually sagacious spirit, was an excellent surveyor and general, and took an active interest in all State and national affairs. He understood the animus of the Revolution, and was prepared to do his part. Col. Clarke was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness, and one that had more to do with the success of America in the struggle for independence than at first appears. He saw through the whole plan of the British,

who held all the outposts, Kaskaskia, Detroit, Vincennes and Niagara, and determined to circumvent them and wrest the West from their power. The British hoped to encircle the Americans by these outposts, and also unite the Indians in a common war against them. That had been attempted by the French when the English conquered them. Then the French had a powerful ally in the person of Pontiac, yet the brave frontiersmen held their homes in many places, though the Indians "drank the blood of many a Briton, scooping it up in the hollow of joined hands." Now the Briton had no Pontiac to lead the scattered tribes—tribes who now feared the unerring aim of a settler, and would not attack him openly—Clarke knew that the Delawares were divided in feeling and that the Shawanees were but imperfectly united in favor of England since the murder of their noted chiefs. He was convinced that, if the British could be driven from the Western posts, the natives could easily be awed into submission, or bribed into neutrality or friendship. They admired, from their savage views of valor, the side that became victorious. They cared little for the cause for which either side was fighting. Clarke sent out spies among them to ascertain the feasibility of his plans. The spies were gone from April 20 to June 22, and fully corroborated his views concerning the English policy and the feelings of the Indians and French.

Before proceeding in the narrative of this expedition, however, it will be well to notice a few acts transpiring north of the Ohio River, especially relating to the land treaties, as they were not without effect on the British policy. Many of the Indians north and south of the Ohio would not recognize the validity of the Fort Stanwix treaty, claiming the Iroquois had no right to the lands, despite their conquest. These discontented natives harassed the emigrants in such a manner that many Indians were slain in retaliation. This, and the working of the French traders, who at all times were bitterly opposed to the English rule, filled the breasts of the natives with a malignant hate, which years of bloodshed could not wash out. The murder of several Indians by lawless whites fanned the coal into a blaze, and, by 1774, several retaliatory murders occurred, committed by the natives in revenge for their fallen friends. The Indian slew any white man he found, as a revenge on some friend of his slain; the frontiersman, acting on the same principle, made the borders extremely dangerous to invaders and invaded. Another cause of fear occurred about this time, which threatened seriously to retard emigration.

Pittsburgh had been claimed by both Pennsylvania and Virginia, and, in endeavoring to settle the dispute, Lord Dunmore's war followed. Dr. John Connelly, an ambitious, intriguing person, induced Lord Dunmore to assert the claims of Virginia, in the name of the King. In attempting to carry out his intentions, he was arrested by Arthur St. Clair, representing the proprietors of Pennsylvania, who was at Pittsburgh at the time. Connelly was released on bail, but went at once to Staunton, where he was sworn in as a Justice of Peace. Returning, he gathered a force of one hundred and fifty men, suddenly took possession of Pittsburgh, refused to allow the magistrates to enter the Court House, or to exercise the functions of their offices, unless in conformity to his will. Connelly refused any terms offered by the Pennsylvania deputies, kept possession of the place, acted very harshly toward the inhabitants, stirred up the neutral Indians, and, for a time, threatened to make the boundary line between the two colonies a very serious question. His actions led to hostile deeds by some Indians, when the whites, no doubt urged by him, murdered seven Indians at the mouth of the Captina River, and at the house of a settler named Baker, where the Indians were decoyed under promises of friendship and offers of rum. Among those murdered at the latter place, was the entire family of the famous Mingoe chief, Logan. This has been charged to Michael Cresap; but is untrue. Daniel Greathouse had command of the party, and though Cresap may have been among them, it is unjust to lay the blame at his feet. Both murders, at Captina and Yellow Creek, were cruel and unwarranted, and were, without doubt, the cause of the war that followed, though the root of the matter lay in Connelly's arbitrary actions, and in his needlessly alarming the Indians. Whatever may have been the facts in relation to the murder of Logan's family, they were of such a nature as to make all feel sure of an Indian war, and preparations were made for the conflict.

An army was gathered at Wheeling, which, some time in July, under command of Col. McDonald, descended the Ohio to the mouth of Captina Creek. They proposed to march against an Indian town on the Muskingum. The Indians sued for peace, but their pretensions being found spurious, their towns and crops were destroyed. The army then retreated to Williamsburg, having accomplished but little.

The Delawares were anxious for peace; even the Mingoes, whose relatives had been slain at Yellow Creek, and Captina, were restrained; but Logan, who had been turned to an inveterate foe to the Americans, came suddenly upon the Monongahela settlements, took thirteen scalps in revenge for the loss of his family, returned home and expressed himself ready to treat with the Long Knives, the Virginians. Had Connelly acted properly at this juncture, the war might have been ended; but his actions only incensed both borderers and Indians. So obnoxious did he become that Lord Dunmore lost faith in him, and severely reprimanded him.

To put a stop to the depredations of the Indians, two large bodies of troops were gathered in Virginia, one under Gen. Andrew Lewis, and one under command of Dunmore himself. Before the armies could meet at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, their objective point, Lewis' army, which arrived first, was attacked by a furious band of Delawares, Shawanees, Iroquois and Wyandots. The conflict was bitterly prolonged by the Indians, who, under the leadership of Cornstalk, were determined to make a decisive effort, and fought till late at night (October 10, 1774), and then only by a strategic move of Lewis' command—which resulted in the defeat of the Indians, compelling them to cross the Ohio—was the conflict ended. Meanwhile, Dunmore's army came into the enemy's country, and, being joined by the remainder of Lewis' command, pressed forward intending to annihilate the Indian towns. Cornstalk and his chiefs, however, sued for peace, and the conflict closed. Dunmore established a camp on Sippo Creek, where he held conferences with the natives and concluded the war. When he left the country, he stationed 100 men at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, a few more at Pittsburgh, and another corps at Wheeling, then called Fort Fincastle. Dunmore intended to return to Pittsburgh the next spring, meet the Indians and form a definite peace; but the revolt of the colonies prevented. However, he opened several offices for the sale of lands in the West, some of which were in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. This led to the old boundary dispute again; but before it could be settled, the Revolution began, and Lord Dunmore's, as well as almost all other land speculations in the West, were at an end.

In 1775 and 1776, the chief events transpiring in the West relate to the treaties with the Indians, and the endeavor on the part of the Americans to have them remain neutral in the family quarrel now coming on, which they could not understand. The British, like the French, however, could not let them alone, and finally, as a retaliatory measure, Congress, under advice of Washington, won some of them over to the side of the colonies, getting their aid and holding them neutral. The colonies only offered them rewards for *prisoners;* never, like the British, offering rewards for *scalps.* Under such rewards, the atrocities of the Indians in some quarters were simply horrible. The scalp was enough to get a reward, that was a mark of Indian valor, too, and hence, helpless innocence and decrepit old age were not spared. They stirred the minds of the pioneers, who saw the protection of their firesides a vital point, and led the way to the scheme of Col. Clarke, who was now, as has been noted, the leading spirit in Kentucky. He saw through the scheme of the British, and determined, by a quick, decisive blow, to put an end to it, and to cripple their power in the West.

Among the acts stimulating Clarke, was the attack on Fort Henry, a garrison about one-half mile above Wheeling Creek, on the Ohio, by a renegade white man, Simon Girty, an agent in the employ of the British, it is thought, and one of the worst wretches ever known on the frontier. When Girty attacked Fort Henry, he led his red allies in regular military fashion, and attacked it without mercy. The defenders were brave, and knew with whom they were contending. Great bravery was displayed by the women in the fort, one of whom, a Miss Zane, carried a keg of gunpowder from a cabin to the fort. Though repeatedly fired at by the savages, she reached the fort in safety. After awhile, however, the effect of the frontiersmen's shots began to be felt, and the Indians sullenly withdrew. Re-enforcements coming, the fort was held, and Girty and his band were obliged to flee.

Clarke saw that if the British once got control over the Western Indians the scene at Fort Henry would be repeated, and would not likely, in all cases, end in favor of the Americans. Without communicating any of his designs, he left Harrodsburg about the 1st of October, 1777, and reached the capital of Virginia by November 5. Still keeping his mind, he awaited a favorable opportunity to broach his plans to those in power, and, in the meanwhile, carefully watched the existing state of feeling. When the opportunity came, Clarke broached his plans to Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, who at once entered warmly into them, recognizing their great importance.

Through his aid, Clarke procured the necessary authority to prosecute his plans, and returned at once to Pittsburgh. He intended raising men about this post, but found them fearful of leaving their homes unprotected. However, he secured three companies, and, with these and a number of volunteers, picked up on the way down the Ohio River, he fortified Corn Island, near the falls, and made ready for his expedition. He had some trouble in keeping his men, some of those from Kentucky refusing to aid in subduing stations out of their own country. He did not announce his real intentions till he had reached this point. Here Col. Bowman joined him with his Kentucky militia, and, on the 24th of June, 1778, during a total eclipse of the sun, the party left the fort. Before his start, he learned of the capture of Burgoyne, and, when nearly down to Fort Massac, he met some of his spies, who informed him of the exaggerated accounts of the ferocity of the Long Knives that the French had received from the British. By proper action on his part, Clarke saw both these items of information could be made very beneficial to him. Leaving the river near Fort Massac, he set out on the march to Kaskaskia, through a hot summer's sun, over a country full of savage foes. They reached the town unnoticed, on the evening of July 4, and, before the astonished British and French knew it, they were all prisoners. M. Rocheblave, the English commander, was secured, but his wife adroitly concealed the papers belonging to the garrison. In the person of M. Gibault, the French priest, Clarke found a true friend. When the true character of the Virginians became apparent, the French were easily drawn to the American side, and the priest secured the surrender and allegiance of Cahokia through his personal influence. M. Gibault told him he would also secure the post at St. Vincent's, which he did, returning from the mission about the 1st of August. During the interval, Clarke reenlisted his men, formed his plans, sent his prisoners to Kentucky, and was ready for future action when M. Gibault arrived. He sent Capt. Helm and a single soldier to Vincennes to hold that fort until he could put a garrison there. It is but proper to state that the English commander, Col. Hamilton, and his band of soldiers, were absent at Detroit when the priest secured the village on the "Ouabache." When Hamilton returned, in the autumn, he was greatly surprised to see the American flag floating from the ramparts of the fort, and when approaching the gate he was abruptly halted by Capt. Helm, who stood with a lighted fuse in his hand by a cannon, answering Hamilton's demand to surrender with the imperative inquiry, "Upon what terms, sir?" "Upon the honors of war," answered Hamilton, and he marched in greatly chagrined to see he had been halted by two men. The British commander sat quietly down, intending to go on down the river and subdue Kentucky in the spring, in the mean time offering rewards for American *scalps*, and thereby gaining the epithet "Hair-buyer General." Clarke heard of his actions late in January, 1779, and, as he says, "I knew if I did not take him he would take me," set out early in February with his troops and marched across the marshy plains of Lower Illinois, reaching the Wabash post by the 22d of that month. The unerring aim of the Westerner was effectual. "They will shoot your eyes out," said Helm to the British troops. "There, I told you so," he further exclaimed, as a soldier ventured near a port-hole and received a shot directly in his eye. On the 24th the fort surrendered. The American flag waved again over its ramparts. The "Hair-buyer General" was sent a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement for his cruel acts. Clarke returned to Kaskaskia, perfected his plans to hold the Illinois settlements, went on to Kentucky, from where he sent word to the colonial authorities of the success of his expedition. Had he received the aid promised him, Detroit, in easy reach, would have fallen too, but Gen. Green, failing to send it as promised, the capture of that important post was delayed.

Had Clarke failed, and Hamilton succeeded, the whole West would have been swept, from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. But for this small army of fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of American history changed. America owes Clarke and his band more than it can ever pay. Clarke reported the capture of Kaskaskia and the Illinois country early after its surrender, and in October the county of Illinois was established, extending over an unlimited expanse of country, by the Virginia Legislature. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor. In November, Clarke and his men received the thanks of the same body, who, in after years, secured them a grant of land, which they selected on the right bank of the Ohio River, opposite Louisville. They expected here a city would rise one day, to be the peer of Louisville, then coming

into prominence as an important place. By some means, their expectations failed, and only the dilapidated village of Clarkesburg perpetuates their hopes.

The conquest of Clarke changed the face of affairs in relation to the whole country north of the Ohio River, which would, in all probability, have been made the boundary between Canada and the United States. When this was proposed, the strenuous arguments based on this conquest, by the American Commissioners, secured the present boundary line in negotiating the treaty of 1793.

Though Clarke had failed to capture Detroit, Congress saw the importance of the post, and resolved on securing it. Gen. McCosh, commander at Fort Pitt, was put in command, and $1,000,000 and 3,000 men placed at his disposal. By some dilatory means, he got no further than the Tuscarawas River, in Ohio, where a half-way house, called Fort Laurens, for the President of Congress, was built. It was too far out to be of practicable value, and was soon after abandoned.

Indian troubles and incursions by the British were the most absorbing themes in the West. The British went so far as Kentucky at a later date, while they intended reducing Fort Pitt, only abandoning it when learning of its strength. Expeditions against the Western Indians were led by Gen. Sullivan, Col. Daniel Broadhead, Col. Bowman and others, which, for awhile, silenced the natives and taught them the power of the Americans. They could not organize so readily as before, and began to attach themselves more closely to the British, or commit their depredations in bands, fleeing into the wilderness as soon as they struck a blow. In this way, several localities suffered, until the settlers became again exasperated; other expeditions were formed, and a second chastisement given. In 1781, Col. Broadhead led an expedition against the Central Ohio Indians. It did not prove so successful, as the Indians were led by the noted chief Brant, who, though not cruel, was a foe to the Americans, and assisted the British greatly in their endeavors to secure the West.

Another class of events occurred now in the West, civil in their relations, yet destined to form an important part of its history—its land laws.

It must be borne in mind, that Virginia claimed the greater portion of the country north of the Ohio River, as well as a large part south. The other colonies claimed land also in the West under the old Crown grants, which extended to the South or Western Sea. To more complicate matters, several land companies held proprietary rights to portions of these lands gained by grants from the Crown, or from the Colonial Assemblies. Others were based on land warrants issued in 1763; others on selection and survey and still others on settlement. In this state of mixed affairs, it was difficult to say who held a secure claim. It was a question whether the old French grants were good or not, especially since the change in government, and the eminent prospect of still another change. To, in some way, aid in settling these claims, Virginia sent a commission to the West to sit as a court and determine the proprietorship of these claims. This court, though of as doubtful authority as the claims themselves, went to work in Kentucky and along the Ohio River in 1779, and, in the course of one year, granted over three thousand certificates. These were considered as good authority for a definite title, and were so regarded in after purchases. Under them, many pioneers, like Daniel Boone, lost their lands, as all were required to hold some kind of a patent, while others, who possessed no more principle than "land-sharks" of to-day, acquired large tracts of land by holding a patent the court was bound to accept. Of all the colonies, Virginia seemed to have the best title to the Northwest, save a few parcels, such as the Connecticut or Western Reserve and some similar tracts held by New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey. When the territory of the Northwest was ceded to the General Government, this was recognized, and that country was counted as a Virginia county.

The Spanish Government, holding the region west of the Mississippi, and a portion east toward its outlet, became an important but secret ally of the Americans. When the French revolt was suppressed by O'Reilly, and the Spanish assumed the government of Louisiana, both Upper and Lower, there was a large tract of country, known as Florida (East and West), claimed by England, and duly regarded as a part of her dominion. The boundaries had been settled when the French first occupied Lower Louisiana. The Spaniards adopted the patriarchal form of rule, as much as was consistent with their interests, and allowed the French full religious and civil liberty, save that all tribunals were after the Spanish fashion, and governed by Spanish rules. The Spaniards, long jealous of England's growing power, secretly sent the Governors of Louisiana word to aid the Americans in their struggle for freedom. Though

they controlled the Mississippi River, they allowed an American officer (Capt. Willing) to descend the river in January, 1778, with a party of fifty men, and ravage the British shore from Manchez Bayou to Natchez.

On the 8th of May, 1779, Spain declared war against Great Britain; and, on the 8th of July, the people of Louisiana were allowed to take a part in the war. Accordingly, Galvez collected a force of 1,400 men, and, on the 7th of September, took Fort Manchac. By the 21st of September, he had taken Baton Rouge and Natchez. Eight vessels were captured by the Spaniards on the Mississippi and on the lakes. In 1780 Mobile fell; in March, 1781, Pensacola, the chief British post in West Florida, succumbed after a long siege, and, on the 9th of May, all West Florida was surrendered to Spain.

This war, or the war on the Atlantic Coast, did not immediately affect Upper Louisiana. Great Britain, however, attempted to capture St. Louis. Though the commander was strongly suspected of being bribed by the English, yet the place stood the siege from the combined force of Indians and Canadians, and the assailants were dispersed. This was done during the summer of 1680, and in the autumn, a company of Spanish and French residents, under La Balme, went on an expedition against Detroit. They marched as far north as the British trading-post Ke-ki-ong-a, at the head of the Maumee River, but being surprised in the night, and the commander slain, the expedition was defeated, having done but little.

Spain may have had personal interests in aiding the Americans. She was now in control of the Mississippi River, the natural outlet of the Northwest, and, in 1780, began the troubles relative to the navigation of that stream. The claims of Spain were considered very unjust by the Continental Congress, and, while deliberating over the question, Virginia, who was jealously alive to her Western interests, and who yet held jurisdiction over Kentucky, sent through Jefferson, the Governor, Gen. George Rogers Clarke, to erect a fort below the mouth of the Ohio. This proceeding was rather unwarrantable, especially as the fort was built in the country of the Chickasaws, who had thus far been true friends to the Americans, and who looked upon the fort as an innovation on their territory. It was completed and occupied but a short time, Clarke being recalled.

Virginia, in 1780, did a very important thing; namely, establishing an institution for higher education. The Old Dominion confiscated the lands of "Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins and Alexander McKee, Britons, eight thousand acres," and invested the proceeds of the sale in a public seminary. Transylvania University now lives, a monument to that spirit.

While Clarke was building Fort Jefferson, a force of British and Indians, under command of Capt. Bryd, came down from Canada and attacked the Kentucky settlements, getting into the country before any one was aware. The winter before had been one of unusual severity, and game was exceedingly scarce, hence the army was not prepared to conduct a campaign. After the capture of Ruddle's Station, at the south fork of the Licking, Bryd abandoned any further attempts to reduce the settlements, except capturing Martin's Station, and returned to Detroit.

This expedition gave an additional motive for the chastisement of the Indians, and Clarke, on his return from Fort Jefferson, went on an expedition against the Miami Indians. He destroyed their towns at Loramie's store, near the present city of Sydney, Ohio, and at Piqua, humbling the natives. While on the way, a part of the army remained on the north bank of the Ohio, and erected two block-houses on the present site of Cincinnati.

The exploits of Clarke and his men so effectually chastised the Indians, that, for a time, the West was safe. During this period of quiet, the measures which led to the cession of Western lands to the General Government, began to assume a definite form. All the colonies claiming Western lands were willing to cede them to the Government, save Virginia, which colony wanted a large scope of Southern country southeast of the Ohio, as far as South Carolina. All recognized the justice of all Western lands becoming public property, and thereby aiding in extinguishing the debts caused by the war of the Revolution, now about to close. As Virginia held a somewhat different view, the cession was not made until 1783.

The subject, however, could not be allowed to rest. The war of the Revolution was now drawing to a close; victory on the part of the colonies was apparent, and the Western lands must be a part of the public domain. Subsequent events brought about the desired cession, though several events transpired before the plan of cession was consummated.

Before the close of 1780, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act, establishing the "town of Louisville," and confiscated the lands of John

Connelly, who was one of its original proprietors, and who distinguished himself in the commencement of Lord Dunmore's war, and who was now a Tory, and doing all he could against the patriot cause. The proceeds of the sale of his lands were divided between Virginia and the county of Jefferson. Kentucky, the next year, was divided into three counties, Jefferson, Lincoln and Fayette. Courts were appointed in each, and the entry and location of lands given into their hands. Settlers, in spite of Indian troubles and British intrigue, were pouring over the mountains, particularly so during the years 1780 and 1781. The expeditions of Clarke against the Miami Indians; Boone's captivity, and escape from them; their defeat when attacking Booncsboro, and other places—all combined to weaken their power, and teach them to respect a nation whose progress they could not stay.

The pioneers of the West, obliged to depend on themselves, owing to the struggle of the colonies for freedom, grew up a hardy, self-reliant race, with all the vices and virtues of a border life, and with habits, manners and customs necessary to their peculiar situation, and suited to their peculiar taste. A resume of their experiences and daily lives would be quite interesting, did the limits of this history admit it here. In the part relating directly to this county, the reader will find such lives given; here, only the important events can be noticed.

The last event of consequence occurring in the West before the close of the Revolution, is one that might well have been omitted. Had such been the case, a great stain would have been spared the character of Western pioneers. Reference is made to the massacre of the Moravian Christian Indians.

These Indians were of the Delaware nation chiefly, though other Western tribes were visited and many converts made. The first converts were made in New York and Connecticut, where, after a good start had been made, and a prospect of many souls being saved, they incurred the enmity of the whites, who, becoming alarmed at their success, persecuted them to such an extent that they were driven out of New York into Pennsylvania, where, in 1744, four years after their arrival in the New World, they began new missions. In 1748, the New York and Connecticut Indians followed their teachers, and were among the founders of Friedenshutten, "Tents of Peace," a hamlet near Bethlehem, where their teachers were stationed. Other hamlets grew around them, until in the interior of the colony, existed an Indian community, free from all savage vices, and growing up in Christian virtues. As their strength grew, lawless whites again began to oppress them. They could not understand the war of 1754, and were, indeed, in a truly embarrassing position. The savages could form no conception of any cause for neutrality, save a secret sympathy with the English; and if they could not take up the hatchet, they were in the way, and must be removed. Failing to do this, their red brothers became hostile. The whites were but little better. The old suspicions which drove them from New York were aroused. They were secret Papists, in league with the French, and furnished them with arms and intelligence; they were interfering with the liquor traffic; they were enemies to the Government, and the Indian and the white man combined against them. They were obliged to move from place to place; were at one time protected nearly a year, near Philadelphia, from lawless whites, and finally were compelled to go far enough West to be out of the way of French and English arms, or the Iroquois and Cherokee hatchets. They came finally to the Muskingum, where they made a settlement called Schonbrun, "beautiful clear spring," in what is now Tuscarawas County. Other settlements gathered, from time to time, as the years went on, till in 1772 large numbers of them were within the borders of the State.

Until the war of independence broke out, they were allowed to peacefully pursue their way. When that came, they were between Fort Pitt and Detroit, one of which contained British, the other Americans. Again they could not understand the struggle, and could not take up the hatchet. This brought on them the enmity of both belligerent parties, and that of their own forest companions, who could not see wherein their natures could change. Among the most hostile persons, were the white renegades McKee, Girty and Elliott. On their instigation, several of them were slain, and by their advice they were obliged to leave their fields and homes, where they had many comforts, and where they had erected good chapels in which to worship. It was just before one of these forced removals that Mary, daughter of the missionary Heckewelder, was born. She is supposed to be the first white female child born north of the Ohio River. Her birth occurred April 16, 1781. It is but proper to say here, that it is an open question, and one that will probably never be decided,

i. e. Who was the first white child born in Ohio? In all probability, the child was born during the captivity of its mother, as history plainly shows that when white women were released from the Indians, some of them carried children born while among the natives.

When the Moravians were forced to leave their settlements on the Muskingum, and taken to Sandusky, they left growing fields of corn, to which they were obliged to return, to gather food. This aroused the whites, only wanting some pretext whereby they might attack them, and a party, headed by Col. David Williamson, determined to exterminate them. The Moravians, hearing of their approach, fled, but too late to warn other settlements, and Gnadenhutten, Salem and one or two smaller settlements, were surprised and taken. Under deceitful promises, the Indians gave up all their arms, showed the whites their treasures, and went unknowingly to a terrible death. When apprised of their fate, determined on by a majority of the rangers, they begged only time to prepare. They were led two by two, the men into one, the women and children into another "slaughter-house," as it was termed, and all but two lads were wantonly slain. An infamous and more bloody deed never darkened the pages of feudal times; a deed that, in after years, called aloud for vengeance, and in some measure received it. Some of Williamson's men wrung their hands at the cruel fate, and endeavored, by all the means in their power, to prevent it; but all to no purpose. The blood of the rangers was up, and they would not spare "man, woman or child, of all that peaceful band."

Having completed their horrible work, (March 8, 1782), Williamson and his men returned to Pittsburgh. Everywhere, the Indians lamented the untimely death of their kindred, their savage relatives determining on their revenge; the Christian ones could only be resigned and weep.

Williamson's success, for such it was viewed by many, excited the borderers to another invasion, and a second army was raised, this time to go to the Sandusky town, and annihilate the Wyandots. Col. William Crawford was elected leader; he accepted reluctantly; on the way, the army was met by hordes of savages on the 5th of June, and totally routed. They were away north, in what is now Wyandot County, and were obliged to flee for their lives. The blood of the murdered Moravians called for revenge. The Indians desired it; were they not relatives of the fallen Christians? Crawford and many of his men fell into their hands; all suffered unheard-of tortures, that of Crawford being as cruel as Indian cruelty could devise. He was pounded, pierced, cut with knives and burned, all of which occupied nearly three hours, and finally lay down insensible on a bed of coals, and died. The savage captors, in demoniacal glee, danced around him, and upbraided him for the cruel murder of their relatives, giving him this only consolation, that had they captured Williamson, he might go free, but he must answer for Williamson's brutality.

The war did not cease here. The Indians, now aroused, carried their attack as far south as into Kentucky, killing Capt. Estill, a brave man, and some of his companions. The British, too, were active in aiding them, and the 14th of August a large force of them, under Girty, gathered silently about Bryant's Station. They were obliged to retreat. The Kentuckians pursued them, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The attack on Bryant's Station aroused the people of Kentucky to strike a blow that would be felt. Gen. Clarke was put at the head of an army of one thousand and fifty men, and the Miami country was a second time destroyed. Clarke even went as far north as the British trading-post at the head of the Miami, where he captured a great amount of property, and destroyed the post. Other outposts also fell, the invading army suffering but little, and, by its decisive action, practically closing the Indian wars in the West. Pennsylvania suffered some, losing Hannahstown and one or two small settlements. Williamson's and Crawford's campaigns aroused the fury of the Indians that took time and much blood and war to subdue. The Revolution was, however, drawing to a close. American arms were victorious, and a new nation was now coming into existence, who would change the whole current of Western matters, and make of the Northwest a land of liberty, equality and union. That nation was now on the stage.

CHAPTER VI.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION—INDIAN CLAIMS—SURVEYS—EARLY LAND COMPANIES—COMPACT OF 1787—ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY—EARLY AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE OHIO VALLEY—FIRST TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

THE occupation of the West by the American, really dates from the campaign of Gen. Clarke in 1778, when he captured the British posts in the Illinois country, and Vincennes on the Wabash. Had he been properly supported, he would have reduced Detroit, then in easy reach, and poorly defended. As it was, however, that post remained in charge of the British till after the close of the war of the Revolution. They also held other lake posts; but these were included in the terms of peace, and came into the possession of the Americans. They were abandoned by the British as soon as the different commanders received notice from their chiefs, and British rule and English occupation ceased in that part of the New World.

The war virtually closed by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781. The struggle was prolonged, however, by the British, in the vain hope that they could retrieve the disaster, but it was only a useless waste of men and money. America would not be subdued. "If we are to be taxed, we will be represented," said they, "else we will be a free government, and regulate our own taxes." In the end, they were free.

Provisional articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain were signed in Paris on the 30th of November, 1782. This was followed by an armistice negotiated at Versailles on the 20th of January, 1783; and finally, a definite treaty of peace was concluded at Paris on the 3d of the next September, and ratified by Congress on the 4th of January, 1784. By the second article of the definite treaty of 1783, the boundaries of the United States were fixed. A glance at the map of that day shows the boundary to have been as follows: Beginning at Passamaquoddy Bay, on the coast of Maine, the line ran north a little above the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, when it diverged southwesterly, irregularly, until it reached that parallel, when it followed it until it reached the St. Lawrence River. It followed that river to Lake Ontario, down its center; up the Niagara River; through Lake Erie, up the Detroit River and through Lakes Huron and Superior, to the northwest extremity of the latter. Then it pursued another irregular western course to the Lake of the Woods, when it turned southward to the Mississippi River. The commissioners insisted that should be the western boundary, as the lakes were the northern. It followed the Mississippi south until the mouth of Red River was reached, when, turning east, it followed almost a direct line to the Atlantic Coast, touching the coast a little north of the outlet of St. John's River.

From this outline, it will be readily seen what boundary the United States possessed. Not one-half of its present domain.

At this date, there existed the original thirteen colonies: Virginia occupying all Kentucky and all the Northwest, save about half of Michigan and Wisconsin, claimed by Massachusetts; and the upper part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the lower part (a narrow strip) of Michigan, claimed by Connecticut. Georgia included all of Alabama and Mississippi. The Spaniards claimed all Florida and a narrow part of lower Georgia. All the country west of the Father of Waters belonged to Spain, to whom it had been secretly ceded when the family compact was made. That nation controlled the Mississippi, and gave no small uneasiness to the young government. It was, however, happily settled finally, by the sale of Louisana to the United States.

Pending the settlement of these questions and the formation of the Federal Union, the cession of the Northwest by Virginia again came before Congress. That body found itself unable to fulfill its promises to its soldiers regarding land, and again urged the Old Dominion to cede the Territory to the General Government, for the good of all. Congress forbade settlers from occupying the Western lands till a definite cession had been made, and the title to the lands in question made good. But speculation was stronger than law, and without waiting for the slow processes of courts,

the adventurous settlers were pouring into the country at a rapid rate, only retarded by the rifle and scalping-knife of the savage—a temporary check. The policy of allowing any parties to obtain land from the Indians was strongly discouraged by Washington. He advocated the idea that only the General Government could do that, and, in a letter to James Duane, in Congress, he strongly urged such a course, and pointed out the danger of a border war, unless some such measure was stringently followed.

Under the circumstances, Congress pressed the claims of cession upon Virginia, and finally induced the Dominion to modify the terms proposed two years before. On the 20th of December, 1783, Virginia accepted the proposal of Congress, and authorized her delegates to make a deed to the United States of all her right in the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The Old Dominion stipulated in her deed of cession, that the territory should be divided into States, to be admitted into the Union as any other State, and to bear a proportionate share in the maintenance of that Union; that Virginia should be re-imbursed for the expense incurred in subduing the British posts in the territory; that the French and Canadian inhabitants should be protected in their rights; that the grant to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and his men, as well as all other similar grants, should be confirmed, and that the lands should be considered as the common property of the United States, the proceeds to be applied to the use of the whole country. Congress accepted these conditions, and the deed was made March 1, 1784. Thus the country came from under the dominion of Virginia, and became common property.

A serious difficulty arose about this time, that threatened for awhile to involve England and America anew in war. Virginia and several other States refused to abide by that part of the treaty relating to the payment of debts, especially so, when the British carried away quite a number of negroes claimed by the Americans. This refusal on the part of the Old Dominion and her abettors, caused the English to retain her Northwestern outposts, Detroit, Mackinaw, etc. She held these till 1786, when the questions were finally settled, and then readily abandoned them.

The return of peace greatly augmented emigration to the West, especially to Kentucky. When the war closed, the population of that county (the three counties having been made one judicial district, and Danville designated as the seat of government) was estimated to be about twelve thousand. In one year, after the close of the war, it increased to 30,000, and steps for a State government were taken. Owing to the divided sentiment among its citizens, its perplexing questions of land titles and proprietary rights, nine conventions were held before a definite course of action could be reached. This prolonged the time till 1792, when, in December of that year, the election for persons to form a State constitution was held, and the vexed and complicated questions settled. In 1783, the first wagons bearing merchandise came across the mountains. Their contents were received on flatboats at Pittsburgh, and taken down the Ohio to Louisville, which that spring boasted of a store, opened by Daniel Broadhead. The next year, James Wilkinson opened one at Lexington.

Pittsburgh was now the principal town in the West. It occupied the same position regarding the outposts that Omaha has done for several years to Nebraska. The town of Pittsburgh was laid out immediately after the war of 1764, by Col. Campbell. It then consisted of four squares about the fort, and received its name from that citadel. The treaty with the Six Nations in 1768, conveyed to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania all the lands of the Alleghany below Kittanning, and all the country south of the Ohio, within the limits of Penn's charter. This deed of cession was recognized when the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia was fixed, and gave the post to the Keystone State. In accordance with this deed, the manor of Pittsburgh was withdrawn from market in 1769, and was held as the property of the Penn family. When Washington visited it in 1770, it seems to have declined in consequence of the afore-mentioned act. He mentions it as a "town of about twenty log houses, on the Monongahela, about three hundred yards from the fort." The Penn's remained true to the King, and hence all their land that had not been surveyed and returned to the land office, was confiscated by the commonwealth. Pittsburgh, having been surveyed, was still left to them. In the spring of 1784, Tench Francis, the agent of the Penns, was induced to lay out the manor into lots and offer them for sale. Though, for many years, the place was rather unpromising, it eventually became the chief town in that part of the West, a position it yet holds. In 1786, John Scull and Joseph Hall started the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, the first paper published west of the mountains. In the initial number, appeared a lengthy article from the pen of H. H. Brackenridge,

afterward one of the most prominent members of the Pennsylvania bar. He had located in Pittsburgh in 1781. His letter gives a most hopeful prospect in store for the future city, and is a highly descriptive article of the Western country. It is yet preserved in the "Western Annals," and is well worth a perusal.

Under the act of peace in 1783, no provision was made by the British for their allies, especially the Six Nations. The question was ignored by the English, and was made a handle by the Americans in gaining them to their cause before the war had fully closed. The treaties made were regarded by the Indians as alliances only, and when the English left the country the Indians began to assume rather a hostile bearing. This excited the whites, and for a while a war with that formidable confederacy was imminent. Better councils prevailed, and Congress wisely adopted the policy of acquiring their lands by purchase. In accordance with this policy, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix with the Six Nations, in October, 1784. By this treaty, all lands west of a line drawn from the mouth of Oswego Creek, about four miles east of Niagara, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on to the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, thence west along that boundary to its western extremity, thence south to the Ohio River, should be ceded to the United States. (They claimed west of this line by conquest.) The Six Nations were to be secured in the lands they inhabited, reserving only six miles square around Oswego fort for the support of the same. By this treaty, the indefinite claim of the Six Nations to the West was extinguished, and the question of its ownership settled.

It was now occupied by other Western tribes, who did not recognize the Iroquois claim, and who would not yield without a purchase. Especially was this the case with those Indians living in the northern part. To get possession of that country by the same process, the United States, through its commissioners, held a treaty at Fort McIntosh on the 21st of January, 1785. The Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes were present, and, through their chiefs, sold their lands to the Government. The Wyandot and Delaware nations were given a reservation in the north part of Ohio, where they were to be protected. The others were allotted reservations in Michigan. To all was given complete control of their lands, allowing them to punish any white man attempting to settle thereon, and guaranteeing them in their rights.

By such means Congress gained Indian titles to the vast realms north of the Ohio, and, a few months later, that legislation was commenced that should determine the mode of its disposal and the plan of its settlements.

To facilitate the settlement of lands thus acquired, Congress, on May 20, 1785, passed an act for disposing of lands in the Northwest Territory. Its main provisions were: A surveyor or surveyors should be appointed from the States; and a geographer, and his assistants to act with them. The surveyors were to divide the territory into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and east and west. The starting-place was to be on the Ohio River, at a point where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crossed it. This would give the first range, and the first township. As soon as seven townships were surveyed, the maps and plats of the same were to be sent to the Board of the Treasury, who would record them and proceed to place the land in the market, and so on with all the townships as fast as they could be prepared ready for sale. Each township was to be divided into thirty-six sections, or lots. Out of these sections, numbers 8, 11, 26 and 29 were reserved for the use of the Government, and lot No. 16, for the establishment of a common-school fund. One-third of all mines and minerals was also reserved for the United States. Three townships on Lake Erie were reserved for the use of officers, men and others, refugees from Canada and from Nova Scotia, who were entitled to grants of land. The Moravian Indians were also exempt from molestation, and guaranteed in their homes. Soldiers' claims, and all others of a like nature, were also recognized, and land reserved for them.

Without waiting for the act of Congress, settlers had been pouring into the country, and, when ordered by Congress to leave undisturbed Indian lands, refused to do so. They went into the Indian country at their peril, however, and when driven out by the Indians could get no redress from the Government, even when life was lost.

The Indians on the Wabash made a treaty at Fort Finney, on the Miami, January 31, 1786, promising allegiance to the United States, and were allowed a reservation. This treaty did not include the Piankeshaws, as was at first intended. These, refusing to live peaceably, stirred up the Shawanees, who began a series of predatory excursions against the settlements. This led to an expedition against them and other restless tribes. Gen. Clarke commanded part of the army on that expedition,

but got no farther than Vincennes, when, owing to the discontent of his Kentucky troops, he was obliged to return. Col. Benjamin Logan, however, marched, at the head of four or five hundred mounted riflemen, into the Indian country, penetrating as far as the head-waters of Mad River. He destroyed several towns, much corn, and took about eighty prisoners. Among these, was the chief of the nation, who was wantonly slain, greatly to Logan's regret, who could not restrain his men. His expedition taught the Indians submission, and that they must adhere to their contracts.

Meanwhile, the difficulties of the navigation of the Mississippi arose. Spain would not relinquish the right to control the entire southern part of the river, allowing no free navigation. She was secretly hoping to cause a revolt of the Western provinces, especially Kentucky, and openly favored such a move. She also claimed, by conquest, much of the land on the east side of the river. The slow movements of Congress; the failure of Virginia to properly protect Kentucky, and the inherent restlessness in some of the Western men, well-nigh precipitated matters, and, for a while, serious results were imminent. The Kentuckians, and, indeed, all the people of the West, were determined the river should be free, and even went so far as to raise a regiment, and forcibly seize Spanish property in the West. Great Britain stood ready, too, to aid the West should it succeed, providing it would make an alliance with her. But while the excitement was at its height, Washington counseled better ways and patience. The decisive tone of the new republic, though almost overwhelmed with a burden of debt, and with no credit, debarred the Spanish from too forcible measures to assert their claims, and held back the disloyal ones from attempting a revolt.

New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut ceded their lands, and now the United States were ready to fulfill their promises of land grants, to the soldiers who had preserved the nation. This did much to heal the breach in the West, and restore confidence there; so that the Mississippi question was overlooked for a time, and Kentucky forgot her animosities.

The cession of their claims was the signal for the formation of land companies in the East; companies whose object was to settle the Western country, and, at the same time, enrich the founders of the companies. Some of these companies had been formed in the old colonial days, but the recent war had put a stop to all their proceedings. Congress would not recognize their claims, and new companies, under old names, were the result. By such means, the Ohio Company emerged from the past, and, in 1786, took an active existence.

Benjamin Tupper, a Revolutionary soldier, and since then a government surveyor, who had been west as far as Pittsburgh, revived the question. He was prevented from prosecuting his surveys by hostile Indians, and returned to Massachusetts. He broached a plan to Gen. Rufus Putnam, as to the renewal of their memorial of 1783, which resulted in the publication of a plan, and inviting all those interested, to meet in February in their respective counties, and choose delegates to a convention to be held at the "Bunch-of-grapes Tavern." in Boston, on the first of March, 1786. On the day appointed, eleven persons appeared, and by the 3d of March an outline was drawn up, and subscriptions under it began at once. The leading features of the plan were: "A fund of $1,000,000, mainly in Continental certificates, was to be raised for the purpose of purchasing lands in the Western country; there were to be 1,000 shares of $1,000 each, and upon each share $10 in specie were to be paid for contingent expenses. One year's interest was to be appropriated to the charges of making a settlement, and assisting those unable to move without aid. The owners of every twenty shares were to choose an agent to represent them and attend to their interests, and the agents were to choose the directors. The plan was approved, and in a year's time from that date, the Company was organized."*

By the time this Company was organized, all claims of the colonies in the coveted territory were done away with by their deeds of cession, Connecticut being the last.

While troubles were still existing south of the Ohio River, regarding the navigation of the Mississippi, and many urged the formation of a separate, independent State, and while Congress and Washington were doing what they could to allay the feeling north of the Ohio, the New England associates were busily engaged, now that a Company was formed, to obtain the land they wished to purchase. On the 8th of March, 1787, a meeting of the agents chose Gen. Parsons, Gen. Putnam and the Rev. Mannasseh Cutler, Directors for the Company. The last selection was quite a fitting one for such an enterprise. Dr. Cutler was

* Historical Collections.

an accomplished scholar, an excellent gentleman, and a firm believer in freedom. In the choice of him as the agent of the Company, lies the fact, though unforeseen, of the beginning of anti-slavery in America. Through him the famous "compact of 1787," the true corner-stone of the Northwest, originated, and by him was safely passed. He was a good "wire-puller," too, and in this had an advantage. Mr. Hutchins was at this time the geographer for the United States, and was, probably, the best-posted man in America regarding the West. Dr. Cutler learned from him that the most desirable portions were on the Muskingum River, north of the Ohio, and was advised by him to buy there if he could.

Congress wanted money badly, and many of the members favored the plan. The Southern members, generally, were hostile to it, as the Doctor would listen to no grant which did not embody the New England ideas in the charter. These members were finally won over, some bribery being used, and some of their favorites made officers of the Territory, whose formation was now going on. This took time, however, and Dr. Cutler, becoming impatient, declared they would purchase from some of the States, who held small tracts in various parts of the West. This intimation brought the tardy ones to time, and, on the 23d of July, Congress authorized the Treasury Board to make the contract. On the 26th, Messrs. Cutler and Sargent, on behalf of the Company, stated in writing their conditions; and on the 27th, Congress referred their letter to the Board, and an order of the same date was obtained. Of this Dr. Cutler's journal says:

"By this grant we obtained near five millions of acres of land, amounting to $3,500,000; 1,500,000 acres for the Ohio Company, and the remainder for a private speculation, in which many of the principal characters of America are concerned. Without connecting this peculation, similar terms and advantages for the Ohio Company could not have been obtained."

Messrs. Cutler and Sargent at once closed a verbal contract with the Treasury Board, which was executed in form on the 27th of the next October.*

By this contract, the vast region bounded on the south by the Ohio, west by the Scioto, east by the seventh range of townships then surveying, and north by a due west line, drawn from the north boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio, direct to the Scioto, was sold to the Ohio associates and their secret copartners, for $1 per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies.

The whole tract was not, however, paid for nor taken by the Company—even their own portion of a million and a half acres, and extending west to the eighteenth range of townships, was not taken; and in 1792, the boundaries of the purchase proper were fixed as follows: the Ohio on the south, the seventh range of townships on the east, the sixteenth range on the west, and a line on the north so drawn as to make the grant 750,000 acres, besides reservations; this grant being the portion which it was originally agreed the Company might enter into at once. In addition to this, 214,285 acres were granted as army bounties, under the resolutions of 1779 and 1780, and 100,000 acres as bounties to actual settlers; both of the latter tracts being within the original grant of 1787, and adjoining the purchase as before mentioned.

While these things were progressing, Congress was bringing into form an ordinance for the government and social organization of the Northwest Territory. Virginia made her cession in March, 1784, and during the month following the plan for the temporary government of the newly acquired territory came under discussion. On the 19th of April, Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, moved to strike from the plan reported by Mr. Jefferson, the emancipationist of his day, a provision for the prohibition of slavery north of the Ohio after the year 1800. The motion prevailed. From that day till the 23d, the plan was discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously with the exception of South Carolina. The South would have slavery, or defeat every measure. Thus this hideous monster early began to assert himself. By the proposed plan, the Territory was to have been divided into States by parallels of latitude and meridian lines. This division, it was thought, would make ten States, whose names were as follows, beginning at the northwest corner, and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Cheresonisus, Assenispia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.*

A more serious difficulty existed, however, to this plan, than its catalogue of names—the number of States and their boundaries. The root of the evil was in the resolution passed by Congress in October,

* Land Laws.

* Spark's Washington.

1780, which fixed the size of the States to be formed from the ceded lands, at one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. The terms of that resolution being called up both by Virginia and Massachusetts, further legislation was deemed necessary to change them. July 7, 1786, this subject came up in Congress, and a resolution passed in favor of a division into not less than three nor more than five States. Virginia, at the close of 1788, assented to this proposition, which became the basis upon which the division should be made. On the 29th of September, Congress having thus changed the plan for dividing the Northwestern Territory into ten States, proceeded again to consider the terms of an ordinance for the government of that region. At this juncture, the genius of Dr. Cutler displayed itself. A graduate in medicine, law and divinity; an ardent lover of liberty; a celebrated scientist, and an accomplished, portly gentleman, of whom the Southern senators said they had never before seen so fine a specimen from the New England colonies, no man was better prepared to form a government for the new Territory, than he. The Ohio Company was his real object. He was backed by them, and enough Continental money to purchase more than a million acres of land. This was augmented by other parties until, as has been noticed, he represented over five million acres. This would largely reduce the public debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded to the General Government. Jefferson's policy was to provide for the national credit, and still check the growth of slavery. Here was a good opportunity. Massachusetts owned the Territory of Maine, which she was crowding into market. She opposed the opening of the Northwest. This stirred Virginia. The South caught the inspiration and rallied around the Old Dominion and Dr. Cutler. Thereby he gained the credit and good will of the South, an auxiliary he used to good purpose. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested in the Ohio Company. Thus the Doctor, using all the arts of the lobbyist, was enabled to hold the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any statute-book. Jefferson gave it the term, "Articles of Compact," and rendered him valuable aid in its construction. This "Compact" preceded the Federal Constitution, in both of which are seen Jefferson's master-mind. Dr. Cutler followed closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. The prominent features were: The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every sixteenth section. (That gave one thirty-sixth of all the land for public education.) A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that would nullify pre-existing contracts.

The compact further declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

The Doctor planted himself firmly on this platform, and would not yield. It was that or nothing. Unless they could make the land desirable, it was not wanted, and, taking his horse and buggy, he started for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. His influence succeeded. On the 13th of July, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage and was unanimously adopted. Every member from the South voted for it; only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voted against the measure; but as the vote was made by States, his vote was lost, and the "Compact of 1787" was beyond repeal. Thus the great States of the Northwest Territory were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality. This act was the opening step for freedom in America. Soon the South saw their blunder, and endeavored, by all their power, to repeal the compact. In 1803, Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported the ordinance was a compact and could not be repealed. Thus it stood, like a rock, in the way of slavery, which still, in spite of these provisions, endeavored to plant that infernal institution in the West. Witness the early days of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. But the compact could not be violated; New England ideas could not be put down, and her sons stood ready to defend the soil of the West from that curse.

The passage of the ordinance and the grant of land to Dr. Cutler and his associates, were soon followed by a request from John Cleve Symmes, of New Jersey, for the country between the Miamis. Symmes had visited that part of the West in 1786, and, being pleased with the valleys of the Miamis, had applied to the Board of the Treasury for their purchase, as soon as they were open to settlement. The Board was empowered to act by Congress, and, in 1788, a contract was signed, giving him the country he desired. The terms of his

purchase were similar to those of the Ohio Company. His application was followed by others, whose success or failure will appear in the narrative.

The New England or Ohio Company was all this time busily engaged perfecting its arrangements to occupy its lands. The Directors agreed to reserve 5,760 acres near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum for a city and commons, for the old ideas of the English plan of settling a country yet prevailed. A meeting of the Directors was held at Bracket's tavern, in Boston, November 23, 1787, when four surveyors, and twenty-two attendants, boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths and common workmen, numbering in all forty persons, were engaged. Their tools were purchased, and wagons were obtained to transport them across the mountains. Gen. Rufus Putnam was made superintendent of the company, and Ebenezer Sproat, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, from Massachusetts, and R. J. Meigs, from Connecticut, as surveyors. At the same meeting, a suitable person to instruct them in religion, and prepare the way to open a school when needed, was selected. This was Rev. Daniel Storey, who became the first New England minister in the Northwest.

The Indians were watching this outgrowth of affairs, and felt, from what they could learn in Kentucky, that they would be gradually surrounded by the whites. This they did not relish, by any means, and gave the settlements south of the Ohio no little uneasiness. It was thought best to hold another treaty with them. In the mean time, to insure peace, the Governor of Virginia, and Congress, placed troops at Venango, Forts Pitt and McIntosh, and at Miami, Vincennes, Louisville, and Muskingum, and the militia of Kentucky were held in readiness should a sudden outbreak occur. These measures produced no results, save insuring the safety of the whites, and not until January, 1789, was Clarke able to carry out his plans. During that month, he held a meeting at Fort Harmar,* at the mouth of the Muskingum, where the New England Colony expected to locate.

The hostile character of the Indians did not deter the Ohio Company from carrying out its plans. In the winter of 1787, Gen. Rufus Putnam and forty-seven pioneers advanced to the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, and began building a boat for transportation down the Ohio in the spring. The boat was the largest craft that had ever descended the river, and, in allusion to their Pilgrim Fathers, it was called the Mayflower. It was 45 feet long and 12 feet wide, and estimated at 50 tons burden. Truly a formidable affair for the time. The bows were raking and curved like a galley, and were strongly timbered. The sides were made bullet-proof, and it was covered with a deck roof. Capt. Devol, the first shipbuilder in the West, was placed in command. On the 2d of April, the Mayflower was launched, and for five days the little band of pioneers sailed down the Monongahela and the Ohio, and, on the 7th, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum. There, opposite Fort Harmar, they chose a location, moored their boat for a temporary shelter, and began to erect houses for their occupation.

Thus was begun the first English settlement in the Ohio Valley. About the 1st of July, they were re-enforced by the arrival of a colony from Massachusetts. It had been nine weeks on the way. It had hauled its wagons and driven its stock to Wheeling, where, constructing flat-boats, it had floated down the river to the settlement.

In October preceding this occurrence, Arthur St. Clair had been appointed Governor of the Territory by Congress, which body also appointed Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong Judges. Subsequently Mr. Armstrong declined the appointment, and Mr. Symmes was given the vacancy. None of these were on the ground when the first settlement was made, though the Judges came soon after. One of the first things the colony found necessary to do was to organize some form of government, whereby difficulties might be settled, though to the credit of the colony it may be said, that during the first three months of its existence but one difference arose, and that was settled by a compromise.* Indeed, hardly a better set of men for the purpose could have been selected. Washington wrote concerning this colony:

"No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there

*Fort Harmar was built in 1785, by a detachment of United States soldiers, under command of Maj. John Doughty. It was named in honor of Col. Josiah Harmar, to whose regiment Maj. Doughty was attached. It was the first military post erected by the Americans within the limits of Ohio, except Fort Laurens, a temporary structure built in 1778. When Marietta was founded it was the military post of that part of the country, and was for many years an important station.

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never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

On the 2d of July, a meeting of the Directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares. As yet, the settlement had been merely "The Muskingum;" but the name Marietta was now formally given it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the blockhouses stood was called *Campus Martius;* Square No. 19, *Capitolium;* Square No. 61, *Cecilia*, and the great road running through the covert-way, *Sacra Via.** Surely, classical scholars were not scarce in the colony.

On the Fourth, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, one of the Judges, and a public demonstration held. Five days after, the Governor arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government, under the first of which the whole power was under the Governor and the three Judges. This form was at once recognized on the arrival of St. Clair. The first law established by this court was passed on the 25th of July. It established and regulated the militia of the Territory. The next day after its publication, appeared the Governor's proclamation erecting all the country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington. Marietta was, of course, the county seat, and, from that day, went on prosperously. On September 2, the first court was held with becoming ceremonies. It is thus related in the *American Pioneer:*

"The procession was formed at the Point (where the most of the settlers resided), in the following order: The High Sheriff, with his drawn sword; the citizens; the officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar; the members of the bar; the Supreme Judges; the Governor and clergyman; the newly appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper.

"They marched up the path that had been cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall (stockade), where the whole countermarched, and the Judges (Putnam and Tupper) took their seats. The clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine blessing. The Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sproat, proclaimed with his solemn 'Oh yes!' that a court is open for the administration of even-handed justice, to the poor and to the rich, to the guilty and to the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial of their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case.

"Although this scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the West, few ever equaled it in the dignity and exalted character of its principal participators. Many of them belonged to the history of our country in the darkest, as well as the most splendid, period of the Revolutionary war."

Many Indians were gathered at the same time to witness the (to them) strange spectacle, and for the purpose of forming a treaty, though how far they carried this out, the *Pioneer* does not relate.

The progress of the settlement was quite satisfactory during the year. Some one writing a letter from the town says:

"The progress of the settlement is sufficiently rapid for the first year. We are continually erecting houses, but arrivals are constantly coming faster than we can possibly provide convenient covering. Our first ball was opened about the middle of December, at which were fifteen ladies, as well accomplished in the manner of polite circles as any I have ever seen in the older States. I mention this to show the progress of society in this new world, where, I believe, we shall vie with, if not excel, the old States in every accomplishment necessary to render life agreeable and happy."

The emigration westward at this time was, indeed, exceedingly large. The commander at Fort Harmar reported 4,500 persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788, many of whom would have stopped there, had the associates been prepared to receive them. The settlement was free from Indian depredations until January, 1791, during which interval it daily increased in numbers and strength.

Symmes and his friends were not idle during this time. He had secured his contract in October, 1787, and, soon after, issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his purchase and the mode he intended to follow in the disposal of the lands. His plan was, to issue warrants for not less than one-quarter section, which might be located anywhere, save on reservations, or on land previously entered. The locator could enter an entire section should he desire to do so. The price was to be 60⅔ cents per acre till May, 1788; then, till November, $1; and

* "Carey's Museum," Vol. 4.

after that time to be regulated by the demand for land. Each purchaser was bound to begin improvements within two years, or forfeit one-sixth of the land to whoever would settle thereon and remain seven years. Military bounties might be taken in this, as in the purchase of the associates. For himself, Symmes reserved one township near the mouth of the Miami. On this he intended to build a great city, rivaling any Eastern port. He offered any one a lot on which to build a house, providing he would remain three years. Continental certificates were rising, owing to the demand for land created by these two purchases, and Congress found the burden of debt correspondingly lessened. Symmes soon began to experience difficulty in procuring enough to meet his payments. He had also some trouble in arranging his boundary with the Board of the Treasury. These, and other causes, laid the foundation for another city, which is now what Symmes hoped his city would one day be.

In January, 1788, Mathias Denman, of New Jersey, took an interest in Symmes' purchase, and located, among other tracts, the sections upon which Cincinnati has since been built. Retaining one-third of this purchase, he sold the balance to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each getting the same share. These three, about August, agreed to lay out a town on their land. It was designated as opposite the mouth of the Licking River, to which place it was intended to open a road from Lexington, Ky. These men little thought of the great emporium that now covers the modest site of this town they laid out that summer. Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, and was of a somewhat poetic nature, was appointed to name the town. In respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed races that were in after years to dwell there, he named it Losantiville,* "which, being interpreted," says the "Western Annals," "means *ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L*, of Licking. This may well put to the blush the *Campus Martius* of the Marietta scholars, and the *Fort Solon* of the Spaniards."

Meanwhile, Symmes was busy in the East, and, by July, got thirty people and eight four-horse wagons under way for the West. These reached Limestone by September, where they met Mr. Stites, with several persons from Redstone. All came to Symmes' purchase, and began to look for homes.

Symmes' mind was, however, ill at rest. He could not meet his first payment on so vast a realm, and there also arose a difference of opinion between him and the Treasury Board regarding the Ohio boundary. Symmes wanted all the land between the two Miamis, bordering on the Ohio, while the Board wished him confined to no more than twenty miles of the river. To this proposal he would not agree, as he had made sales all along the river. Leaving the bargain in an unsettled state, Congress considered itself released from all its obligations, and, but for the representations of many of Symmes' friends, he would have lost all his money and labor. His appointment as Judge was not favorably received by many, as they thought that by it he would acquire unlimited power. Some of his associates also complained of him, and, for awhile, it surely seemed that ruin only awaited him. But he was brave and hopeful, and determined to succeed. On his return from a visit to his purchase in September, 1788, he wrote Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, one of his best friends and associates, that he thought some of the land near the Great Miami "positively worth a silver dollar the acre in its present state."

A good many changes were made in his original contract, growing out of his inability to meet his payments. At first, he was to have not less than a million acres, under an act of Congress passed in October, 1787, authorizing the Treasury Board to contract with any one who could pay for such tracts, on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, whose fronts should not exceed one-third of their depth.

Dayton and Marsh, Symmes' agents, contracted with the Board for one tract on the Ohio, beginning twenty miles up the Ohio from the mouth of the Great Miami, and to run back for quantity between the Miami and a line drawn from the Ohio, parallel to the general course of that river. In 1791, three years after Dayton and Marsh made the contract, Symmes found this would throw the purchase too far back from the Ohio, and applied to Congress to let him have all between the Miamies, running back so as to include 1,000,000 acres, which that body, on April 12, 1792, agreed to do. When the lands were surveyed, however, it was found that a line drawn from the head of the Little Miami due west to the Great Miami, would include south of it less than six hundred thousand acres. Even this Symmes could not pay for, and when his patent was issued in September, 1794, it

*Judge Burnett, in his notes, disputes the above account of the origin of the city of Cincinnati. He says the name "Losantiville" was determined on, but not adopted, when the town was laid out. This version is probably the correct one, and will be found fully given in the detailed history of the settlements.

gave him and his associates 248,540 acres, exclusive of reservations which amounted to 63,142 acres. This tract was bounded by the Ohio, the two Miamis and a due east and west line run so as to include the desired quantity. Symmes, however, made no further payments, and the rest of his purchase reverted to the United States, who gave those who had bought under him ample preemption rights.

The Government was able, also, to give him and his colonists but little aid, and as danger from hostile Indians was in a measure imminent (though all the natives were friendly to Symmes), settlers were slow to come. However, the band led by Mr. Stites arrived before the 1st of January, 1789, and locating themselves near the mouth of the Little Miami, on a tract of 10,000 acres which Mr. Stites had purchased from Symmes, formed the second settlement in Ohio. They were soon afterward joined by a colony of twenty-six persons, who assisted them to erect a block-house, and gather their corn. The town was named Columbia. While here, the great flood of January, 1789, occurred, which did much to ensure the future growth of Losantiville, or more properly, Cincinnati. Symmes City, which was laid out near the mouth of the Great Miami, and which he vainly strove to make the city of the future, Marietta and Columbia, all suffered severely by this flood, the greatest, the Indians said, ever known. The site of Cincinnati was not overflowed, and hence attracted the attention of the settlers. Denman's warrants had designated his purchase as opposite the mouth of the Licking; and that point escaping the overflow, late in December the place was visited by Israel Ludlow, Symmes' surveyor, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Denman, and about fourteen others, who left Maysville to "form a station and lay off a town opposite the Licking." The river was filled with ice "from shore to shore;" but, says Symmes in May, 1789, "Perseverance triumphing over difficulty, and they landed safe on a most delightful bank of the Ohio, where they founded the town of Losantiville, which populates considerably." The settlers of Losantiville built a few log huts and block-houses, and proceeded to improve the town. Symmes, noticing the location, says: "Though they placed their dwellings in the most marked position, yet they suffered nothing from the freshet." This would seem to give credence to Judge Burnett's notes regarding the origin of Cincinnati, who states the settlement was made at this time, and not at the time mentioned when Mr. Filson named the town. It is further to be noticed, that, before the town was located by Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Patterson, Mr. Filson had been killed by the Miami Indians, and, as he had not paid for his one-third of the site, the claim was sold to Mr. Ludlow, who thereby became one of the original owners of the place. Just what day the town was laid out is not recorded. All the evidence tends to show it must have been late in 1788, or early in 1789.

While the settlements on the north side of the Ohio were thus progressing, south of it fears of the Indians prevailed, and the separation sore was kept open. The country was, however, so torn by internal factions that no plan was likely to succeed, and to this fact, in a large measure, may be credited the reason it did not secede, or join the Spanish or French faction, both of which were intriguing to get the commonwealth. During this year the treasonable acts of James Wilkinson came into view. For a while he thought success was in his grasp, but the two governments were at peace with America, and discountenanced any such efforts. Wilkinson, like all traitors, relapsed into nonentity, and became mistrusted by the governments he attempted to befriend. Treason is always odious.

It will be borne in mind, that in 1778 preparations had been made for a treaty with the Indians, to secure peaceful possession of the lands owned in the West. Though the whites held these by purchase and treaty, yet many Indians, especially the Wabash and some of the Miami Indians, objected to their occupation, claiming the Ohio boundary as the original division line. Clarke endeavored to obtain, by treaty at Fort Harmar, in 1778, a confirmation of these grants, but was not able to do so till January, 9, 1789. Representatives of the Six Nations, and of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Sacs, met him at this date, and confirmed and extended the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, the one in 1784, the other in 1785. This secured peace with the most of them, save a few of the Wabash Indians, whom they were compelled to conquer by arms. When this was accomplished, the borders were thought safe, and Virginia proposed to withdraw her aid in support of Kentucky. This opened old troubles, and the separation dogma came out afresh. Virginia offered to allow the erection of a separate State, providing Kentucky would assume part of the old debts. This the young commonwealth would not

do, and sent a remonstrance. Virginia withdrew the proposal, and ordered a ninth convention, which succeeded in evolving a plan whereby Kentucky took her place among the free States of the Union.

North of the Ohio, the prosperity continued. In 1789, Rev. Daniel Story, who had been appointed missionary to the West, came out as a teacher of the youth and a preacher of the Gospel. Dr. Cutler had preceded him, not in the capacity of a minister, though he had preached; hence Mr. Story is truly the first missionary from the Protestant Church who came to the Ohio Valley in that capacity. When he came, in 1789, he found nine associations on the Ohio Company's purchase, comprising two hundred and fifty persons in all; and, by the close of 1790, eight settlements had been made: two at Belpre (belle prairie), one at Newbury, one at Wolf Creek, one at Duck Creek, one at the mouth of Meigs' Creek, one at Anderson's Bottom, and one at Big Bottom. An extended sketch of all these settlements will be found farther on in this volume.

Symmes had, all this time, strenuously endeavored to get his city—called Cleves City—favorably noticed, and filled with people. He saw a rival in Cincinnati. That place, if made military headquarters to protect the Miami Valley, would outrival his town, situated near the bend of the Miami, near its mouth. On the 15th of June, Judge Symmes received news that the Wabash Indians threatened the Miami settlements, and as he had received only nineteen men for defense, he applied for more. Before July, Maj. Doughty arrived at the "Slaughter House"—as the Miami was sometimes called, owing to previous murders that had, at former times, occurred therein. Through the influence of Symmes, the detachment landed at the North Bend, and, for awhile, it was thought the fort would be erected there. This was what Symmes wanted, as it would secure him the headquarters of the military, and aid in getting the headquarters of the civil government. The truth was, however, that neither the proposed city on the Miami—North Bend, as it afterward became known, from its location—or South Bend, could compete, in point of natural advantages, with the plain on which Cincinnati is built. Had Fort Washington been built elsewhere, after the close of the Indian war, nature would have asserted her advantages, and insured the growth of a city, where even the ancient and mysterious dwellers of the Ohio had reared the earthen walls of one of their vast temples. Another fact is given in relation to the erection of Fort Washington at Losantiville, which partakes somewhat of romance. The Major, while waiting to decide at which place the fort should be built, happened to make the acquaintance of a black-eyed beauty, the wife of one of the residents. Her husband, noticing the affair, removed her to Losantiville. The Major followed; he told Symmes he wished to see how a fort would do there, but promised to give his city the preference. He found the beauty there, and on his return Symmes could not prevail on him to remain. If the story be true, then the importance of Cincinnati owes its existence to a trivial circumstance, and the old story of the ten years' war which terminated in the downfall of Troy, which is said to have originated owing to the beauty of a Spartan dame, was re-enacted here. Troy and North Bend fell because of the beauty of a woman; Cincinnati was the result of the downfall of the latter place.

About the first of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair, with his officers, descended the Ohio River from Marietta to Fort Washington. There he established the county of Hamilton, comprising the immense region of country contiguous to the Ohio, from the Hocking River to the Great Miami; appointed a corps of civil and military officers, and established a Court of Quarter Sessions. Some state that at this time, he changed the name of the village of Losantiville to Cincinnati, in allusion to a society of that name which had recently been formed among the officers of the Revolutionary army, and established it as the seat of justice for Hamilton. This latter fact is certain; but as regards changing the name of the village, there is no good authority for it. With this importance attached to it, Cincinnati began at once an active growth, and from that day Cleves' city declined. The next summer, frame houses began to appear in Cincinnati, while at the same time forty new log cabins appeared about the fort.

On the 8th of January, the Governor arrived at the falls of the Ohio, on his way to establish a government at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. From Clarkesville, he dispatched a messenger to Major Hamtramck, commander at Vincennes, with speeches to the various Indian tribes in this part of the Northwest, who had not fully agreed to the treaties. St. Clair and Sargent followed in a few days, along an Indian trail to Vincennes, where he organized the county of Knox, comprising all the

country along the Ohio, from the Miami to the Wabash, and made Vincennes the county seat. Then they proceeded across the lower part of Illinois to Kaskaskia, where he established the county of St. Clair (so named by Sargent), comprising all the country from the Wabash to the Mississippi. Thus the Northwest was divided into three counties, and courts established therein. St. Clair called upon the French inhabitants at Vincennes and in the Illinois country, to show the titles to their lands, and also to defray the expense of a survey. To this latter demand they replied through their priest, Pierre Gibault, showing their poverty, and inability to comply. They were confirmed in their grants, and, as they had been good friends to the patriot cause, were relieved from the expense of the survey.

While the Governor was managing these affairs, Major Hamtramck was engaged in an effort to conciliate the Wabash Indians. For this purpose, he sent Antoine Gamelin, an intelligent French merchant, and a true friend of America, among them to carry messages sent by St. Clair and the Government, and to learn their sentiments and dispositions. Gamelin performed this important mission in the spring of 1790 with much sagacity, and, as the French were good friends of the natives, he did much to conciliate these half-hostile tribes. He visited the towns of these tribes along the Wabash and as far north and east as the Miami village, Ke-ki-ong-ga—St. Mary's—at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers (Fort Wayne).

Gamelin's report, and the intelligence brought by some traders from the Upper Wabash, were conveyed to the Governor at Kaskaskia. The reports convinced him that the Indians of that part of the Northwest were preparing for a war on the settlements north of the Ohio, intending, if possible, to drive them south of it; that river being still considered by them as the true boundary. St. Clair left the administration of affairs in the Western counties to Sargent, and returned at once to Fort Washington to provide for the defense of the frontier.

The Indians had begun their predatory incursions into the country settled by the whites, and had committed some depredations. The Kentuckians were enlisted in an attack against the Scioto Indians. April 18, Gen. Harmar, with 100 regulars, and Gen. Scott, with 230 volunteers, marched from Limestone, by a circuitous route, to the Scioto, accomplishing but little. The savages had fled.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIAN WAR OF 1795—HARMAR'S CAMPAIGN—ST. CLAIR'S CAMPAIGN—WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

A GREAT deal of the hostility at this period was directly traceable to the British. They yet held Detroit and several posts on the lakes, in violation of the treaty of 1783. They alleged as a reason for not abandoning them, that the Americans had not fulfilled the conditions of the treaty regarding the collection of debts. Moreover, they did all they could to remain at the frontier and enjoy the emoluments derived from the fur trade. That they aided the Indians in the conflict at this time, is undeniable. Just *how*, it is difficult to say. But it is well known the savages had all the ammunition and fire-arms they wanted, more than they could have obtained from American and French renegade traders. They were also well supplied with clothing, and were able to prolong the war some time. A great confederation was on the eve of formation. The leading spirits were Cornplanter, Brant, Little Turtle and other noted chiefs, and had not the British, as Brant said, "encouraged us to the war, and promised us aid, and then, when we were driven away by the Americans, shut the doors of their fortresses against us and refused us food, when they saw us nearly conquered, we would have effected our object."

McKee, Elliott and Girty were also actively engaged in aiding the natives. All of them were in the interest of the British, a fact clearly proven by the Indians themselves, and by other traders.

St. Clair and Gen. Harmar determined to send an expedition against the Maumee towns, and secure that part of the country. Letters were sent to the militia officers of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling on them for militia to co-operate with the regular troops in the campaign. According to the plan of the campaign,

300 militia were to rendezvous at Fort Steuben (Jeffersonville), march thence to Fort Knox, at Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck in an expedition up the Wabash; 700 were to rendezvous at Fort Washington to join the regular army against the Maumee towns.

While St. Clair was forming his army and arranging for the campaign, three expeditions were sent out against the Miami towns. One against the Miami villages, not far from the Wabash, was led by Gen. Harmar. He had in his army about fourteen hundred men, regulars and militia. These two parts of the army could not be made to affiliate, and, as a consequence, the expedition did little beyond burning the villages and destroying corn. The militia would not submit to discipline, and would not serve under regular officers. It will be seen what this spirit led to when St. Clair went on his march soon after.

The Indians, emboldened by the meager success of Harmar's command, continued their depredadations against the Ohio settlements, destroying the community at Big Bottom. To hold them in check, and also punish them, an army under Charles Scott went against the Wabash Indians. Little was done here but destroy towns and the standing corn. In July, another army, under Col. Wilkinson, was sent against the Eel River Indians. Becoming entangled in extensive morasses on the river, the army became endangered, but was finally extricated, and accomplished no more than either the other armies before it. As it was, however, the three expeditions directed against the Miamis and Shawanees, served only to exasperate them. The burning of their towns, the destruction of their corn, and the captivity of their women and children, only aroused them to more desperate efforts to defend their country and to harass their invaders. To accomplish this, the chiefs of the Miamis, Shawanees and the Delawares, Little Turtle, Blue Jacket and Buckongahelas, were engaged in forming a confederacy of all the tribes of the Northwest, strong enough to drive the whites beyond the Ohio. Pontiac had tried that before, even when he had open allies among the French. The Indians now had secret allies among the British, yet, in the end, they did not succeed. While they were preparing for the contest, St. Clair was gathering his forces, intending to erect a chain of forts from the Ohio, by way of the Miami and Maumee valleys, to the lakes, and thereby effectually hold the savages in check. Washington warmly seconded this plan, and designated the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers as an important post. This had been a fortification almost from the time the English held the valley, and only needed little work to make it a formidable fortress. Gen. Knox, the Secretary of War, also favored the plan, and gave instructions concerning it. Under these instructions, St. Clair organized his forces as rapidly as he could, although the numerous drawbacks almost, at times, threatened the defeat of the campaign. Through the summer the arms and accouterments of the army were put in readiness at Fort Washington. Many were found to be of the poorest quality, and to be badly out of repair. The militia came poorly armed, under the impression they were to be provided with arms. While waiting in camp, habits of idleness engendered themselves, and drunkenness followed. They continued their accustomed freedom, disdaining to drill, and refused to submit to the regular officers. A bitter spirit broke out between the regular troops and the militia, which none could heal. The insubordination of the militia and their officers, caused them a defeat afterward, which they in vain attempted to fasten on the busy General, and the regular troops.

The army was not ready to move till September 17. It was then 2,300 strong. It then moved to a point upon the Great Miami, where they erected Fort Hamilton, the first in the proposed chain of fortresses. After its completion, they moved on forty-four miles farther, and, on the 12th of October, began the erection of Fort Jefferson, about six miles south of the present town of Greenville, Darke County. On the 24th, the army again took up its line of march, through a wilderness, marshy and boggy, and full of savage foes. The army rapidly declined under the hot sun; even the commander was suffering from an indisposition. The militia deserted, in companies at a time, leaving the bulk of the work to the regular troops. By the 3d of November, the army reached a stream twelve yards wide, which St. Clair supposed to be a branch of the St. Mary of the Maumee, but which in reality was a tributary of the Wabash. Upon the banks of that stream, the army, now about fourteen hundred strong, encamped in two lines. A slight protection was thrown up as a safeguard against the Indians, who were known to be in the neighborhood. The General intended to attack them next day, but, about half an hour before sunrise, just after the militia had been dismissed from parade, a sudden attack was made upon them. The militia were thrown

into confusion, and disregarded the command of the officers. They had not been sufficiently drilled, and now was seen, too late and too plainly, the evil effects of their insubordination. Through the morning the battle waged furiously, the men falling by scores. About nine o'clock the retreat began, covered by Maj. Cook and his troops. The retreat was a disgraceful, precipitate flight, though, after four miles had been passed, the enemy returned to the work of scalping the dead and wounded, and of pillaging the camp. Through the day and the night their dreadful work continued, one squaw afterward declaring "her arm was weary scalping the white men." The army reached Fort Jefferson a little after sunset, having thrown away much of its arms and baggage, though the act was entirely unnecessary. After remaining here a short time, it was decided by the officers to move on toward Fort Hamilton, and thence to Fort Washington.

The defeat of St. Clair was the most terrible reverse the Americans ever suffered from the Indians. It was greater than even Braddock's defeat. His army consisted of 1,200 men and 86 officers, of whom 714 men and 63 officers were killed or wounded. St. Clair's army consisted of 1,400 men and 86 officers, of whom 890 men and 16 officers were killed or wounded. The comparative effects of the two engagements very inadequately represent the crushing effect of St. Clair's defeat. An unprotected frontier of more than a thousand miles in extent was now thrown open to a foe made merciless, and anxious to drive the whites from the north side of the Ohio. Now, settlers were scattered along all the streams, and in all the forests, exposed to the cruel enemy, who stealthily approached the homes of the pioneer, to murder him and his family. Loud calls arose from the people to defend and protect them. St. Clair was covered with abuse for his defeat, when he really was not alone to blame for it. The militia would not be controlled. Had Clarke been at their head, or Wayne, who succeeded St. Clair, the result might have been different. As it was, St. Clair resigned; though ever after he enjoyed the confidence of Washington and Congress.

Four days after the defeat of St. Clair, the army, in its straggling condition, reached Fort Washington, and paused to rest. On the 9th, St. Clair wrote fully to the Secretary of War. On the 12th, Gen. Knox communicated the information to Congress, and on the 26th, he laid before the President two reports, the second containing suggestions regarding future operations. His suggestions urged the establishment of a strong United States Army, as it was plain the States could not control the matter. He also urged a thorough drill of the soldiers. No more insubordination could be tolerated. General Wayne was selected by Washington as the commander, and at once proceeded to the task assigned to him. In June, 1792, he went to Pittsburgh to organize the army now gathering, which was to be the ultimate argument with the Indian confederation. Through the summer he was steadily at work. "Train and discipline them for the work they are meant for," wrote Washington, "and do not spare powder and lead, so the men be made good marksmen." In December, the forces, now recruited and trained, gathered at a point twenty-two miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, called Legionville, the army itself being denominated the Legion of the United States, divided into four sub-legions, and provided with the proper officers. Meantime, Col. Wilkinson succeeded St. Clair as commander at Fort Washington, and sent out a force to examine the field of defeat, and bury the dead. A shocking sight met their view, revealing the deeds of cruelty enacted upon their comrades by the savage enemy.

While Wayne's army was drilling, peace measures were pressed forward by the United States with equal perseverance. The Iroquois were induced to visit Philadelphia, and partially secured from the general confederacy. They were wary, however, and, expecting aid from the British, held aloof. Brant did not come, as was hoped, and it was plain there was intrigue somewhere. Five independent embassies were sent among the Western tribes, to endeavor to prevent a war, and win over the inimical tribes. But the victories they had won, and the favorable whispers of the British agents, closed the ears of the red men, and all propositions were rejected in some form or other. All the embassadors, save Putnam, suffered death. He alone was able to reach his goal—the Wabash Indians—and effect any treaty. On the 27th of December, in company with Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, he reached Vincennes, and met thirty-one chiefs, representing the Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Illinois, Pottawatomies, Mascoutins, Kickapoos and Eel River Indians, and concluded a treaty of peace with them.

The fourth article of this treaty, however, contained a provision guaranteeing to the Indians their lands, and when the treaty was laid before Congress, February 13, 1793, that body, after much discussion, refused on that account to ratify it.

A great council of the Indians was to be held at Auglaize during the autumn of 1792, when the assembled nations were to discuss fully their means of defense, and determine their future line of action. The council met in October, and was the largest Indian gathering of the time. The chiefs of all the tribes of the Northwest were there. The representatives of the seven nations of Canada, were in attendance. Cornplanter and forty-eight chiefs of the New York (Six Nations) Indians repaired thither. "Besides these," said Cornplanter, "there were so many nations we cannot tell the names of them. There were three men from the Gora nation; it took them a whole season to come; and," continued he, "twenty-seven nations from beyond Canada were there." The question of peace or war was long and earnestly debated. Their future was solemnly discussed, and around the council fire native eloquence and native zeal shone in all their simple strength. One nation after another, through their chiefs, presented their views. The deputies of the Six Nations, who had been at Philadelphia to consult the "Thirteen Fires," made their report. The Western boundary was the principal question. The natives, with one accord, declared it must be the Ohio River. An address was prepared, and sent to the President, wherein their views were stated, and agreeing to abstain from all hostilities, until they could meet again in the spring at the rapids of the Maumee, and there consult with their white brothers. They desired the President to send agents, "who are men of honesty, not proud land-jobbers, but men who love and desire peace." The good work of Penn was evidenced here, as they desired that the embassadors "be accompanied by some Friend or Quaker."

The armistice they had promised was not, however, faithfully kept. On the 6th of November, a detachment of Kentucky cavalry at Fort St. Clair, about twenty-five miles above Fort Hamilton, was attacked. The commander, Maj. Adair, was an excellent officer, well versed in Indian tactics, and defeated the savages.

This infraction of their promises did not deter the United States from taking measures to meet the Indians at the rapids of the Maumee "when the leaves were fully out." For that purpose, the President selected as commissioners, Charles Carroll and Charles Thompson, but, as they declined the nomination, he appointed Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering, the 1st of March, 1793, to attend the convention, which; it was thought best, should be held at the Sandusky outpost. About the last of April, these commissioners left Philadelphia, and, late in May, reached Niagara, where they remained guests of Lieut. Gov. Simcoe, of the British Government. This officer gave them all the aid he could, yet it was soon made plain to them that he would not object to the confederation, nay, even rather favored it. They speak of his kindness to them, in grateful terms. Gov. Simcoe advised the Indians to make peace, but not to give up any of their lands. That was the pith of the whole matter. The British rather claimed land in New York, under the treaty of 1783, alleging the Americans had not fully complied with the terms of that treaty, hence they were not as anxious for peace and a peaceful settlement of the difficult boundary question as they sometimes represented.

By July, "the leaves were fully out," the conferences among the tribes were over, and, on the 15th of that month, the commissioners met Brant and some fifty natives. In a strong speech, Brant set forth their wishes, and invited them to accompany him to the place of holding the council. The Indians were rather jealous of Wayne's continued preparations for war, hence, just before setting out for the Maumee, the commissioners sent a letter to the Secretary of War, asking that all warlike demonstrations cease until the result of their mission be known.

On 21st of July, the embassy reached the head of the Detroit River, where their advance was checked by the British authorities at Detroit, compelling them to take up their abode at the house of Andrew Elliott, the famous renegade, then a British agent under Alexander McKee. McKee was attending the council, and the commissioners addressed him a note, borne by Elliott, to inform him of their arrival, and asking when they could be received. Elliott returned on the 29th, bringing with him a deputation of twenty chiefs from the council. The next day, a conference was held, and the chief of the Wyandots, Sa-wagh-da-wunk, presented to the commissioners, in writing, their explicit demand in regard to the boundary, and their purposes and powers. "The Ohio must be the boundary," said he, "or blood will flow."

The commissioners returned an answer to the proposition brought by the chiefs, recapitulating the treaties already made, and denying the Ohio as the boundary line. On the 16th of August, the council sent them, by two Wyandot runners, a final answer, in which they recapitulated their

former assertions, and exhibited great powers of reasoning and clear logic in defense of their position. The commissioners reply that it is impossible to accept the Ohio as the boundary, and declare the negotiation at an end.

This closed the efforts of the Government to negotiate with the Indians, and there remained of necessity no other mode of settling the dispute but war. Liberal terms had been offered them, but nothing but the boundary of the Ohio River would suffice. It was the only condition upon which the confederation would lay down its arms. "Among the rude statesmen of the wilderness, there was exhibited as pure patriotism and as lofty devotion to the good of their race, as ever won applause among civilized men. The white man had, ever since he came into the country, been encroaching on their lands. He had long occupied the regions beyond the mountains. He had crushed the conspiracy formed by Pontiac, thirty years before. He had taken possession of the common hunting-ground of all the tribes, on the faith of treaties they did not acknowledge. He was now laying out settlements and building forts in the heart of the country to which all the tribes had been driven, and which now was all they could call their own. And now they asked that it should be guaranteed to them, that the boundary which they had so long asked for should be drawn, and a final end be made to the continual aggressions of the whites; or, if not, they solemnly determined to stake their all, against fearful odds, in defense of their homes, their country and the inheritance of their children. Nothing could be more patriotic than the position they occupied, and nothing could be more noble than the declarations of their council."*

They did not know the strength of the whites, and based their success on the victories already gained. They hoped, nay, were promised, aid from the British, and even the Spanish had held out to them assurances of help when the hour of conflict came.

The Americans were not disposed to yield even to the confederacy of the tribes backed by the two rival nations, forming, as Wayne characterized it, a "hydra of British, Spanish and Indian hostility." On the 16th of August, the commissioners received the final answer of the council. The 17th, they left the mouth of the Detroit River, and the 23d, arrived at Fort Erie, where they immediately dispatched messengers to Gen. Wayne to inform him of the issue of the negotiation. Wayne had spent the winter of 1792–93, at Legionville, in collecting and organizing his army. April 30, 1793, the army moved down the river and encamped at a point, called by the soldiers "Hobson's choice," because from the extreme height of the river they were prevented from landing elsewhere. Here Wayne was engaged, during the negotiations for peace, in drilling his soldiers, in cutting roads, and collecting supplies for the army. He was ready for an immediate campaign in case the council failed in its object.

While here, he sent a letter to the Secretary of War, detailing the circumstances, and suggesting the probable course he should follow. He remained here during the summer, and, when apprised of the issue, saw it was too late to attempt the campaign then. He sent the Kentucky militia home, and, with his regular soldiers, went into winter-quarters at a fort he built on a tributary of the Great Miami. He called the fort Greenville. The present town of Greenville is near the site of the fort. During the winter, he sent a detachment to visit the scene of St. Clair's defeat. They found more than six hundred skulls, and were obliged to "scrape the bones together and carry them out to get a place to make their beds." They buried all they could find. Wayne was steadily preparing his forces, so as to have everything ready for a sure blow when the time came. All his information showed the faith in the British which still animated the doomed red men, and gave them a hope that could end only in defeat.

The conduct of the Indians fully corroborated the statements received by Gen. Wayne. On the 30th of June, an escort of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons, under command of Maj. McMahon, was attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery by a force of more than one thousand Indians under charge of Little Turtle. They were repulsed and badly defeated, and, the next day, driven away. Their mode of action, their arms and ammunition, all told plainly of British aid. They also expected to find the cannon lost by St. Clair November 4, 1791, but which the Americans had secured. The 26th of July, Gen. Scott, with 1,600 mounted men from Kentucky, joined Gen. Wayne at Fort Greenville, and, two days after, the legion moved forward. The 8th of August, the army reached the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee, and at once proceeded to erect Fort Defiance, where the waters meet. The Indians had abandoned

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their towns on the approach of the army, and were congregating further northward.

While engaged on Fort Defiance, Wayne received continual and full reports of the Indians—of their aid from Detroit and elsewhere; of the nature of the ground, and the circumstances, favorable or unfavorable. From all he could learn, and considering the spirits of his army, now thoroughly disciplined, he determined to march forward and settle matters at once. Yet, true to his own instincts, and to the measures of peace so forcibly taught by Washington, he sent Christopher Miller, who had been naturalized among the Shawanees, and taken prisoner by Wayne's spies, as a messenger of peace, offering terms of friendship.

Unwilling to waste time, the troops began to move forward the 15th of August, and the next day met Miller with the message that if the Americans would wait ten days at Auglaize the Indians would decide for peace or war. Wayne knew too well the Indian character, and answered the message by simply marching on. The 18th, the legion had advanced forty-one miles from Auglaize, and, being near the long-looked-for foe, began to take some measures for protection, should they be attacked. A slight breastwork, called Fort Deposit, was erected, wherein most of their heavy baggage was placed. They remained here, building their works, until the 20th, when, storing their baggage, the army began again its march. After advancing about five miles, they met a large force of the enemy, two thousand strong, who fiercely attacked them. Wayne was, however, prepared, and in the short battle that ensued they were routed, and large numbers slain. The American loss was very slight. The horde of savages were put to flight, leaving the Americans victorious almost under the walls of the British garrison, under Maj. Campbell. This officer sent a letter to Gen. Wayne, asking an explanation of his conduct in fighting so near, and in such evident hostility to the British. Wayne replied, telling him he was in a country that did not belong to him, and one he was not authorized to hold, and also charging him with aiding the Indians. A spirited correspondence followed, which ended in the American commander marching on, and devastating the Indian country, even burning McKee's house and stores under the muzzles of the English guns.

The 14th of September, the army marched from Fort Defiance for the Miami village at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers. It reached there on the 17th, and the next day Gen. Wayne selected a site for a fort. The 22d of October, the fort was completed, and garrisoned by a detachment under Maj. Hamtramck, who gave to it the name of Fort Wayne. The 14th of October, the mounted Kentucky volunteers, who had become dissatisfied and mutinous, were started to Fort Washington, where they were immediately mustered out of service and discharged. The 28th of October, the legion marched from Fort Wayne to Fort Greenville, where Gen. Wayne at once established his headquarters.

The campaign had been decisive and short, and had taught the Indians a severe lesson. The British, too, had failed them in their hour of need, and now they began to see they had a foe to contend whose resources were exhaustless. Under these circumstances, losing faith in the English, and at last impressed with a respect for American power, after the defeat experienced at the hands of the "Black Snake," the various tribes made up their minds, by degrees, to ask for peace. During the winter and spring, they exchanged prisoners, and made ready to meet Gen. Wayne at Greenville, in June, for the purpose of forming a definite treaty, as it had been agreed should be done by the preliminaries of January 24.

During the month of June, 1795, representatives of the Northwestern tribes began to gather at Greenville, and, the 16th of the month, Gen. Wayne met in council the Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Eel River Indians, and the conferences, which lasted till August 10, began. The 21st of June, Buckongahelas arrived; the 23d, Little Turtle and other Miamis; the 13th of July, Tarhe and other Wyandot chiefs; and the 18th, Blue Jacket, and thirteen Shawanees and Massas with twenty Chippewas.

Most of these, as it appeared by their statements, had been tampered with by the English, especially by McKee, Girty and Brant, even after the preliminaries of January 24, and while Mr. Jay was perfecting his treaty. They had, however, all determined to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires," and although some difficulty as to the ownership of the lands to be ceded, at one time seemed likely to arise, the good sense of Wayne and the leading chiefs prevented it, and, the 30th of July, the treaty was agreed to which should bury the hatchet forever. Between that day and the 3d of August, it was engrossed, and, having been signed by the various nations upon the day last named, it was finally acted upon the 7th, and the presents from

the United States distributed. The basis of this treaty was the previous one made at Fort Harmar. The boundaries made at that time were re-affirmed; the whites were secured on the lands now occupied by them or secured by former treaties; and among all the assembled nations, presents, in value not less than one thousand pounds, were distributed to each through its representatives, many thousands in all. The Indians were allowed to remove and punish intruders on their lands, and were permitted to hunt on the ceded lands.

"This great and abiding peace document was signed by the various tribes, and dated August 3, 1795. It was laid before the Senate December 9, and ratified the 22d. So closed the old Indian wars in the West." *

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CHAPTER VIII.

JAY'S TREATY—THE QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS AND NATIONAL SUPREMACY—EXTENSION OF OHIO SETTLEMENTS—LAND CLAIMS—SPANISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

WHILE these six years of Indian wars were in progress, Kentucky was admitted as a State, and Pinckney's treaty with Spain was completed. This last occurrence was of vital importance to the West, as it secured the free navigation of the Mississippi, charging only a fair price for the storage of goods at Spanish ports. This, though not all that the Americans wished, was a great gain in their favor, and did much to stop those agitations regarding a separation on the part of Kentucky. It also quieted affairs further south than Kentucky, in the Georgia and South Carolina Territory, and put an end to French and Spanish intrigue for the Western Territory. The treaty was signed November 24, 1794. Another treaty was concluded by Mr. John Jay between the two governments, Lord Greenville representing the English, and Mr. Jay, the Americans. The negotiations lasted from April to November 19, 1795, when, on that day, the treaty was signed and duly recognized. It decided effectually all the questions at issue, and was the signal for the removal of the British troops from the Northwestern outposts. This was effected as soon as the proper transfers could be made. The second article of the treaty provided that, "His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1796, and all the proper measures shall be taken, in the interval, by concert, between the Government of the United States and His Majesty's Governor General in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts; the United States, in the mean time, at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts.

"All settlers and all traders within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there or to remove with all, or any part, of their effects, or retain the property thereof at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines, shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or take any oath of allegiance to the Government thereof; but they shall be at full liberty so to do, if they think proper; they shall make or declare their election one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue therein after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects to His Britannic Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States."

The Indian war had settled all fears from that source; the treaty with Great Britain had established the boundaries between the two countries and secured peace, and the treaty with Spain had secured the privilege of navigating the Mississippi, by paying only a nominal sum. It had also bound the people of the West together, and ended the old separation question. There was no danger from that now. Another difficulty arose, however, relating to the home rule, and the organization of

the home government. There were two parties in the country, known as Federalist and Anti-Federalist. One favored a central government, whose authority should be supreme; the other, only a compact, leaving the States supreme. The worthlessness of the old colonial system became, daily, more apparent. While it existed no one felt safe. There was no prospect of paying the debt, and, hence, no credit. When Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, offered his financial plan to the country, favoring centralization, it met, in many places, violent opposition. Washington was strong enough to carry it out, and gave evidence that he would do so. When, therefore, the excise law passed, and taxes on whisky were collected, an open revolt occurred in Pennsylvania, known as the "Whisky Insurrection." It was put down, finally, by military power, and the malcontents made to know that the United States was a government, not a compact liable to rupture at any time, and by any of its members. It taught the entire nation a lesson. Centralization meant preservation. Should a "compact" form of government prevail, then anarchy and ruin, and ultimate subjection to some foreign power, met their view. That they had just fought to dispel, and must it all go for naught? The people saw the rulers were right, and gradually, over the West, spread a spirit antagonistic to State supremacy. It did not revive till Jackson's time, when he, with an iron hand and iron will, crushed out the evil doctrine of State supremacy. It revived again in the late war, again to be crushed. It is to be hoped that ever thus will be its fate. "The Union is inseparable," said the Government, and the people echoed the words.

During the war, and while all these events had been transpiring, settlements had been taking place upon the Ohio, which, in their influence upon the Northwest, and especially upon the State, as soon as it was created, were deeply felt. The Virginia and the Connecticut Reserves were at this time peopled, and, also, that part of the Miami Valley about Dayton, which city dates its origin from that period.

As early as 1787, the reserved lands of the Old Dominion north of the Ohio were examined, and, in August of that year, entries were made. As no good title could be obtained from Congress at this time, the settlement practically ceased until 1790, when the prohibition to enter them was withdrawn. As soon as that was done, surveying began again. Nathaniel Massie was among the foremost men in the survey of this tract, and locating the lands, laid off a town about twelve miles above Maysville. The place was called Manchester, and yet exists. From this point, Massie continued through all the Indian war, despite the danger, to survey the surrounding country, and prepare it for settlers.

Connecticut had, as has been stated, ceded her lands, save a tract extending one hundred and twenty miles beyond the western boundary of Pennsylvania. Of this Connecticut Reserve, so far as the Indian title was extinguished, a survey was ordered in October, 1786, and an office opened for its disposal. Part was soon sold, and, in 1792, half a million of acres were given to those citizens of Connecticut who had lost property by the acts of the British troops during the Revolutionary war at New London, New Haven and elsewhere. These lands thereby became known as "Fire lands" and the "Sufferer's lands," and were located in the western part of the Reserve. In May, 1795, the Connecticut Legislature authorized a committee to dispose of the remainder of the Reserve. Before autumn the committee sold it to a company known as the Connecticut Land Company for $1,200,000, and about the 5th of September quit-claimed the land to the Company. The same day the Company received it, it sold 3,000,000 acres to John Morgan, John Caldwell and Jonathan Brace, in trust. Upon these quit-claim titles of the land all deeds in the Reserve are based. Surveys were commenced in 1796, and, by the close of the next year, all the land east of the Cuyahoga was divided into townships five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city of the Reserve was named. That township and five others were reserved for private sale; the balance were disposed of by lottery, the first drawing occurring in February, 1798.

Dayton resulted from the treaty made by Wayne. It came out of the boundary ascribed to Symmes, and for a while all such lands were not recognized as sold by Congress, owing to the failure of Symmes and his associates in paying for them. Thereby there existed, for a time, considerable uneasiness regarding the title to these lands. In 1799, Congress was induced to issue patents to the actual settlers, and thus secure them in their preemption.

Seventeen days after Wayne's treaty, St. Clairs Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton and Israel Ludlow contracted with Symmes for the seventh and eighth

ranges, between Mad River and the Little Miami. Three settlements were to be made: one at the mouth of Mad River, one on the Little Miami, in the seventh range, and another on Mad River. On the 21st of September, 1795, Daniel C. Cooper started to survey and mark out a road in the purchase, and John Dunlap to run its boundaries, which was completed before October 4. On November 4, Mr. Ludlow laid off the town of Dayton, which, like land in the Connecticut Reserve, was sold by lottery.

A gigantic scheme to purchase eighteen or twenty million acres in Michigan, and then procure a good title from the Government—who alone had such a right to procure land—by giving members of Congress an interest in the investment, appeared shortly after Wayne's treaty. When some of the members were approached, however, the real spirit of the scheme appeared, and, instead of gaining ground, led to the exposure, resulting in the reprimanding severely of Robert Randall, the principal mover in the whole plan, and in its speedy disappearance.

Another enterprise, equally gigantic, also appeared. It was, however, legitimate, and hence successful. On the 20th of February, 1795, the North American Land Company was formed in Philadelphia, under the management of such patriots as Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf. This Company purchased large tracts in the West, which it disposed of to actual settlers, and thereby aided greatly in populating that part of the country.

Before the close of 1795, the Governor of the Territory, and his Judges, published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were adopted at Cincinnati during June, July and August of that year. They were known as the Maxwell code, from the name of the publisher, but were passed by Governor St. Clair and Judges Symmes and Turner. Among them was that which provided that the common law of England, and all its statutes, made previous to the fourth year of James the First, should be in full force within the Territory. "Of the system as a whole," says Mr. Case, "with its many imperfections, it may be doubted that any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good and applicable to all."

The Union had now safely passed through its most critical period after the close of the war of independence. The danger from an irruption of its own members; of a war or alliance of its Western portion with France and Spain, and many other perplexing questions, were now effectually settled, and the population of the Territory began rapidly to increase. Before the close of the year 1796, the Northwest contained over five thousand inhabitants, the requisite number to entitle it to one representative in the national Congress.

Western Pennsylvania also, despite the various conflicting claims regarding the land titles in that part of the State, began rapidly to fill with emigrants. The "Triangle" and the "Struck District" were surveyed and put upon the market under the act of 1792. Treaties and purchases from the various Indian tribes, obtained control of the remainder of the lands in that part of the State, and, by 1796, the State owned all the land within its boundaries. Towns were laid off, land put upon the market, so that by the year 1800, the western part of the Keystone State was divided into eight counties, viz., Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango and Armstrong.

The ordinance relative to the survey and disposal of lands in the Northwest Territory has already been given. It was adhered to, save in minor cases, where necessity required a slight change. The reservations were recognized by Congress, and the titles to them all confirmed to the grantees. Thus, Clarke and his men, the Connecticut Reserve, the Refugee lands, the French inhabitants, and all others holding patents to land from colonial or foreign governments, were all confirmed in their rights and protected in their titles.

Before the close of 1796, the upper Northwestern posts were all vacated by the British, under the terms of Mr. Jay's treaty. Wayne at once transferred his headquarters to Detroit, where a county was named for him, including the northwestern part of Ohio, the northeast of Indiana, and the whole of Michigan.

The occupation of the Territory by the Americans gave additional impulse to emigration, and a better feeling of security to emigrants, who followed closely upon the path of the army. Nathaniel Massie, who has already been noticed as the founder of Manchester, laid out the town of Chillicothe, on the Scioto, in 1796. Before the close of the year, it contained several stores, shops, a tavern, and was well populated. With the increase of settlement and the security guaranteed by the treaty of Greenville, the arts of civilized life began to appear, and their influence upon pioneers, especially those born on the frontier,

began to manifest itself. Better dwellings, schools, churches, dress and manners prevailed. Life began to assume a reality, and lost much of that recklessness engendered by the habits of a frontier life.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, the Miami, the Muskingum and the Scioto Valleys were filling with people. Cincinnati had more than one hundred log cabins, twelve or fifteen frame houses and a population of more than six hundred persons. In 1796, the first house of worship for the Presbyterians in that city was built.

Before the close of the same year, Manchester contained over thirty families; emigrants from Virginia were going up all the valleys from the Ohio; and Ebenezer Zane had opened a bridle-path from the Ohio River, at Wheeling, across the country, by Chillicothe, to Limestone, Ky. The next year, the United States mail, for the first time, traversed this route to the West. Zane was given a section of land for his path. The population of the Territory, estimated at from five to eight thousand, was chiefly distributed in lower valleys, bordering on the Ohio River. The French still occupied the Illinois country, and were the principal inhabitants about Detroit.

South of the Ohio River, Kentucky was progressing favorably, while the "Southwestern Territory," ceded to the United States by North Carolina in 1790, had so rapidly populated that, in 1793, a Territorial form of government was allowed. The ordinance of 1787, save the clause prohibiting slavery, was adopted, and the Territory named Tennessee. On June 6, 1796, the Territory contained more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and was admitted into the Union as a State. Four years after, the census showed a population of 105,602 souls, including 13,584 slaves and persons of color. The same year Tennessee became a State, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the Redstone Paper Mill, four miles east of Brownsville, it being the first manufactory of the kind west of the Alleghanies.

In the month of December, 1796, Gen. Wayne, who had done so much for the development of the West, while on his way from Detroit to Philadelphia, was attacked with sickness and died in a cabin near Erie, in the north part of Pennsylvania. He was nearly fifty-one years old, and was one of the bravest officers in the Revolutionary war, and one of America's truest patriots. In 1809, his remains were removed from Erie, by his son, Col. Isaac Wayne, to the Radnor churchyard, near the place of his birth, and an elegant monument erected on his tomb by the Pennsylvania Cincinnati Society.

After the death of Wayne, Gen. Wilkinson was appointed to the command of the Western army. While he was in command, Carondelet, the Spanish governor of West Florida and Louisiana, made one more effort to separate the Union, and set up either an independent government in the West, or, what was more in accord with his wishes, effect a union with the Spanish nation. In June, 1797, he sent Power again into the Northwest and into Kentucky to sound the existing feeling. Now, however, they were not easily won over. The home government was a certainty, the breaches had been healed, and Power was compelled to abandon the mission, not, however, until he had received a severe reprimand from many who saw through his plan, and openly exposed it. His mission closed the efforts of the Spanish authorities to attempt the dismemberment of the Union, and showed them the coming downfall of their power in America. They were obliged to surrender the posts claimed by the United States under the treaty of 1795, and not many years after, sold their American possessions to the United States, rather than see a rival European power attain control over them.

On the 7th of April, 1798, Congress passed an act, appointing Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Northwest Territory, Governor of the Territory of the Mississippi, formed the same day. In 1801, the boundary between America and the Spanish possessions was definitely fixed. The Spanish retired from the disputed territory, and henceforward their attempts to dissolve the American Union ceased. The seat of the Mississippi Territory was fixed at Loftus Heights, six miles north of the thirty-first degree of latitude.

The appointment of Sargent to the charge of the Southwest Territory, led to the choice of William Henry Harrison, who had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Wayne in 1794, and whose character stood very high among the people of the West, to the Secretaryship of the Northwest, which place he held until appointed to represent that Territory in Congress.

CHAPTER IX.

FIRST TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—FORMATION OF STATES—MARIETTA SETTLEMENT—OTHER SETTLEMENTS—SETTLEMENTS IN THE WESTERN RESERVE—SETTLEMENT OF THE CENTRAL VALLEYS—FURTHER SETTLEMENTS IN THE RESERVE AND ELSEWHERE.

THE ordinance of 1787 provided that as soon as there were 5,000 persons in the Territory, it was entitled to a representative assembly. On October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair gave notice by proclamation, that the required population existed, and directed that an election be held on the third Monday in December, to choose representatives. These representatives were required, when assembled, to nominate ten persons, whose names were sent to the President of the United States, who selected five, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed them for the legislative council. In this mode the Northwest passed into the second grade of a Territorial government.

The representatives, elected under the proclamation of St. Clair, met in Cincinnati, January 22, 1799, and under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President. On the 2d of March, he selected from the list of candidates, the names of Jacob Burnet, James Findlay, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. The next day the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the first legislative council of the Northwest Territory was a reality.

The Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, September 16, but, for want of a quorum, was not organized until the 24th of that month. The House of Representatives consisted of nineteen members, of whom seven were from Hamilton County, four from Ross—erected by St. Clair in 1798; three from Wayne—erected in 1796; two from Adams—erected in 1797; one from Jefferson—erected in 1797; one from Washington—erected in 1788; and one from Knox—Indiana Territory. None seem to have been present from St. Clair County (Illinois Territory).

After the organization of the Legislature, Governor St. Clair addressed the two houses in the Representatives' Chamber, recommending such measures as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country and would advance the safety and prosperity of the people.

The Legislature continued in session till the 19th of December, when, having finished their business, they were prorogued by the Governor, by their own request, till the first Monday in November, 1800. This being the first session, there was, of necessity, a great deal of business to do. The transition from a colonial to a semi-independent form of government, called for a general revision as well as a considerable enlargement of the statute-book. Some of the adopted laws were repealed, many others altered and amended, and a long list of new ones added to the code. New offices were to be created and filled, the duties attached to them prescribed, and a plan of ways and means devised to meet the increased expenditures, occasioned by the change which had now occurred.

As Mr. Burnet was the principal lawyer in the Council, much of the revision, and putting the laws into proper legal form, devolved upon him. He seems to have been well fitted for the place, and to have performed the laborious task in an excellent manner.

The whole number of acts passed and approved by the Governor, was thirty-seven. The most important related to the militia, the administration of justice, and to taxation. During the session, a bill authorizing a lottery was passed by the council, but rejected by the Legislature, thus interdicting this demoralizing feature of the disposal of lands or for other purposes. The example has always been followed by subsequent legislatures, thus honorably characterizing the Assembly of Ohio, in this respect, an example Kentucky and several other States might well emulate.

Before the Assembly adjourned, they issued a congratulatory address to the people, enjoining them to "Inculcate the principles of humanity, benevolence. honesty and punctuality in dealing, sincerity and charity, and all the social affections." At the same time, they issued an address to the President, expressing entire confidence in the wisdom and purity of his government, and their warm attachment to the American Constitution.

The vote on this address proved, however, that the differences of opinion agitating the Eastern States had penetrated the West. Eleven Representatives voted for it, and five against it.

One of the important duties that devolved on this Legislature, was the election of a delegate to Congress. As soon as the Governor's proclamation made its appearance, the election of a person to fill that position excited general attention. Before the meeting of the Legislature public opinion had settled down on William Henry Harrison, and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., who eventually were the only candidates. On the 3d of October, the two houses met and proceeded to a choice. Eleven votes were cast for Harrison, and ten for St. Clair. The Legislature prescribed the form of a certificate of the election, which was given to Harrison, who at once resigned his office as Secretary of the Territory, proceeded to Philadelphia, and took his seat, Congress being then in session.

"Though he represented the Territory but one year," says Judge Burnett, in his notes, "he obtained some important advantages for his constituents. He introduced a resolution to sub-divide the surveys of the public lands, and to offer them for sale in smaller tracts; he succeeded in getting that measure through both houses, in opposition to the interest of speculators, who were, and who wished to be, the retailers of the land to the poorer classes of the community. His proposition became a law, and was hailed as the most beneficent act that Congress had ever done for the Territory. It put in the power of every industrious man, however poor, to become a freeholder, and to lay a foundation for the future support and comfort of his family. At the same session, he obtained a liberal extension of time for the pre-emptioners in the northern part of the Miami purchase, which enabled them to secure their farms, and eventually to become independent, and even wealthy."

The first session, as has been noticed, closed December 19. Gov. St. Clair took occasion to enumerate in his speech at the close of the session, eleven acts, to which he saw fit to apply his veto. These he had not, however, returned to the Assembly, and thereby saved a long struggle between the executive and legislative branches of the Territory. Of the eleven acts enumerated, six related to the formation of new counties. These were mainly disproved by St Clair, as he always sturdily maintained that the power to erect new counties was vested alone in the Executive. This free exercise of the veto power, especially in relation to new counties, and his controversy with the Legislature, tended only to strengthen the popular discontent regarding the Governor, who was never fully able to regain the standing he held before his inglorious defeat in his campaign against the Indians.

While this was being agitated, another question came into prominence. Ultimately, it settled the powers of the two branches of the government, and caused the removal of St. Clair, then very distasteful to the people. The opening of the present century brought it fully before the people, who began to agitate it in all their assemblies.

The great extent of the Territory made the operations of government extremely uncertain, and the power of the courts practically worthless. Its division was, therefore, deemed best, and a committee was appointed by Congress to inquire into the matter. This committee, the 3d of March, 1800, reported upon the subject that, "In the three western counties, there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes in five years. The immunity which offenders experience, attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and, at the same time, deters useful and virtuous citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as criminal cases. The supplying to vacant places such necessary officers as may be wanted, such as clerks, recorders and others of like kind, is, from the impossibility of correct notice and information, utterly neglected. This Territory is exposed as a frontier to foreign nations, whose agents can find sufficient interest in exciting or fomenting insurrection and discontent, as thereby they can more easily divert a valuable trade in furs from the United States, and also have a part thereof on which they border, which feels so little the cherishing hand of their proper government, or so little dreads its energy, as to render their attachment perfectly uncertain and ambiguous.

"The committee would further suggest, that the law of the 3d of March, 1791, granting land to certain persons in the western part of said Territory, and directing the laying-out of the same, remains unexecuted; that great discontent, in consequence of such neglect, is excited in those who are interested in the provisions of said laws, which require the immediate attention of this Legislature. To minister a remedy to these evils, it occurs to this committee, that it is expedient

that a division of said Territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada." *

The recommendations of the committee were favorably received by Congress, and, the 7th of May, an act was passed dividing the Territory. The main provisions of the act are as follows:

"That, from and after the 4th of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it intersects the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate Territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.

"There shall be established within the said Territory a government, in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress passed July 13, 1797." †

The act further provided for representatives, and for the establishment of an assembly, on the same plan as that in force in the Northwest, stipulating that until the number of inhabitants reached five thousand, the whole number of representatives to the General Assembly should not be less than seven, nor more than nine; apportioned by the Governor among the several counties in the new Territory.

The act further provided that "nothing in the act should be so construed, so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Indiana Territory, from and after the aforesaid 4th of July next.

"Whenever that part of the territory of the United States, which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, and running thence due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall be erected into an independent State, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; thenceforth said line shall become and remain permanently, the boundary line between such State and the Indiana Territory."

* American State Papers.
† Land Laws.

It was further enacted, "that, until it shall be otherwise enacted by the legislatures of the said territories, respectively, Chillicothe, on the Scioto River, shall be the seat of government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincent's, on the Wabash River, shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory." *

St. Clair was continued as Governor of the old Territory, and William Henry Harrison appointed Governor of the new.

Connecticut, in ceding her territory in the West to the General Government, reserved a portion, known as the Connecticut Reserve. When she afterward disposed of her claim in the manner narrated, the citizens found themselves without any government on which to lean for support. At that time, settlements had begun in thirty-five of the townships into which the Reserve had been divided; one thousand persons had established homes there; mills had been built, and over seven hundred miles of roads opened. In 1800, the settlers petitioned for acceptance into the Union, as a part of the Northwest; and, the mother State releasing her judiciary claims, Congress accepted the trust, and granted the request. In December, of that year, the population had so increased that the county of Trumbull was erected, including the Reserve. Soon after, a large number of settlers came from Pennsylvania, from which State they had been driven by the dispute concerning land titles in its western part. Unwilling to cultivate land to which they could only get a doubtful deed, they abandoned it, and came where the titles were sure.

Congress having made Chillicothe the capital of the Northwest Territory, as it now existed, on the 3d of November the General Assembly met at that place. Gov. St. Clair had been made to feel the odium cast upon his previous acts, and, at the opening of this session, expressed, in strong terms, his disapprobation of the censure cast upon him. He had endeavored to do his duty in all cases, he said, and yet held the confidence of the President and Congress. He still held the office, notwithstanding the strong dislike against him.

At the second session of the Assembly, at Chillicothe, held in the autumn of 1801, so much outspoken enmity was expressed, and so much abuse heaped upon the Governor and the Assembly, that a law was passed, removing the capital to Cincinnati

* Land Laws.

again. It was not destined, however, that the Territorial Assembly should meet again anywhere. The unpopularity of the Governor caused many to long for a State government, where they could choose their own rulers. The unpopularity of St. Clair arose partly from the feeling connected with his defeat; in part from his being connected with the Federal party, fast falling into disrepute; and, in part, from his assuming powers which most thought he had no right to exercise, especially the power of subdividing the counties of the Territory.

The opposition, though powerful out of the Assembly, was in the minority there. During the month of December, 1801, it was forced to protest against a measure brought forward in the Council, for changing the ordinance of 1787 in such a manner as to make the Scioto, and a line drawn from the intersection of that river and the Indian boundary to the western extremity of the Reserve, the limits of the most eastern State, to be formed from the Territory. Had this change been made, the formation of a State government beyond the Ohio would have been long delayed. Against it, Representatives Worthington, Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow, recorded their protest. Not content with this, they sent Thomas Worthington, who obtained a leave of absence, to the seat of government, on behalf of the objectors, there to protest, before Congress, against the proposed boundary. While Worthington was on his way, Massie presented, the 4th of January, 1802, a resolution for choosing a committee to address Congress in respect to the proposed State government. This, the next day, the House refused to do, by a vote of twelve to five. An attempt was next made to procure a census of the Territory, and an act for that purpose passed the House, but the Council postponed the consideration of it until the next session, which would commence at Cincinnati, the fourth Monday of November.

Meanwhile, Worthington pursued the ends of his mission, using his influence to effect that organization, "which, terminating the influence of tyranny," was to "meliorate the circumstances of thousands, by freeing them from the domination of a despotic chief." His efforts were successful, and, the 4th of March, a report was made to the House in favor of authorizing a State convention. This report was based on the assumption that there were now over sixty thousand inhabitants in the proposed boundaries, estimating that emigration had increased the census of 1800, which gave the Territory forty-five thousand inhabitants, to that number. The convention was to ascertain whether it were expedient to form such a government, and to prepare a constitution if such organization were deemed best. In the formation of the State, a change in the boundaries was proposed, by which all the territory north of a line drawn due east from the head of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie was to be excluded from the new government about to be called into existence.

The committee appointed by Congress to report upon the feasibility of forming the State, suggested that Congress reserve out of every township sections numbered 8, 11, 26 and 29, for their own use, and that Section 16 be reserved for the maintenance of schools. The committee also suggested, that, "religion, education and morality being necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

Various other recommendations were given by the committee, in accordance with which, Congress, April 30, passed the resolution authorizing the calling of a convention. As this accorded with the feelings of the majority of the inhabitants of the Northwest, no opposition was experienced; even the Legislature giving way to this embryo government, and failing to assemble according to adjournment.

The convention met the 1st of November. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their national politics, and had been opposed to the change of boundaries proposed the year before. Before proceeding to business, Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them in his official character. This proposition was resisted by several of the members; but, after a motion, it was agreed to allow him to speak to them as a citizen. St. Clair did so, advising the postponement of a State government until the people of the original eastern division were plainly entitled to demand it, and were not subject to be bound by conditions. This advice, given as it was, caused Jefferson instantly to remove St. Clair, at which time his office ceased.* "When the vote was taken," says Judge Burnet, "upon doing what

* After this, St. Clair returned to his old home in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he lived with his children in almost abject poverty. He had lost money in his public life, as he gave close attention to public affairs, to the detriment of his own business. He presented a claim to Congress, afterward, for supplies furnished to the army, but the claim was outlawed. After trying in vain to get the claim allowed, he returned to his home. Pennsylvania, learning of his distress, granted him an annuity of $350, afterward raised to $600. He lived to enjoy this but a short time, his death occurring August 31, 1818. He was eighty-four years of age.

he advised them not to do, but one of thirty-three (Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County) voted with the Governor."

On one point only were the proposed boundaries of the new State altered.

"To every person who has attended to this subject, and who has consulted the maps of the Western country extant at the time the ordinance of 1787 was passed, Lake Michigan was believed to be, and was represented by all the maps of that day as being, very far north of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. I have seen the map in the Department of State which was before the committee of Congress who framed and reported the ordinance for the government of the Territory. On that map, the southern boundary of Michigan was represented as being above the forty-second degree of north latitude. And there was a pencil line, said to have been made by the committee, passing through the southern bend of the lake to the Canada line, which struck the strait not far below the town of Detroit. The line was manifestly intended by the committee and by Congress to be the northern boundary of our State; and, on the principles by which courts of chancery construe contracts, accompanied by plats, it would seem that the map, and the line referred to, should be conclusive evidence of our boundary, without reference to the real position of the lakes.

"When the convention sat, in 1802, the understanding was, that the old maps were nearly correct, and that the line, as defined in the ordinance, would terminate at some point on the strait above the Maumee Bay. While the convention was in session, a man who had hunted many years on Lake Michigan, and was well acquainted with its position, happened to be in Chillicothe, and, in conversation with one of the members, told him that the lake extended much farther south than was generally supposed, and that a map of the country which he had seen, placed its southern bend many miles north of its true position. This information excited some uneasiness, and induced the convention to modify the clause describing the north boundary of the new State, so as to guard against its being depressed below the most northern cape of the Maumee Bay."*

With this change and some extension of the school and road donations, the convention agreed to the proposal of Congress, and, November 29, their agreement was ratified and signed, as was also the constitution of the State of Ohio—so named from its river, called by the Shawanees Ohio, meaning beautiful—forming its southern boundary. Of this nothing need be said, save that it bore the marks of true democratic feeling—of full faith in the people. By them, however, it was never voted for. It stood firm until 1852, when it was superseded by the present one, made necessary by the advance of time.

The General Assembly was required to meet at Chillicothe, the first Tuesday of March, 1803. This change left the territory northwest of the Ohio River, not included in the new State, in the Territories of Indiana and Michigan. Subsequently, in 1816, Indiana was made a State, and confined to her present limits. Illinois was made a Territory then, including Wisconsin. In 1818, it became a State, and Wisconsin a Territory attached to Michigan. This latter was made a State in 1837, and Wisconsin a separate Territory, which, in 1847, was made a State. Minnesota was made a Territory the same year, and a State in 1857, and the five contemplated States of the territory were complete.

Preceding pages have shown how the territory north of the Ohio River was peopled by the French and English, and how it came under the rule of the American people. The war of the Revolution closed in 1783, and left all America in the hands of a new nation. That nation brought a change. Before the war, various attempts had been made by residents in New England to people the country west of the Alleghanies. Land companies were formed, principal among which were the Ohio Company, and the company of which John Cleves Symmes was the agent and chief owner. Large tracts of land on the Scioto and on the Ohio were entered. The Ohio Company were the first to make a settlement. It was organized in the autumn of 1787, November 27. They made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men to set out for the West under the supervision of Gen. Rufus Putnam, Superintendent of the Company. Early in the winter they advanced to the Youghiogheny River, and there built a strong boat, which they named "Mayflower." It was built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, the first ship-builder in the West, and, when completed, was placed under his command. The boat was launched April 2, 1788, and the band of pioneers, like the Pilgrim Fathers, began their voyage. The 7th of the month, they arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum,

* Historical Transactions of Ohio.—JUDGE BURNETT.

their destination, opposite Fort Harmar,* erected in the autumn of 1785, by a detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, and, at the date of the Mayflower's arrival in possession of a company of soldiers. Under the protection of these troops, the little band of men began their labor of laying out a town, and commenced to erect houses for their own and subsequent emigrants' occupation. The names of these pioneers of Ohio, as far as can now be learned, are as follows:

Gen. Putnam, Return Jonathan Meigs, Winthrop Sargeant (Secretary of the Territory), Judges Parsons and Varnum, Capt. Dana, Capt. Jonathan Devol, Joseph Barker, Col. Battelle, Maj. Tyler, Dr. True, Capt. Wm. Gray, Capt. Lunt, the Bridges, Ebenezer and Thomas Cory, Andrew McClure, Wm. Mason, Thomas Lord, Wm. Gridley, Gilbert Devol, Moody Russels, Deavens, Oakes, Wright, Clough, Green, Shipman, Dorance, the Masons, and others, whose names are now beyond recall.

On the 19th of July, the first boat of families arrived, after a nine-weeks journey on the way. They had traveled in their wagons as far as Wheeling, where they built large flat-boats, into which they loaded their effects, including their cattle, and thence passed down the Ohio to their destination. The families were those of Gen. Tupper, Col. Ichabod Nye, Col. Cushing, Maj. Coburn, and Maj. Goodale. In these titles the reader will observe the preponderance of military distinction. Many of the founders of the colony had served with much valor in the war for freedom, and were well prepared for a life in the wilderness.

They began at once the construction of houses from the forests about the confluence of the rivers, guarding their stock by day and penning it by night. Wolves, bears and Indians were all about them, and, here in the remote wilderness, they were obliged to always be on their guard. From the ground where they obtained the timber to erect their houses, they soon produced a few vegetables, and when the families arrived in August, they were able to set before them food raised for the first time by the hand of American citizens in the Ohio Valley. One of those who came in August, was Mr. Thomas Guthrie, a settler in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, who brought a bushel of wheat, which he sowed on a plat of ground cleared by himself, and from which that fall he procured a small crop of wheat, the first grown in the State of Ohio.

The Marietta settlement was the only one made that summer in the Territory. From their arrival until October, when Governor St. Clair came, they were busily employed making houses, and preparing for the winter. The little colony, of which Washington wrote so favorably, met on the 2d day of July, to name their newborn city and its public sqares. Until now it had been known as "The Muskingum" simply, but on that day the name Marietta was formally given to it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The 4th of July, an ovation was held, and an oration delivered by James M. Varnum, who, with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong, had been appointed Judges of the Territory. Thus, in the heart of the wilderness, miles away from any kindred post, in the forests of the Great West, was the Tree of Liberty watered and given a hearty growth.

On the morning of the 9th of July, Governor St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 had provided for a form of government under the Governor and the three Judges, and this form was at once put into force. The 25th, the first law relating to the militia was published, and the next day the Governor's proclamation appeared, creating all the country that had been ceded by the Indians, east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington, and the civil machinery was in motion. From that time forward, this, the pioneer settlement in Ohio, went on prosperously. The 2d of September, the first court in the Territory was held, but as it related to the Territory, a narrative of its proceedings will be found in the history of that part of the country, and need not be repeated here.

The 15th of July, Gov. St. Clair had published the ordinance of 1787, and the commissions of himself and the three Judges. He also assembled the people of the settlement, and explained to them the ordinance in a speech of considerable length. Three days after, he sent a notice to the Judges, calling their attention to the subject of organizing the militia. Instead of attending to this important matter, and thus providing for their safety should trouble with the Indians arise, the

*The outlines of Fort Harmar formed a regular pentagon, embracing within the area about three-fourths of an acre. Its walls were formed of large horizontal timbers, and the bastions of large upright timbers about fourteen feet in height, fastened to each other by strips of timber, tree-nailed into each picket. In the rear of the fort Maj. Doughty laid out fine gardens. It continued to be occupied by United States troops until September 1790, when they were ordered to Cincinnati. A company, under Capt. Haskell, continued to make the fort their headquarters during the Indian war, occasionally assisting the colonists at Marietta, Belpre and Waterford against the Indians. When not needed by the troops, the fort was used by the people of Marietta.

Judges did not even reply to the Governor's letter, but sent him what they called a "project" of a law for dividing real estate. The bill was so loosely drawn that St. Clair immediately rejected it, and set about organizing the militia himself. He divided the militia into two classes, "Senior" and "Junior," and organized them by appointing their officers.

In the Senior Class, Nathan Cushing was appointed Captain; George Ingersol, Lieutenant, and James Backus, Ensign.

In the Junior Class, Nathan Goodale and Charles Knowls were made Captains; Watson Casey and Samuel Stebbins, Lieutenants, and Joseph Lincoln and Arnold Colt, Ensigns.

The Governor next erected the Courts of Probate and Quarter Sessions, and proceeded to appoint civil officers. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargeant were made Justices of the Peace. The 30th of August, the day the Court of Quarter Sessions was appointed, Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce and Thomas Lord were also appointed Justices, and given power to hold this court. They were, in fact, Judges of a Court of Common Pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed Clerk of this Court of Quarter Sessions. Ebenezer Sproat was appointed Sheriff of Washington County, and also Colonel of the militia; William Callis, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Rufus Putnam, Judge of the Probate Court, and R. J. Meigs, Jr., Clerk. Following these appointments, setting the machinery of government in motion, St. Clair ordered that the 25th of December be kept as a day of thanksgiving by the infant colony for its safe and propitious beginning.

During the fall and winter, the settlement was daily increased by emigrants, so much so, that the greatest difficulty was experienced in finding them lodging. During the coldest part of the winter, when ice covered the river, and prevented navigation, a delay in arrivals was experienced, only to be broken as soon as the river opened to the beams of a spring sun. While locked in the winter's embrace, the colonists amused themselves in various ways, dancing being one of the most prominent. At Christmas, a grand ball was held, at which there were fifteen ladies, "whose grace," says a narrator, "equaled any in the East." Though isolated in the wilderness, they knew a brilliant prospect lay before them, and lived on in a joyous hope for the future.

Soon after their arrival, the settlers began the erection of a stockade fort (Campus Martius), which occupied their time until the winter of 1791. During the interval, fortunately, no hostilities from the Indians were experienced, though they were abundant, and were frequent visitors to the settlement.

From a communication in the *American Pioneer*, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the following description of Campus Martius is derived. As it will apply, in a measure, to many early structures for defense in the West, it is given entire:

"The fort was made in the form of a regular parallelogram, the sides of each being 180 feet. At each corner was erected a strong block-house, surmounted by a tower, and a sentry box. These houses were twenty feet square below and twenty-four feet square above, and projected six feet beyond the walls of the fort. The intermediate walls were made up with dwelling-houses, made of wood, whose ends were whip-sawed into timbers four inches thick, and of the requisite width and length. These were laid up similar to the structure of log houses, with the ends nicely dove-tailed together. The whole were two stories high, and covered with shingle roofs. Convenient chimneys were erected of bricks, for cooking, and warming the rooms. A number of the dwellings were built and owned by individuals who had families. In the west and south fronts were strong gateways; and over the one in the center of the front looking to the Muskingum River, was a belfry. The chamber beneath was occupied by Winthrop Sargeant, as an office, he being Secretary to the Governor, and performing the duties of the office during St. Clair's absence. This room projected over the gateway, like a block-house, and was intended for the protection of the gate beneath, in time of an assault. At the outer corner of each block-house was erected a bastion, standing on four stout timbers. The floor of the bastion was a little above the lower story of the block-house. They were square, and built up to the height of a man's head, so that, when he looked over, he stepped on a narrow platform or "banquet" running around the sides of the bulwark. Port-holes were made, for musketry as well as for artillery, a single piece of which was mounted in the southwest and northeast bastions. In these, the sentries were regularly posted every night, as more convenient than the towers; a door leading into them from the upper story of the block-houses. The lower room of the southwest block-house was occupied as a guard-house.

"Running from corner to corner of the block-houses was a row of palisades, sloping outward,

and resting on stout rails. Twenty feet in advance of these, was a row of very strong and large pickets, set upright in the earth. Gateways through these, admitted the inmates of the garrison. A few feet beyond the row of outer palisades was placed a row of abattis, made from the tops and branches of trees, sharpened and pointing outward, so that it would have been very difficult for an enemy to have penetrated within their outworks. The dwelling-houses occupied a space from fifteen to thirty feet each, and were sufficient for the accommodation of forty or fifty families, and did actually contain from two hundred to three hundred persons during the Indian war.

"Before the Indians commenced hostilities, the block-houses were occupied as follows: The southwest one, by the family of Gov. St. Clair; the northeast one as an office for the Directors of the Company. The area within the walls was one hundred and forty-four feet square, and afforded a fine parade ground. In the center, was a well eighty feet in depth, for the supply of water to the inhabitants, in case of a siege. A large sun-dial stood for many years in the square, placed on a handsome post, and gave note of the march of time.

"After the war commenced, a regular military corps was organized, and a guard constantly kept night and day. The whole establishment formed a very strong work, and reflected great credit on the head that planned it. It was in a manner impregnable to the attacks of Indians, and none but a regular army with cannon could have reduced it. The Indians possessed no such an armament.

"The garrison stood on the verge of that beautiful plain overlooking the Muskingum, on which are seated those celebrated remains of antiquity, erected probably for a similar purpose—the defense of the inhabitants. The ground descends into shallow ravines on the north and south sides; on the west is an abrupt descent to the river bottoms or alluvium, and the east passed out to a level plain. On this, the ground was cleared of trees beyond the reach of rifle shots, so as to afford no shelter to a hidden foe. Extensive fields of corn were grown in the midst of the standing girdled trees beyond, in after years. The front wall of palisades was about one hundred and fifty yards from the Muskingum River. The appearance of the fort from without was imposing, at a little distance resembling the military castles of the feudal ages. Between the outer palisades and the river were laid out neat gardens for the use of Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary, with the officers of the Company.

"Opposite the fort, on the shore of the river, was built a substantial timber wharf, at which was moored a fine cedar barge for twelve rowers, built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, for Gen. Putnam; a number of pirogues, and the light canoes of the country; and last, not least, the Mayflower, or 'Adventure Galley,' in which the first detachments of colonists were transported from the shores of the 'Yohiogany' to the banks of the Muskingum. In these, especially the canoes, during the war, most of the communications were carried on between the settlements of the Company and the more remote towns above on the Ohio River. Traveling by land was very hazardous to any but the rangers or spies. There were no roads, nor bridges across the creeks, and, for many years after the war had ceased, the traveling was nearly all done by canoes on the river."

Thus the first settlement of Ohio provided for its safety and comfort, and provided also for that of emigrants who came to share the toils of the wilderness.

The next spring, the influx of emigration was so great that other settlements were determined, and hence arose the colonies of Belpre, Waterford and Duck Creek, where they began to clear land, sow and plant crops, and build houses and stockades. At Belpre (French for "beautiful meadow"), were built three stockades, the upper, lower and middle, the last of which was called "Farmers' Castle," and stood on the banks of the Ohio, nearly opposite an island, afterward famous in Western history as Blennerhasset's Island, the scene of Burr's conspiracy. Among the persons settling at the upper stockade, were Capts. Dana and Stone, Col. Bent, William Browning, Judge Foster, John Rowse, Israel Stone and a Mr. Keppel. At the Farmers' Castle, were Cols. Cushing and Fisher, Maj. Haskell, Aaron Waldo Putnam, Mr. Sparhawk, and, it is believed, George and Israel Putnam, Jr. At the lower, were Maj. Goodale, Col. Rice, Esquire Pierce, Judge Israel Loring, Deacon Miles, Maj. Bradford and Mr. Goodenow. In the summer of 1789, Col. Ichabod Nye and some others, built a block-house at Newberry, below Belpre. Col. Nye sold his lot there to Aaron W. Clough, who, with Stephen Guthrie, Joseph Leavins, Joel Oakes, Eleazer Curtis, Mr. Denham J. Littleton and Mr. Brown, was located at that place.

"Every exertion possible," says Dr. Hildreth, who has preserved the above names and incidents,

"for men in these circumstances, was made to secure food for future difficulties. Col. Oliver, Maj. Hatfield White and John Dodge, of the Waterford settlement, began mills on Wolf Creek, about three miles from the fort, and got them running; and these, the first mills in Ohio, were never destroyed during the subsequent Indian war, though the proprietors removed their familes to the fort at Marietta. Col. E. Sproat and Enoch Shepherd began mills on Duck Creek, three miles from Marietta, from the completion of which they were driven by the Indian war. Thomas Stanley began mills farther up, near the Duck Creek settlement. These were likewise unfinished. The Ohio Company built a large horse mill near Campus Martius, and soon after a floating mill."

The autumn before the settlements at Belpre, Duck Creek and Waterford, were made, a colony was planted near the mouth of the Little Miami River, on a tract of ten thousand acres, purchased from Symmes by Maj. Benjamin Stites. In the preceding pages may be found a history of Symmes' purchase. This colony may be counted the second settlement in the State. Soon after the colony at Marietta was founded, steps were taken to occupy separate portions of Judge Symmes' purchase, between the Miami Rivers. Three parties were formed for this purpose, but, owing to various delays, chiefly in getting the present colony steadfast and safe from future encroachments by the savages, they did not get started till late in the fall. The first of these parties, consisting of fifteen or twenty men, led by Maj. Stites, landed at the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788, and, constructing a log fort, began to lay out a village, called by them Columbia. It soon grew into preminence, and, before winter had thoroughly set in, they were well prepared for a frontier life. In the party were Cols. Spencer and Brown, Majs. Gano and Kibbey, Judges Goforth and Foster, Rev. John Smith, Francis Dunlavy, Capt. Flinn, Jacob White, John Riley, and Mr. Hubbell.

All these were men of energy and enterprise, and, with their comrades, were more numerous than either of the other parties, who commenced their settlements below them on the Ohio. This village was also, at first, more flourishing; and, for two or three years, contained more inhabitants than any other in the Miami purchase.

The second Miami party was formed at Limestone, under Matthias Denham and Robert Patterson, and consisted of twelve or fifteen persons. They landed on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking River, the 24th of December, 1788. They intended to establish a station and lay out a town on a plan prepared at Limestone. Some statements affirm that the town was to be called "*L-os-anti-ville*," by a romantic school-teacher named Filson. However, be this as it may, Mr. Filson was, unfortunately for himself, not long after, slain by the Indians, and, with him probably, the name disappeared. He was to have one-third interest in the proposed city, which, when his death occurred, was transferred to Israel Ludlow, and a new plan of a city adopted. Israel Ludlow surveyed the proposed town, whose lots were principally donated to settlers upon certain conditions as to settlement and improvement, and the embryo city named Cincinnati. Gov. St. Clair very likely had something to do with the naming of the village, and, by some, it is asserted that he changed the name from Losantiville to Cincinnati, when he created the county of Hamilton the ensuing winter. The original purchase of the city's site was made by Mr. Denham. It included about eight hundred acres, for which he paid 5 shillings per acre in Continental certificates, then worth, in specie, about 5 shillings per pound, gross weight. Evidently, the original site was a good investment, could Mr. Denham have lived long enough to see its present condition.

The third party of settlers for the Miami purchase, were under the care of Judge Symmes, himself. They left Limestone, January 29, 1789, and were much delayed on their downward journey by the ice in the river. They reached the "Bend," as it was then known, early in February. The Judge had intended to found a city here, which, in time, would be the rival of the Atlantic cities. As each of the three settlements aspired to the same position, no little rivalry soon manifested itself. The Judge named his proposed city North Bend, from the fact that it was the most northern bend in the Ohio below the mouth of the Great Kanawha. These three settlements antedated, a few months, those made near Marietta, already described. They arose so soon after, partly from the extreme desire of Judge Symmes to settle his purchase, and induce emigration here instead of on the Ohio Company's purchase. The Judge labored earnestly for this purpose and to further secure him in his title to the land he had acquired, all of which he had so far been unable to retain, owing to his inability to meet his payments.

All these emigrants came down the river in the flat-boats of the day, rude affairs, sometimes called

"Arks," and then the only safe mode of travel in the West.

Judge Symmes found he must provide for the safety of the settlers on his purchase, and, after earnestly soliciting Gen. Harmar, commander of the Western posts, succeeded in obtaining a detachment of forty-eight men, under Capt. Kearsey, to protect the improvements just commencing on the Miami. This detachment reached Limestone in December, 1788. Part was at once sent forward to guard Maj. Stites and his pioneers. Judge Symmes and his party started in January, and, about February 2, reached Columbia, where the Captain expected to find a fort erected for his use and shelter. The flood on the river, however, defeated his purpose, and, as he was unprepared to erect another, he determined to go on down to the garrison at the falls at Louisville. Judge Symmes was strenuously opposed to his conduct, as it left the colonies unguarded, but, all to no purpose; the Captain and his command, went to Louisville early in March, and left the Judge and his settlement to protect themselves. Judge Symmes immediately sent a strong letter to Maj. Willis, commanding at the Falls, complaining of the conduct of Capt. Kearsey, representing the exposed situation of the Miami settlements, stating the indications of hostility manifested by the Indians, and requesting a guard to be sent to the Bend. This request was at once granted, and Ensign Luce, with seventeen or eighteen soldiers, sent. They were at the settlement but a short time, when they were attacked by Indians, and one of their number killed, and four or five wounded. They repulsed the savages and saved the settlers.

The site of Symmes City, for such he designed it should ultimately be called, was above the reach of water, and sufficiently level to admit of a convenient settlement. The city laid out by Symmes was truly magnificent on paper, and promised in the future to fulfill his most ardent hopes. The plat included the village, and extended across the peninsula between the Ohio and Miami Rivers. Each settler on this plat was promised a lot if he would improve it, and in conformity to the stipulation, Judge Symmes soon found a large number of persons applying for residence. As the number of these adventurers increased, in consequence of this provision and the protection of the military, the Judge was induced to lay out another village six or seven miles up the river, which he called South Bend, where he disposed of some donation lots, but the project failing, the village site was deserted, and converted into a farm.

During all the time these various events were transpiring, but little trouble was experienced with the Indians. They were not yet disposed to evince hostile feelings. This would have been their time, but, not realizing the true intent of the whites until it was too late to conquer them, they allowed them to become prepared to withstand a warfare, and in the end were obliged to suffer their hunting-grounds to be taken from them, and made the homes of a race destined to entirely supersede them in the New World.

By the means sketched in the foregoing pages, were the three settlements on the Miami made. By the time those adjacent to Marietta were well established, these were firmly fixed, each one striving to become the rival city all felt sure was to arise. For a time it was a matter of doubt which of the rivals, Columbia, North Bend or Cincinnati, would eventually become the chief seat of business.

In the beginning, Columbia, the eldest of the three, took the lead, both in number of its inhabitants and the convenience and appearance of its dwellings. For a time it was a flourishing place, and many believed it would become the great business town of the Miami country. That apparent fact, however, lasted but a short time. The garrison was moved to Cincinnati, Fort Washington built there, and in spite of all that Maj. Stites, or Judge Symmes could do, that place became the metropolis. Fort Washington, the most extensive garrison in the West, was built by Maj. Doughty, in the summer of 1789, and from that time the growth and future greatness of Cincinnati were assured.

The first house in the city was built on Front street, east of and near Main street. It was simply a strong log cabin, and was erected of the forest trees cleared away from the ground on which it stood. The lower part of the town was covered with sycamore and maple trees, and the upper with beech and oak. Through this dense forest the streets were laid out, and their corners marked on the trees.

The settlements on the Miami had become sufficiently numerous to warrant a separate county, and, in January, 1790, Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary arrived in Cincinnati, and organized the county of Hamilton, so named in honor of the illustrious statesman by that name. It included all the country north of the Ohio, between the Miamis, as far as a line running "due east from the

Standing Stone forks" of Big Miami to its intersection with the Little Miami. The erection of the new county, and the appointment of Cincinnati to be the seat of justice, gave the town a fresh impulse, and aided greatly in its growth.

Through the summer, but little interruption in the growth of the settlements occurred. The Indians had permitted the erection of defensive works in their midst, and could not now destroy them. They were also engaged in traffic with the whites, and, though they evinced signs of discontent at their settlement and occupation of the country, yet did not openly attack them. The truth was, they saw plainly the whites were always prepared, and no opportunity was given them to plunder and destroy. The Indian would not attack unless success was almost sure. An opportunity, unfortunately, came, and with it the horrors of an Indian war.

In the autumn of 1790, a company of thirty-six men went from Marietta to a place on the Muskingum known as the Big Bottom. Here they built a block-house, on the east bank of the river, four miles above the mouth of Meigs Creek. They were chiefly young, single men, but little acquainted with Indian warfare or military rules. The savages had given signs that an attack on the settlement was meditated, and several of the knowing ones at the strongholds strenuously opposed any new settlements that fall, advising their postponement until the next spring, when the question of peace or war would probably be settled. Even Gen. Putnam and the Directors of the Ohio Company advised the postponement of the settlement until the next spring.

The young men were impatient and restless, and declared themselves able to protect their fort against any number of assailants. They might have easily done so, had they taken the necessary precautions; but, after they had erected a rude block-house of unchinked logs, they began to pass the time in various pursuits; setting no guard, and taking no precautionary measures, they left themselves an easy prey to any hostile savages that might choose to come and attack them.

About twenty rods from the block-house, and a little back from the bank of the river, two men, Francis and Isaac Choate, members of the company, had erected a cabin, and commenced clearing lots. Thomas Shaw, a hired laborer, and James Patten, another of the associates, lived with them. About the same distance below the block-house was an old "Tomahawk Improvement" and a small cabin, which two men, Asa and Eleazur Bullard, had fitted up and occupied. The Indian war-path, from Sandusky to the mouth of the Muskingum, passed along the opposite shore of the river.

"The Indians, who, during the summer," says Dr. Hildreth, "had been hunting and loitering about the Wolf Creek and Plainfield settlements, holding frequent and friendly intercourse with the settlers, selling them venison and bear's meat in exchange for green corn and vegetables, had withdrawn and gone up the river, early in the autumn, to their towns, preparatory to going into winter quarters. They very seldom entered on any warlike expeditions during the cold weather. But they had watched the gradual encroachment of the whites and planned an expedition against them. They saw them in fancied security in their cabins, and thought their capture an easy task. It is said they were not aware of the Big Bottom settlement until they came in sight of it, on the opposite shore of the river, in the afternoon. From a high hill opposite the garrison, they had a view of all that part of the bottom, and could see how the men were occupied and what was doing about the block-house. It was not protected with palisades or pickets, and none of the men were aware or prepared for an attack. Having laid their plans, about twilight they crossed the river above the garrison, on the ice, and divided their men into two parties—the larger one to attack the block-house, the smaller one to capture the cabins. As the Indians cautiously approached the cabin they found the inmates at supper. Part entered, addressed the whites in a friendly manner, but soon manifesting their designs, made them all prisoners, tieing them with leather thongs they found in the cabin."

At the block-house the attack was far different. A stout Mohawk suddenly burst open the door, the first intimation the inmates had of the presence of the foe, and while he held it open his comrades shot down those that were within. Rushing in, the deadly tomahawk completed the onslaught. In the assault, one of the savages was struck by the wife of Isaac Woods, with an ax, but only slightly injured. The heroic woman was immediately slain. All the men but two were slain before they had time to secure their arms, thereby paying for their failure to properly secure themselves, with their lives. The two excepted were John Stacy and his brother Philip, a lad sixteen years of age. John escaped to the roof,

where he was shot by the Indians, while begging for his life. The firing at the block-house alarmed the Bullards in their cabin, and hastily barring the door, and securing their arms and ammunition, they fled to the woods, and escaped. After the slaughter was over, the Indians began to collect the plunder, and in doing so discovered the lad Philip Stacy. They were about to dispatch him, but his entreaties softened the heart of one of the chiefs, who took him as a captive with the intention of adopting him into his family. The savages then piled the dead bodies on the floor, covered them with other portions of it not needed for that purpose, and set fire to the whole. The building, being made of green logs, did not burn, the flames consuming only the floors and roof, leaving the walls standing.

There were twelve persons killed in this attack, all of whom were in the prime of life, and valuable aid to the settlements. They were well provided with arms, and had they taken the necessary precautions, always pressed upon them when visited by the older ones from Marietta, they need not have suffered so terrible a fate.

The Indians, exultant over their horrible victory, went on to Wolf's mills, but here they found the people prepared, and, after reconnoitering the place, made their retreat, at early dawn, to the great relief of the inhabitants. Their number was never definitely known.

The news reached Marietta and its adjacent settlements soon after the massacre occurred, and struck terror and dismay into the hearts of all. Many had brothers and sons in the ill-fated party, and mourned their loss. Neither did they know what place would fall next. The Indian hostilities had begun, and they could only hope for peace when the savages were effectually conquered.

The next day, Capt. Rogers led a party of men over to the Big Bottom. It was, indeed, a melancholy sight to the poor borderers, as they knew not now how soon the same fate might befall themselves. The fire had so disfigured their comrades that but two, Ezra Putnam and William Jones, were recognized. As the ground was frozen outside, a hole was dug in the earth underneath the block-house floor, and the bodies consigned to one grave. No further attempt was made to settle here till after the peace of 1795.

The outbreak of Indian hostilities put a check on further settlements. Those that were established were put in a more active state of defense, and every preparation made that could be made for the impending crisis all felt sure must come. Either the Indians must go, or the whites must retreat. A few hardy and adventurous persons ventured out into the woods and made settlements, but even these were at the imminent risk of their lives, many of them perishing in the attempt.

The Indian war that followed is given fully in preceding pages. It may be briefly sketched by stating that the first campaign, under Gen Harmar, ended in the defeat of his army at the Indian villages on the Miami of the lake, and the rapid retreat to Fort Washington. St. Clair was next commissioned to lead an army of nearly three thousand men, but these were furiously attacked at break of day, on the morning of November 4, 1791, and utterly defeated. Indian outrages sprung out anew after each defeat, and the borders were in a continual state of alarm. The most terrible sufferings were endured by prisoners in the hands of the savage foe, who thought to annihilate the whites.

The army was at once re-organized, Gen. Anthony Wayne put in command by Washington, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated. Though the savages had been given great aid by the British, in direct violation of the treaty of 1783, Gen. Wayne pursued them so vigorously that they could not withstand his army, and, the 20th of August, 1794, defeated them, and utterly annihilated their forces, breaking up their camps, and laying waste their country, in some places under the guns of the British forts. The victory showed them the hopelessness of contending against the whites, and led their chiefs to sue for peace. The British, as at former times, deserted them, and they were again alone, contending against an invincible foe. A grand council was held at Greenville the 3d day of August, 1795, where eleven of the most powerful chiefs made peace with Gen. Wayne on terms of his own dictation. The boundary established by the old treaty of Fort McIntosh was confirmed, and extended westward from Loramie's to Fort Recovery, and thence southwest to the mouth of the Kentucky River. He also purchased all the territory not before ceded, within certain limits, comprehending, in all, about four-fifths of the State of Ohio. The line was long known as "The Greenville Treaty line." Upon these, and a few other minor conditions, the United States received the Indians under their protection, gave them a large number of presents, and practically closed the war with the savages.

The only settlement of any consequence made during the Indian war, was that on the plat of Hamilton, laid out by Israel Ludlow in December, 1794. Soon after, Darius C. Orcutt, John Green, William McClennan, John Sutherland, John Torrence, Benjamin F. Randolph, Benjamin Davis, Isaac Wiles, Andrew Christy and William Hubert, located here. The town was laid out under the name of Fairfield, but was known only a short time by that name. Until 1801, all the lands on the west side of the Great Miami were owned by the General Government; hence, until after that date, no improvements were made there. A single log cabin stood there until the sale of lands in April, 1801, when a company purchased the site of Rossville, and, in March, 1804, laid out that town, and, before a year had passed, the town and country about it was well settled.

The close of the war, in 1795, insured peace, and, from that date, Hamilton and that part of the Miami Valley grew remarkably fast. In 1803, Butler County was formed, and Hamilton made the county seat.

On the site of Hamilton, St. Clair built Fort Hamilton in 1791. For some time it was under the command of Maj. Rudolph, a cruel, arbitrary man, who was displaced by Gen. Wayne, and who, it is said, perished ignobly on the high seas, at the hands of some Algerine pirates, a fitting end to a man who caused, more than once, the death of men under his control for minor offenses.

On the return of peace, no part of Ohio grew more rapidly than the Miami Valley, especially that part comprised in Butler County.

While the war with the Indians continued, but little extension of settlements was made in the State. It was too perilous, and the settlers preferred the security of the block-house or to engage with the army. Still, however, a few bold spirits ventured away from the settled parts of the Territory, and began life in the wilderness. In tracing the histories of these settlements, attention will be paid to the *order* in which they were made. They will be given somewhat in detail until the war of 1812, after which time they become too numerous to follow.

The settlements made in Washington—Marietta and adjacent colonies—and Hamilton Counties have already been given. The settlement at Gallia is also noted, hence, the narration can be resumed where it ends prior to the Indian war of 1795. Before this war occurred, there were three small settlements made, however, in addition to those in Washington and Hamilton Counties. They were in what are now Adams, Belmont and Morgan Counties. They were block-house settlements, and were in a continual state of defense. The first of these, Adams, was settled in the winter of 1790–91 by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, near where Manchester now is. Gen. Massie determined to settle here in the Virginia Military Tract—in the winter of 1790, and sent notice throughout Kentucky and other Western settlements that he would give to each of the first twenty-five families who would settle in the town he proposed laying out, one in-lot, one out-lot and one hundred acres of land. Such liberal terms were soon accepted, and in a short time thirty families were ready to go with him. After various consultations with his friends, the bottom on the Ohio River, opposite the lower of the Three Islands, was selected as the most eligible spot. Here Massie fixed his station, and laid off into lots a town, now called Manchester. The little confederacy, with Massie at the helm, went to work with spirit. Cabins were raised, and by the middle of March, 1791, the whole town was inclosed with strong pickets, with block-houses at each angle for defense.

This was the first settlement in the bounds of the Virginia District, and the fourth one in the State. Although in the midst of a savage foe, now inflamed with war, and in the midst of a cruel conflict, the settlement at Manchester suffered less than any of its cotemporaries. This was, no doubt, due to the watchful care of its inhabitants, who were inured to the rigors of a frontier life, and who well knew the danger about them. "These were the Beasleys, Stouts, Washburns, Ledoms, Edgingtons, Denings, Ellisons, Utts, McKenzies, Wades, and others, who were fully equal to the Indians in all the savage arts and stratagems of border war."

As soon as they had completed preparations for defense, the whole population went to work and cleared the lowest of the Three Islands, and planted it in corn. The soil of the island was very rich, and produced abundantly. The woods supplied an abundance of game, while the river furnished a variety of excellent fish. The inhabitants thus found their simple wants fully supplied. Their nearest neighbors in the new Territory were at Columbia, and at the French settlement at Gallipolis; but with these, owing to the state of the country and the Indian war, they could hold little, if any, intercourse.

The station being established, Massie continued to make locations and surveys. Great precautions were necessary to avoid the Indians, and even the closest vigilance did not always avail, as the ever-watchful foe was always ready to spring upon the settlement, could an unguarded moment be observed. During one of the spring months, Gen. Massie, Israel Donalson, William Lytle and James Little, while out on a survey, were surprised, and Mr. Donalson captured, the others escaping at great peril. Mr. Donalson escaped during the march to the Indian town, and made his way to the town of Cincinnati, after suffering great hardships, and almost perishing from hunger. In the spring of 1793, the settlers at Manchester commenced clearing the out-lots of the town. While doing so, an incident occurred, which shows the danger to which they were daily exposed. It is thus related in Howe's Collections:

"Mr. Andrew Ellison, one of the settlers, cleared an out-lot immediately adjoining the fort. He had completed the cutting of the timber, rolled the logs together, and set them on fire. The next morning, before daybreak, Mr. Ellison opened one of the gates of the fort, and went out to throw his logs together. By the time he had finished the job, a number of the heaps blazed up brightly, and, as he was passing from one to the other, he observed, by the light of the fires, three men walking briskly toward him. This did not alarm him in the least, although, he said, they were dark-skinned fellows; yet he concluded they were the Wades, whose complexions were very dark, going early to hunt. He continued to right his log-heaps, until one of the fellows seized him by the arms, calling out, in broken English, 'How do? how do?' He instantly looked in their faces, and, to his surprise and horror, found himself in the clutches of three Indians. To resist was useless.

"The Indians quickly moved off with him in the direction of Paint Creek. When breakfast was ready, Mrs. Ellison sent one of her children to ask its father home; but he could not be found at the log-heaps. His absence created no immediate alarm, as it was thought he might have started to hunt, after completing his work. Dinner-time arrived, and, Ellison not returning, the family became uneasy, and began to suspect some accident had happened to him. His gun-rack was examined, and there hung his rifles and his pouch. Gen. Massie raised a party, made a circuit around the place, finding, after some search, the trails of four men, one of whom had on shoes; and the fact that Mr. Ellison was a prisoner now became apparent. As it was almost night at the time the trail was discovered, the party returned to the station. Early the next morning, preparations were made by Gen. Massie and his friends to continue the search. In doing this, they found great difficulty, as it was so early in the spring that the vegetation was not grown sufficiently to show plainly the trail made by the savages, who took the precaution to keep on high and dry ground, where their feet would make little or no impression. The party were, however, as unerring as a pack of hounds, and followed the trail to Paint Creek, when they found the Indians gained so fast on them that pursuit was useless.

"The Indians took their prisoner to Upper Sandusky, where he was compelled to run the gantlet. As he was a large, and not very active, man, he received a severe flogging. He was then taken to Lower Sandusky, and again compelled to run the gantlet. He was then taken to Detroit, where he was ransomed by a British officer for $100. The officer proved a good friend to him. He sent him to Montreal, whence he returned home before the close of the summer, much to the joy of his family and friends, whose feelings can only be imagined."

"Another incident occurred about this time," says the same volume, "which so aptly illustrates the danger of frontier life, that it well deserves a place in the history of the settlements in Ohio. John and Asahel Edgington, with a comrade, started out on a hunting expedition toward Brush Creek. They camped out six miles in a northeast direction from where West Union now stands, and near the site of Treber's tavern, on the road from Chillicothe to Maysville. They had good success in hunting, killing a number of deer and bears. Of the deer killed, they saved the skins and hams alone. They fleeced the bears; that is, they cut off all the meat which adhered to the hide, without skinning, and left the bones as a skeleton. They hung up the proceeds of their hunt, on a scaffold out of the reach of wolves and other wild animals, and returned to Manchester for pack-horses. No one returned to the camp with the Edgingtons. As it was late in December, few apprehended danger, as the winter season was usually a time of repose from Indian incursions. When the Edgingtons arrived at their camp, they alighted from their horses and were preparing to start a fire, when a platoon of Indians fired upon them at a distance of not more than twenty paces. They had

evidently found the results of the white men's labor, and expected they would return for it, and prepared to waylay them. Asahel Edgington fell dead. John was more fortunate. The sharp crack of the rifles, and the horrible yells of the savages as they leaped from their place of ambush, frightened the horses, who took the track for home at full speed. John was very active on foot, and now an opportunity offered which required his utmost speed. The moment the Indians leaped from their hiding-place, they threw down their guns and took after him, yelling with all their power. Edgington did not run a booty race. For about a mile, the savages stepped in his tracks almost before the bending grass could rise. The uplifted tomahawk was frequently so near his head that he thought he felt its edge. He exerted himself to his utmost, while the Indians strove with all their might to catch him. Finally, he began to gain on his pursuers, and, after a long race, distanced them and made his escape, safely reaching home. This, truly, was a most fearful and well-contested race. The big Shawanee chief, Capt. John, who headed the Indians on this occasion, after peace was made, in narrating the particulars, said, "The white man who ran away was a smart fellow. The white man run; and I run. He run and run; at last, the white man run clear off from me."

The settlement, despite its dangers, prospered, and after the close of the war continued to grow rapidly. In two years after peace was declared, Adams County was erected by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, the next year court was held, and in 1804, West Union was made the county seat.

During the war, a settlement was commenced near the present town of Bridgeport, in Belmont County, by Capt. Joseph Belmont, a noted Delaware Revolutionary officer, who, because his State could furnish only one company, could rise no higher than Captain of that company, and hence always maintained that grade. He settled on a beautiful knoll near the present county seat, but erelong suffered from a night attack by the Indians, who, though unable to drive him and his companions from the cabin or conquer them, wounded some of them badly, one or two mortally, and caused the Captain to leave the frontier and return to Newark, Del. The attack was made in the spring of 1791, and a short time after, the Captain, having provided for the safety of his family, accepted a commission in St. Clair's army, and lost his life at the defeat of the General in November. Shortly after the Captain settled, a fort, called Dillie's Fort, was built on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Grave Creek. About two hundred and fifty yards below this fort, an old man, named Tato, was shot down at his cabin door by the Indians, just as he was in the act of entering the house. His body was pulled in by his daughter-in-law and grandson, who made an heroic defense. They were overpowered, the woman slain, and the boy badly wounded. He, however, managed to secrete himself and afterward escaped to the fort. The Indians, twelve or thirteen in number, went off unmolested, though the men in the fort saw the whole transaction and could have punished them. Why they did not was never known.

On Captina Creek in this same county, occurred, in May, 1794, the "battle of Captina," a famous local skirmish between some Virginians from Fort Baker, and a party of Indians. Though the Indians largely outnumbered the whites, they were severely punished, and compelled to abandon the contest, losing several of their bravest warriors.

These were the only settlements made until 1795, the close of the war. Even these, as it will be observed from the foregoing pages, were temporary in all cases save one, and were maintained at a great risk, and the loss of many valuable lives. They were made in the beginning of the war, and such were their experiences that further attempts were abandoned until the treaty of Greenville was made, or until the prospects for peace and safety were assured.

No sooner, however, had the prospect of quiet been established, than a revival of emigration began. Before the war it had been large, now it was largely increased.

Wayne's treaty of peace with the Indians was made at Greenville, in what is now Darke County, the 3d of August, 1795. The number of Indians present was estimated at 1,300, divided among the principal nations as follows: 180 Wyandots, 381 Delawares, 143 Shawanees, 45 Ottawas, 46 Chippewas, 240 Pottawatomies, 73 Miamis and Eel River, 12 Weas and Piankeshaws, and 10 Kickapoos and Kaskaskias. The principal chiefs were Tarhe, Buckongahelas, Black Hoof, Blue Jacket and Little Turtle. Most of them had been tampered with by the British agents and traders, but all had been so thoroughly chastised by Wayne, and found that the British only used them as tools, that they were quite anxious to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires." By the treaty, former ones

were established, the boundary lines confirmed and enlarged, an exchange and delivery of prisoners effected, and permanent peace assured.

In the latter part of September, after the treaty of Greenville, Mr. Bedell, from New Jersey, selected a site for a home in what is now Warren County, at a place since known as "Bedell's Station," about a mile south of Union Village. Here he erected a block-house, as a defense against the Indians, among whom were many renegades as among the whites, who would not respect the terms of the treaty. Whether Mr. Bedell was alone that fall, or whether he was joined by others, is not now accurately known. However that may be, he was not long left to himself; for, ere a year had elapsed, quite a number of settlements were made in this part of the Territory. Soon after his settlement was made, Gen. David Sutton, Capt. Nathan Kelley and others began pioneer life at Deerfield, in the same locality, and, before three years had gone by, a large number of New Jersey people were established in their homes; and, in 1803, the county was formed from Hamilton. Among the early settlers at Deerfield, was Capt. Robert Benham, who, with a companion, in 1779, sustained themselves many days when the Captain had lost the use of his legs, and his companion his arms, from musket-balls fired by the hands of the Indians. They were with a large party commanded by Maj. Rodgers, and were furiously attacked by an immense number of savages, and all but a few slain. The event happened during the war of the Revolution, before any attempt was made to settle the Northwest Territory. The party were going down the Ohio, probably to the falls, and were attacked when near the site of Cincinnati. As mentioned, these two men sustained each other many days, the one having perfect legs doing the necessary walking, carrying his comrade to water, driving up game for him to shoot, and any other duties necessary; while the one who had the use of his arms could dress his companion's and his own wounds, kill and cook the game, and perform his share. They were rescued, finally, by a flat-boat, whose occupants, for awhile, passed them, fearing a decoy, but, becoming convinced that such was not the case, took them on down to Louisville, where they were nursed into perfect health.

A settlement was made near the present town of Lebanon, the county seat of Warren County, in the spring of 1796, by Henry Taylor, who built a mill one mile west of the town site, on Turtle Creek. Soon after, he was joined by Ichabod Corwin, John Osbourn, Jacob Vorhees, Samuel Shaw, Daniel Bonte and a Mr. Manning. When Lebanon was laid out, in 1803, the two-story log house built in 1797 by Ichabod Corwin was the only building on the plat. It was occupied by Ephraim Hathaway as a tavern. He had a black horse painted on an immense board for a sign, and continued in business here till 1810. The same year the town was laid out, a store was opened by John Huston, and, from that date, the growth of the county was very prosperous. Three years after, the *Western Star* was established by Judge John McLain, and the current news of the day given in weekly editions. It was one of the first newspapers established in the Territory, outside of Cincinnati.

As has been mentioned, the opening of navigation in the spring of 1796 brought a great flood of emigration to the Territory. The little settlement made by Mr. Bedell, in the autumn of 1795, was about the only one made that fall; others made preparations, and many selected sites, but did not settle till the following spring. That spring, colonies were planted in what are now Montgomery, Ross, Madison, Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula and Cuyahoga Counties, while preparations were in turn made to occupy additional territory that will hereafter be noticed.

The settlement made in Montgomery County was begun early in the spring of 1796. As early as 1788, the land on which Dayton now stands was selected by some gentlemen, who designed laying out a town to be named Venice. They agreed with Judge Symmes, whose contract covered the place, for the purchase of the lands. The Indian war which broke out at this time prevented an extension of settlements from the immediate neighborhood of the parent colonies, and the project was abandoned by the purchasers. Soon after the treaty of 1795, a new company, composed of Gens. Jonathan Dayton, Arthur St. Clair, James Wilkinson, and Col. Israel Ludlow, purchased the land between the Miamis, around the mouth of Mad River, of Judge Symmes, and, the 4th of November, laid out the town. Arrangements were made for its settlement the ensuing spring, and donations of lots, with other privileges, were offered to actual settlers. Forty-six persons entered into engagements to remove from Cincinnati to Dayton, but during the winter most of them scattered in different directions, and only nineteen fulfilled their contracts. The first families who

made a permanent residence here, arrived on the first day of April, 1796, and at once set about establishing homes. Judge Symmes, however, becoming unable soon after to pay for his purchase, the land reverted to the United States, and the settlers in and about Dayton found themselves without titles to their lands. Congress, however, came to the aid of all such persons, wherever they had purchased land of Symmes, and passed a pre-emption law, under which they could enter their lands at the regular government price. Some of the settlers entered their lands, and obtained titles directly from the United States; others made arrangements with Daniel C. Cooper to receive their deeds from him, and he entered the residue of the town lands. He had been the surveyor and agent of the first company of proprietors, and they assigned to him certain of their rights of pre-emption, by which he became the titular owner of the land.

When the State government was organized in 1803, Dayton was made the seat of justice for Montgomery County, erected the same year. At that time, owing to the title question, only five families resided in the place, the other settlers having gone to farms in the vicinity, or to other parts of the country. The increase of the town was gradual until the war of 1812, when its growth was more rapid until 1820, when it was again checked by the general depression of business. It revived in 1827, at the commencement of the Miami Canal, and since then its growth has always been prosperous. It is now one of the best cities in Ohio. The first canal boats from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton January 25, 1829, and the first one from Lake Erie the 24th of June, 1845. In 1825, a weekly line of stages was established between Columbus and Cincinnati, via Dayton. One day was occupied in coming from Cincinnati to Dayton.

On the 18th of September, 1808, the Dayton *Repertory* was established by William McClure and George Smith. It was printed on a foolscap sheet. Soon after, it was enlarged and changed from a weekly to a daily, and, ere long, found a number of competitors in the field.

In the lower part of Miamisburg, in this county, are the remains of ancient works, scattered about over the bottom. About a mile and a quarter southeast of the village, on an elevation more than one hundred feet above the level of the Miami, is the largest mound in the Northern States, excepting the mammoth mound at Grave Creek, on the Ohio, below Wheeling, which it nearly equals in dimensions. It is about eight hundred feet around the base, and rises to a height of nearly seventy feet. When first known it was covered with forest trees, whose size evidenced great age. The Indians could give no account of the mound. Excavations revealed bones and charred earth, but what was its use, will always remain a conjecture.

One of the most important early settlements was made cotemporary with that of Dayton, in what is now Ross County. The same spring, 1796, quite a colony came to the banks of the Scioto River, and, near the mouth of Paint Creek, began to plant a crop of corn on the bottom. The site had been selected as early as 1792, by Col. Nathaniel Massie* and others, who were so delighted with the country, and gave such glowing descriptions of it on their return—which accounts soon circulated through Kentucky—that portions of the Presbyterian congregations of Cancridge and Concord, in Bourbon County, under Rev. Robert W. Finley, determined to emigrate thither in a body. They were, in a measure, induced to take this step by their dislike to slavery, and a desire for freedom from its baleful influences and the uncertainty that existed regarding the validity of the land titles in that State. The Rev. Finley, as a preliminary step, liberated his slaves, and addressed to Col. Massie a letter of inquiry, in December, 1794, regarding the land on the Scioto, of which he and his people had heard such glowing accounts.

"The letter induced Col. Massie to visit Mr. Finley in the ensuing March. A large concourse of people, who wished to engage in the enterprise, assembled on the occasion, and fixed on a day to meet at the Three Islands, in Manchester, and proceed on an exploring expedition. Mr. Finley also wrote to his friends in Western Pennsylvania

* Nathaniel Massie was born in Goochland County, Va., December 28, 1763. In 1780, he engaged, for a short time, in the Revolutionary war. In 1783, he left for Kentucky, where he acted as a surveyor. He was afterward made a Government surveyor, and labored much in that capacity for early Ohio proprietors, being paid in lands, the amounts graded by the danger attached to the survey. In 1791, he established the settlement at Manchester, and a year or two after, continued his surveys up the Scioto. Here he was continually in great danger from the Indians, but knew well how to guard against them, and thus preserved himself. In 1796, he established the Chillicothe settlement, and made his home in the Scioto Valley, being now an extensive land owner by reason of his long surveying service. In 1807, he and Return J. Meigs were competitors for the office of Governor of Ohio. Meigs was elected, but Massie contested his eligibility to the office, on the grounds of his absence from the State and insufficiency of time as a resident, as required by the Constitution. Meigs was declared ineligible by the General Assembly, and Massie declared Governor. He, however, resigned the office at once, not desiring it. He was often Representative afterward. He died November 13, 1813.

informing them of the time and place of rendezvous.

"About sixty men met, according to appointment, who were divided into three companies, under Massie, Finley and Falenash. They proceeded on their route, without interruption, until they struck the falls of Paint Creek. Proceeding a short distance down that stream, they suddenly found themselves in the vicinity of some Indians who had encamped at a place, since called Reeve's Crossing, near the present town of Bainbridge. The Indians were of those who had refused to attend Wayne's treaty, and it was determined to give them battle, it being too late to retreat with safety. The Indians, on being attacked, soon fled with the loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the whites only, Joshua Robinson, was mortally wounded, and, during the action, a Mr. Armstrong, a prisoner among the savages, escaped to his own people. The whites gathered all their plunder and retreated as far as Scioto Brush Creek, where they were, according to expectation, attacked early the next morning. Again the Indians were defeated. Only one man among the whites, Allen Gilfillan, was wounded. The party of whites continued their retreat, the next day reached Manchester, and separated for their homes.

"After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and several of the old explorers again met at the house of Rev. Finley, formed a company, and agreed to make a settlement in the ensuing spring (1796), and raise a crop of corn at the mouth of Paint Creek. According to agreement, they met at Manchester about the first of April, to the number of forty and upward, from Mason and Bourbon Counties. Among them were Joseph McCoy, Benjamin and William Rodgers, David Shelby, James Harrod, Henry, Bazil and Reuben Abrams, William Jamison, James Crawford, Samuel, Anthony and Robert Smith, Thomas Dick, William and James Kerr, George and James Kilgrove, John Brown, Samuel and Robert Templeton, Ferguson Moore, William Nicholson and James B. Finley, later a prominent local Methodist minister. On starting, they divided into two companies, one of which struck across the country, while the other came on in pirogues. The first arrived earliest on the spot of their intended settlement, and had commenced erecting log huts above the mouth of Paint Creek, at the 'Prairie Station,' before the others had come on by water. About three hundred acres of the prairie were cultivated in corn that season.

"In August, of this year—1796—Chillicothe* was laid out by Col. Massie in a dense forest. He gave a lot to each of the first settlers, and, by the beginning of winter, about twenty cabins were erected. Not long after, a ferry was established across the Scioto, at the north end of Walnut street. The opening of Zane's trace produced a great change in travel westward, it having previously been along the Ohio in keel-boats or canoes, or by land, over the Cumberland Mountains, through Crab Orchard, in Kentucky.

"The emigrants brought corn-meal in their pirogues, and after that was gone, their principal meal, until the next summer, was that pounded in hominy mortars, which meal, when made into bread, and anointed with bear's-oil, was quite palatable.

"When the settlers first came, whisky was $4.50 per gallon; but, in the spring of 1797, when the keel-boats began to run, the Monongahela whisky-makers, having found a good market for their fire-water, rushed it in, in such quantities, that the cabins were crowded with it, and it soon fell to 50 cents. Men, women and children, with some exceptions, drank it freely, and many who had been respectable and temperate became inebriates. Many of Wayne's soldiers and camp-women settled in the town, so that, for a time, it became a town of drunkards and a sink of corruption. There was, however, a little leaven, which, in a few months, began to develop itself.

"In the spring of 1797, one Brannon stole a great coat, handkerchief and shirt. He and his wife absconded, were pursued, caught and brought back. Samuel Smith was appointed Judge, a jury impanneled, one attorney appointed by the Judge to manage the prosecution, and another the defense; witnesses were examined, the case argued, and the evidence summed up by the Judge. The jury, having retired a few moments, returned with a verdict of guilty, and that the culprit be sentenced according to the discretion of the Judge. The Judge soon announced that the criminal should have ten lashes on his naked back, or that he should sit on a bare pack-saddle on his pony, and that his wife, who was supposed to have had some agency in the theft, should lead the pony to every house in the village, and proclaim, 'This is

*Chillicothe appears to have been a favorite name among the Indians, as many localities were known by that name. Col. John Johnston says: "Chillicothe is the name of one of the principal tribes of the Shawanees. They would say, *Chil-i-cothe otany, i. e.*, Chillicothe town. The Wyandots would say, for Chillicothe town, *Tat-a-ra-ra, Do-tia*, or town at the leaning of the bank."

Brannon, who stole the great coat, handkerchief and shirt;' and that James B. Finley, afterward Chaplain in the State Penitentiary, should see the sentence faithfully carried out. Brannon chose the latter sentence, and the ceremony was faithfully performed by his wife in the presence of every cabin, under Mr. Finley's care, after which the couple made off. This was rather rude, but effective jurisprudence.

"Dr. Edward Tiffin and Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Berkley County, Va., were brothers-in-law, and being moved by abolition principles, liberated their slaves, intending to remove into the Territory. For this purpose, Mr. Worthington visited Chillicothe in the autumn of 1797, and purchased several in and out lots of the town. On one of the former, he erected a two-story frame house, the first of the kind in the village. On his return, having purchased a part of a farm, on which his family long afterward resided, and another at the north fork of Paint Creek, he contracted with Mr. Joseph Yates, a millwright, and Mr. George Haines, a blacksmith, to come out with him the following winter or spring, and erect for him a grist and saw mill on his north-fork tract. The summer, fall and following winter of that year were marked by a rush of emigration, which spead over the high bank prairie, Pea-pea, Westfall and a few miles up Paint and Deer Creeks.

"Nearly all the first settlers were either regular members, or had been raised in the Presbyterian Church. Toward the fall of 1797, the leaven of piety retained by a portion of the first settlers began to diffuse itself through the mass, and a large log meeting-house was erected near the old graveyard, and Rev. William Speer, from Pennsylvania, took charge. The sleepers at first served as seats for hearers, and a split-log table was used as a pulpit. Mr. Speer was a gentlemanly, moral man, tall and cadaverous in person, and wore the cocked hat of the Revolutionary era.

"Thomas Jones arrived in February, 1798, bringing with him the first load of bar-iron in the Scioto Valley, and about the same time Maj. Elias Langham, an officer of the Revolution, arrived. Dr. Tiffin, and his brother, Joseph, arrived the same month from Virginia and opened a store not far from the log meeting-house. A store had been opened previously by John McDougal. The 17th of April, the families of Col. Worthington and Dr. Tiffin arrived, at which time the first marriage in the Scioto Valley was celebrated. The parties were George Kilgore and Elizabeth Cochran. The ponies of the attendants were hitched to the trees along the streets, which were not then cleared out, nearly the whole town being a wilderness. Joseph Yates, George Haines, and two or three others, arrived with the families of Tiffin and Worthington. On their arrival there were but four shingled roofs in town, on one of which the shingles were fastened with pegs. Col. Worthington's house was the only one having glass windows. The sash of the hotel windows was filled with greased paper.

"Col. Worthington was appointed by Gen. Rufus Putnam, Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory, surveyor of a large district of Congress lands, on the east side of the Scioto, and Maj. Langham and a Mr. Matthews, were appointed to survey the residue of the lands which afterward composed the Chillicothe land district.

"The same season, settlements were made about the Walnut Plains by Samuel McCulloh and others; Springer, Osbourn, Dyer, and Thomas and Elijah Chenowith, on Darly Creek; Lamberts and others on Sippo; on Foster's Bottom, the Fosters. Samuel Davis and others, while the following families settled in and about Chillicothe: John Crouse, William Keys, William Lamb, John Carlisle, John McLanberg, William Chandless, the Stoctons, Greggs, Bates and some others.

"Dr. Tiffin and his wife were the first Methodists in the Scioto Valley. He was a local preacher. In the fall, Worthington's grist and saw mills on the north fork of Paint Creek were finished, the first mills worthy the name in the valley.

"Chillicothe was the point from which the settlements diverged. In May, 1799, a post office was established here, and Joseph Tiffin made Postmaster. Mr. Tiffin and Thomas Gregg opened taverns; the first, under the sign of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was at the corner of Water and Walnut streets; and the last, under the sign of the 'Green Tree,' was on the corner of Paint and Water streets. In 1801, Nathaniel Willis moved in and established the *Scioto Gazette*, probably, the second paper in the Territory."*

In 1800, the seat of government of the Northwest Territory was removed, by law of Congress, from Cincinnati to Chillicothe. The sessions of the Territorial Assembly for that and the next year were held in a small two-story, hewed-log house, erected in 1798, by Bazil Abrams. A wing was added to the main part, of two stories in

* Recollections of Hon. Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe—Howe's Annals of Ohio.

height. In the lower room of this wing, Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor of the Territory, kept his office, and in the upper room a small family lived. In the upper room of the main building a billiard table was kept. It was also made a resort of gamblers and disreputable characters. The lower room was used by the Legislature, and as a court room, a church or a school. In the war of 1812, the building was a rendezvous and barracks for soldiers, and, in 1840, was pulled down.

The old State House was commenced in 1800, and finished the next year for the accommodation of the Legislature and the courts. It is said to be the first public stone edifice erected in the Territory. Maj. William Rutledge, a Revolutionary soldier, did the mason work, and William Guthrie, the carpenter. In 1801, the Territorial Legislature held their first session in it. In it was also held the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, which began its sessions the first Monday in November, 1802. In March, 1803, the first State Legislature met in the house, and continued their sessions here until 1810. The sessions of 1810–11, and 1811–12, were held in Zanesville, and from there removed back to Chillicothe and held in the old State House till 1816, when Columbus became the permanent capital of the State.

Making Chillicothe the State capital did much to enhance its growth. It was incorporated in 1802, and a town council elected. In 1807, the town had fourteen stores, six hotels, two newspapers, two churches—both brick buildings—and over two hundred dwellings. The removal of the capital to Columbus checked its growth a little, still, being in an excellent country, rapidly filling with settlers, the town has always remained a prominent trading center.

During the war of 1812, Chillicothe was made a rendezvous for United States soldiers, and a prison established, in which many British prisoners were confined. At one time, a conspiracy for escape was discovered just in time to prevent it. The plan was for the prisoners to disarm the guard, proceed to jail, release the officers, burn the town, and escape to Canada. The plot was fortunately disclosed by two senior British officers, upon which, as a measure of security, the officers and chief conspirators were sent to the penitentiary at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Two or three miles northwest of Chillicothe, on a beautiful elevation, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Scioto, Thomas Worthington,* one of the most prominent and influential men of his day, afterward Governor of the State, in 1806, erected a large stone mansion, the wonder of the valley in its time. It was the most elegant mansion in the West, crowds coming to see it when it was completed. Gov. Worthington named the place Adena, "Paradise"—a name not then considered hyperbolical. The large panes of glass, and the novelty of papered walls especially attracted attention. Its architect was the elder Latrobe, of Washington City, from which place most of the workmen came. The glass was made in Pittsburgh, and the fireplace fronts in Philadelphia, the latter costing seven dollars per hundred pounds for transportation. The mansion, built as it was, cost nearly double the expense of such structures now. Adena was the home of the Governor till his death, in 1827.

Near Adena, in a beautiful situation, is Fruit Hill, the seat of Gen. Duncan McArthur,† and later of ex-Gov. William Allen. Like Adena, Fruit Hill is one of the noted places in the Scioto Valley. Many of Ohio's best men dwelt in the valley; men who have been an honor and ornament to the State and nation.

Another settlement, begun soon after the treaty of peace in 1795, was that made on the Licking River, about four miles below the present city of Newark, in Licking County. In the fall of 1798, John Ratliff and Elias Hughes, while prospecting on this stream, found some old Indian cornfields, and determined to locate. They were from Western Virginia, and were true pioneers, living mainly by hunting, leaving the cultivation of their small cornfields to their wives, much after the style of

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* Gov. Worthington was born in Jefferson County, Va., about the year 1769. He settled in Ohio in 1798. He was a firm believer in liberty and came to the Territory after liberating his slaves. He was one of the most efficient men of his day; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was sent on an important mission to Congress relative to the admission of Ohio to the Union. He was afterward a Senator to Congress, and then Governor. On the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, in which capacity he did much to advance the canals and railroads, and other public improvements. He remained in this office till his death.

† Gen. McArthur was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. When eight years of age, his father removed to Western Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age, he served in Harmar's campaign. In 1792, he was a very efficient soldier among the frontiersmen, and gained their approbation by his bravery. In 1793, he was connected with Gen. Massie, and afterward was engaged in land speculations and became very wealthy. He was made a member of the Legislature, in 1805; in 1806, a Colonel, and in 1808, a Major General of the militia. In this capacity he was in Hull's surrender at Detroit. On his return he was elected to Congress, and in 1813 commissioned Brigadier General. He was one of the most efficient officers in the war of 1812, and held many important posts. After the war, he was again sent to the Legislature; in 1822 to Congress, and in 1830 elected Governor of the State. By an unfortunate accident in 1836, he was maimed for life, and gradually declined till death came a few years after.

their dusky neighbors. They were both inveterate Indian-haters, and never allowed an opportunity to pass without carrying out their hatred. For this, they were apprehended after the treaty; but, though it was clearly proven they had murdered some inoffensive Indians, the state of feeling was such that they were allowed to go unpunished.

A short time after their settlement, others joined them, and, in a few years, quite a colony had gathered on the banks of the Licking. In 1802, Newark was laid out, and, in three or four years, there were twenty or thirty families, several stores and one or two hotels.

The settlement of Granville Township, in this county, is rather an important epoch in the history of this part of the State. From a sketch published by Rev. Jacob Little in 1848, in Howe's Collections, the subjoined statements are taken:

"In 1804, a company was formed at Granville, Mass., with the intention of making a settlement in Ohio. This, called the *Scioto Company*, was the third of that name which effected settlements in Ohio. The project met with great favor, and much enthusiasm was elicited, in illustration of which a song was composed and sung to the tune of 'Pleasant Ohio' by the young people in the house and at labor in the field. We annex two stanzas, which are more curious than poetical:

"'When rambling o'er these mountains
And rocks where ivies grow
Thick as the hairs upon your head,
'Mongst which you cannot go—
Great storms of snow, cold winds that blow,
We scarce can undergo—
Says I, my boys, we'll leave this place
For the pleasant Ohio.

"'Our precious friends that stay behind,
We're sorry now to leave;
But if they'll stay and break their shins,
For them we'll never grieve.
Adieu, my friends!—Come on, my dears,
This journey we'll forego,
And settle Licking Creek,
In yonder Ohio.'"

"The Scioto Company consisted of one hundred and fourteen proprietors, who made a purchase of twenty-eight thousand acres. In the autumn of 1805, two hundred and thirty-four persons, mostly from East Granville, Mass., came on to the purchase. Although they had been forty-two days on the road, their first business, on their arrival, having organized a church before they left the East, was to hear a sermon. The first tree cut was that by which public worship was held, which stood just in front of the Presbyterian church.

On the first Sabbath, November 16, although only about a dozen trees had been felled, they held divine service, both forenoon and afternoon, on that spot. The novelty of worshiping in the woods, the forest extending hundreds of miles each way; the hardships of the journey, the winter setting in, the thoughts of home, with all the friends and privileges left behind, and the impression that such must be the accommodations of a new country, all rushed on their minds, and made this a day of varied interest. When they began to sing, the echo of their voices among the trees was so different from what it was in the beautiful meeting-house they had left, that they could no longer restrain their tears. *They wept when they remembered Zion.* The voices of part of the choir were, for a season, suppressed with emotion.

"An incident occurred, which many said Mrs. Sigourney should have put into verse. Deacon Theophilus Reese, a Welsh Baptist, had, two or three years before, built a cabin, a mile and a half north, and lived all this time without public worship. He had lost his cattle, and, hearing a lowing of the oxen belonging to the Company, set out toward them. As he ascended the hills overlooking the town plot, he heard the singing of the choir. The reverberation of the sound from hill-tops and trees, threw the good man into a serious dilemma. The music at first seemed to be behind, then in the tree-tops, or in the clouds. He stopped, till, by accurate listening, he caught the direction of the sound; went on and passing the brow of the hill, he saw the audience sitting on the level below. He went home and told his wife that 'the promise of God is a bond'; a Welsh proverb, signifying that we have security, equal to a bond, that religion will prevail everywhere. He said: 'These must be good people. I am not afraid to go among them.' Though he could not understand English, he constantly attended the reading meeting. Hearing the music on that occasion made such an impression on his mind that, when he became old and met the first settlers, he would always tell over this story. The first cabin built was that in which they worshiped succeeding Sabbaths, and, before the close of the winter, they had a schoolhouse and a school. That church, in forty years, received more than one thousand persons into its membership.

"Elder Jones, in 1806, preached the first sermon in the log church. The Welsh Baptist

Church was organized in the cabin of David Thomas, September 4, 1808. April 21, 1827, the Granville members were organized into the Granville Church, and the corner-stone of their house of worship laid September 21, 1829. In the fall of 1810, the first Methodist sermon was preached here, and, soon after, a class organized. In 1824, a church was built. An Episcopal church was organized in May, 1827, and a church consecrated in 1838. In 1849, there were in this township 405 families, of whom 214 sustain family worship; 1431 persons over fourteen years of age, of whom over 800 belong to church. The town had 150 families, of whom 80 have family worship. In 1846, the township furnished 70 school teachers, of whom 62 prayed in school. In 1846, the township took 621 periodical papers, besides three small monthlies. The first temperance society west of the mountains was organized July 15, 1828, in this township; and, in 1831, the Congregational Church passed a by-law to accept no member who trafficked in or used ardent spirits."

It is said, not a settlement in the entire West could present so moral and upright a view as that of Granville Township; and nowhere could so perfect and orderly a set of people be found. Surely, the fact is argument enough in favor of the religion of Jesus.

The narrative of Mr. Little also states that, when Granville was first settled, it was supposed that Worthington would be the capital of Ohio, between which and Zanesville, Granville would make a great half-way town. At this time, wild animals, snakes and Indians abounded, and many are the marvelous stories preserved regarding the destruction of the animals and reptiles — the Indians being bound by their treaty to remain peaceful. Space forbids their repetition here. Suffice it to say that, as the whites increased, the Indians, animals and snakes disappeared, until now one is as much a curiosity as the other.

The remaining settlement in the southwestern parts of Ohio, made immediately after the treaty—fall of 1795 or year of 1796—was in what is now Madison County, about a mile north of where the village of Amity now stands, on the banks of the Big Darby. This stream received its name from the Indians, from a Wyandot chief, named Darby, who for a long time resided upon it, near the Union County line. In the fall of 1795, Benjamin Springer came from Kentucky and selected some land on the banks of the Big Darby, cleared the ground, built a cabin, and returned for his family. The next spring, he brought them out, and began his life here. The same summer he was joined by William Lapin, Joshua and James Ewing and one or two others.

When Springer came, he found a white man named Jonathan Alder, who for fifteen years had been a captive among the Indians, and who could not speak a word of English, living with an Indian woman on the banks of Big Darby. He had been exchanged at Wayne's treaty, and, neglecting to profit by the treaty, was still living in the Indian style. When the whites became numerous about him his desire to find his relatives, and adopt the ways of the whites, led him to discard his squaw—giving her an unusual allowance—learn the English language, engage in agricultural pursuits, and become again civilized. Fortunately, he could remember enough of the names of some of his parents' neighbors, so that the identity of his relatives and friends was easily established, and Alder became a most useful citizen. He was very influential with the Indians, and induced many of them to remain neutral during the war of 1812. It is stated that in 1800, Mr. Ewing brought four sheep into the community. They were strange animals to the Indians. One day when an Indian hunter and his dog were passing, the latter caught a sheep, and was shot by Mr. Ewing. The Indian would have shot Ewing in retaliation, had not Alder, who was fortunately present, with much difficulty prevailed upon him to refrain.

While the southern and southwestern parts of the State were filling with settlers, assured of safety by Wayne's victories, the northern and eastern parts became likewise the theater of activities. Ever since the French had explored the southern shores of the lake, and English traders had carried goods thither, it was expected one day to be a valuable part of the West. It will be remembered that Connecticut had ceded a large tract of land to the General Government, and as soon as the cession was confirmed, and land titles became assured, settlers flocked thither. Even before that time, hardy adventurers had explored some of the country, and pronounced it a "goodly land," ready for the hand of enterprise.

The first settlement in the Western Reserve, and, indeed, in the northern part of the State, was made at the mouth of Conneaut* Creek, in Ashtabula County, on the 4th of July, 1796. That

* Conneaut, in the Seneca language, signifies "many fish."

day, the first surveying party landed at the mouth of this creek, and, on its eastern bank, near the lake shore, in tin cups, pledged—as they drank the limpid waters of the lake—their country's welfare, with the ordnance accompaniment of two or three fowling-pieces, discharging the required national salute.

The whole party, on this occasion, numbered fifty-two persons, of whom two were females (Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. Gunn) and a child, and all deserve a lasting place in the history of the State.

The next day, they began the erection of a large log building on the sandy beach on the east side of the stream. When done, it was named "Stow Castle," after one of the party. It was the dwelling, storehouse and general habitation of all the pioneers. The party made this their headquarters part of the summer, and continued busily engaged in the survey of the Reserve. James Kingsbury, afterward Judge, arrived soon after the party began work, and, with his family, was the first to remain here during the winter following, the rest returning to the East, or going southward. Through the winter, Mr. Kingsbury's family suffered greatly for provisions, so much so, that, during the absence of the head of the family in New York for provisions, one child, born in his absence, died, and the mother, reduced by her sufferings and solitude, was only saved by the timely arrival of the husband and father with a sack of flour he had carried, many weary miles, on his back. He remained here but a short time, removing to Cleveland, which was laid out that same fall. In the spring of 1798, Alexander Harper, William McFarland and Ezra Gregory, with their families, started from Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., and arrived the last of June, at their new homes in the Far West. The whole population on the Reserve then amounted to less than one hundred and fifty persons. These were at Cleveland, Youngstown and at Mentor. During the summer, three families came to Burton, and Judge Hudson settled at Hudson. All these pioneers suffered severely for food, and from the fever induced by chills. It took several years to become acclimated. Sometimes the entire neighborhood would be down, and only one or two, who could wait on the rest "between chills," were able to do anything. Time and courage overcame, finally.

It was not until 1798, that a permanent settlement was made at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Those who came there in 1796 went on with their surveys, part remaining in Cleveland, laid out that summer. Judge Kingsbury could not remain at Conneaut, and went nearer the settlements made about the Cuyahoga. In the spring of 1798, Thomas Montgomery and Aaron Wright settled here and remained. Up the stream they found some thirty Indian cabins, or huts, in a good state of preservation, which they occupied until they could erect their own. Soon after, they were joined by others, and, in a year or two, the settlement was permanent and prosperous.

The site of the present town of Austinburg in Ashtabula County was settled in the year 1799, by two families from Connecticut, who were induced to come thither, by Judge Austin. The Judge preceded them a short time, driving, in company with a hired man, some cattle about one hundred and fifty miles through the woods, following an old Indian trail, while the rest of the party came in a boat across the lake. When they arrived, there were a few families at Harpersburg; one or two families at Windsor, twenty miles southwest; also a few families at Elk Creek, forty miles northeast, and at Vernon, the same distance southeast. All these were in a destitute condition for provisions. In 1800, another family moved from Norfolk, Conn. In the spring of 1801, several families came from the same place. Part came by land, and part by water. During that season, wheat was carried to an old mill on Elk Creek, forty miles away, and in some instances, half was given for carrying it to mill and returning it in flour.

Wednesday, October 21, 1801, a church of sixteen members was constituted in Austinburg. This was the first church on the Reserve, and was founded by Rev. Joseph Badger, the first missionary there. It is a fact worthy of note, that in 1802, Mr. Badger moved his family from Buffalo to this town, in the first wagon that ever came from that place to the Reserve. In 1803, noted revivals occurred in this part of the West, attended by the peculiar bodily phenomenon known as the "shakes" or "jerks."

The surveying party which landed at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, July 4, 1796, soon completed their labors in this part of the Reserve, and extended them westward. By the first of September, they had explored the lake coast as far west as the outlet of the Cuyahoga* River, then considered

*Cuyahoga, in the Indian language, signifies "crooked."—*Howe's Collections.*

"The Indians called the river 'Cuyahoghan-uk,' 'Lake River' It is, emphatically, a *Lake* river. It rises in lakes and empties into a lake."—*Atwater's History of Ohio.*

by all an important Western place, and one destined to be a great commercial mart. Time has verified the prophecies, as now the city of Cleveland covers the site.

As early as 1755, the mouth of the Cuyahoga River was laid down on the maps, and the French had a station here. It was also considered an important post during the war of the Revolution, and later, of 1812. The British, who, after the Revolution, refused to abandon the lake country west of the Cuyahoga, occupied its shores until 1790. Their traders had a house in Ohio City, north of the Detroit road, on the point of the hill near the river, when the surveyors arrived in 1796. Washington, Jefferson, and all statesmen of that day, regarded the outlet of the Cuyahoga as an important place, and hence the early attempt of the surveyors to reach and lay out a town here.

The corps of surveyors arrived early in September, 1796, and at once proceeded to lay out a town. It was named Cleveland, in honor of Gen. Moses Cleveland, the Land Company's agent, and for years a very prominent man in Connecticut, where he lived and died. By the 18th of October, the surveyors had completed the survey and left the place, leaving only Job V. Stiles and family, and Edward Paine, who were the only persons that passed the succeeding winter in this place. Their residence was a log cabin that stood on a spot of ground long afterward occupied by the Commercial Bank. Their nearest neighbors were at Conneaut, where Judge Kingsbury lived; at Fort McIntosh, on the south or east, at the mouth of Big Beaver, and at the mouth of the river Raisin, on the west.

The next season, the surveying party came again to Cleveland, which they made their headquarters. Early in the spring, Judge Kingsbury came over from Conneaut, bringing with him Elijah Gunn, who had a short time before joined him. Soon after, Maj. Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Hawley came with their families. These were about all who are known to have settled in this place that summer. The next year, 1798, Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane and their families settled in Cleveland. Mr. Doane had been ninety-two days on his journey from Chatham, Conn. In the latter part of the summer and fall, nearly every person in the settlement was down with the bilious fever or with the ague. Mr. Doane's family consisted of nine persons, of whom Seth, a lad sixteen years of age, was the only one able to care for them. Such was the severity of the fever, that any one having only the ague was deemed quite fortunate. Much suffering for proper food and medicines followed. The only way the Doane family was supplied for two months or more, was through the exertions of this boy, who went daily, after having had one attack of the chills, to Judge Kingsbury's in Newburg—five miles away, where the Judge now lived—got a peck of corn, mashed it in a hand-mill, waited until a second attack of the chills passed over, and then returned. At one time, for several days, he was too ill to make the trip, during which turnips comprised the chief article of diet. Fortunately, Maj. Carter, having only the ague, was enabled with his trusty rifle and dogs to procure an abundance of venison and other wild game, His family, being somewhat acclimated, suffered less than many others. Their situation can hardly now be realized. "Destitute of a physician, and with few medicines, necessity taught them to use such means as nature had placed within their reach. They substituted pills from the extract of the bitternut bark for calomel, and dogwood and cherry bark for quinine."

In November, four men, who had so far recovered as to have ague attacks no oftener than once in two or three days, started in the only boat for Walnut Creek, Penn., to obtain a winter's supply of flour. When below Euclid Creek, a storm drove them ashore, broke their boat, and compelled their return. During the winter and summer following, the settlers had no flour, except that ground in hand and coffee mills, which was, however, considered very good. Not all had even that. During the summer, the Connecticut Land Company opened the first road on the Reserve, which commenced about ten miles south of the lake shore, on the Pennsylvania State line, and extended to Cleveland. In January, 1799, Mr. Doane moved to Doane's Corners, leaving only Maj. Carter's family in Cleveland, all the rest leaving as soon as they were well enough. For fifteen months, the Major and his family were the only white persons left on the town site. During the spring, Wheeler W. Williams and Maj. Wyatt built the first grist-mill on the Reserve, on the site of Newburg. It was looked upon as a very valuable accession to the neighborhood. Prior to this, each family had its own hand-mill in one of the corners of the cabin. The old mill is thus described by a pioneer:

"The stones were of the common grindstone grit, about four inches thick, and twenty in diame-

ter. The runner, or upper, was turned by hand, by a pole set in the top of it, near the outer edge. The upper end of the pole was inserted into a hole in a board fastened above to the joists, immediately over the hole in the verge of the runner. One person fed the corn into the eye—a hole in the center of the runner—while another turned. It was very hard work to grind, and the operators alternately exchanged places."

In 1800, several settlers came to the town and a more active life was the result. From this time, Cleveland began to progress. The 4th of July, 1801, the first ball in town was held at Major Carter's log cabin, on the hill-side. John and Benjamin Wood, and R. H. Blinn were managers; and Maj. Samuel Jones, musician and master of ceremonies. The company numbered about thirty, very evenly divided, for the times, between the sexes. "Notwithstanding the dancers had a rough puncheon floor, and no better beverage to enliven their spirits than sweetened whisky, yet it is doubtful if the anniversary of American independence was ever celebrated in Cleveland by a more joyful and harmonious company than those who danced the scamper-down, double-shuffle, western-swing and half-moon, that day, in Maj. Carter's cabin." The growth of the town, from this period on, remained prosperous. The usual visits of the Indians were made, ending in their drunken carousals and fights. Deer and other wild animals furnished abundant meat. The settlement was constantly augmented by new arrivals, so that, by 1814, Cleveland was incorporated as a town, and, in 1836, as a city. Its harbor is one of the best on the lakes, and hence the merchandise of the lakes has always been attracted thither. Like Cincinnati and Chillicothe, it became the nucleus of settlements in this part of the State, and now is the largest city in Northern Ohio.

One of the earliest settlements made in the Western Reserve, and by some claimed as the first therein, was made on the site of Youngstown, Mahoning County, by a Mr. Young, afterward a Judge, in the summer of 1796. During this summer, before the settlements at Cuyahoga and Conneaut were made, Mr. Young and Mr. Wilcott, proprietors of a township of land in Northeastern Ohio, came to their possessions and began the survey of their land. Just when they came is not known. They were found here by Col. James Hillman, then a trader in the employ of Duncan & Wilson, of Pittsburgh, "who had been forwarding goods across the country by pack-saddle horses since 1786, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, thence to be shipped on the schooner Mackinaw to Detroit. Col. Hillman generally had charge of all these caravans, consisting sometimes of ninety horses and ten men. They commonly crossed the Big Beaver four miles below the mouth of the Shenango, thence up the left bank of the Mahoning—called by the Indians "*Mahoni*" or "*Mahonick*," signifying the "lick" or "at the lick"—crossing it about three miles below the site of Youngstown, thence by way of the Salt Springs, over the sites of Milton and Ravenna, crossing the Cuyahoga at the mouth of Breakneck and again at the mouth of Tinker's Creek, thence down the river to its mouth, where they had a log hut in which to store their goods. This hut was there when the surveyors came, but at the time unoccupied. At the mouth of Tinker's Creek were a few log huts built by Moravian Missionaries. These were used only one year, as the Indians had gone to the Tuscarawas River. These and three or four cabins at the Salt Springs were the only buildings erected by the whites prior to 1796, in Northeastern Ohio. Those at the Salt Springs were built at an early day for the accommodation of whites who came from Western Pennsylvania to make salt. The tenants were dispossessed in 1785 by Gen. Harmar. A short time after, one or two white men were killed by the Indians here. In 1788, Col. Hillman settled at Beavertown, where Duncan & Wilson had a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. He went back to Pittsburgh soon after, however, owing to the Indian war, and remained there till its close, continuing in his business whenever opportunity offered. In 1796, when returning from one of his trading expeditions alone in his canoe down the Mahoning River, he discovered a smoke on the bank near the present town of Youngstown, and on going to the spot found Mr. Young and Mr. Wolcott, as before mentioned. A part of Col. Hillman's cargo consisted of whisky, a gallon or so of which he still had. The price of "fire-water" then was $1 per quart in the currency of the country, a deerskin being legal tender for $1, and a doeskin for 50 cents. Mr. Young proposed purchasing a quart, and having a frolic on its contents during the evening, and insisted on paying Hillman his customary price. Hillman urged that inasmuch as they were strangers in the country, civility required him to furnish the means for the entertainment. Young, however, insisted, and taking the deerskin used for his bed—the only one he had—

paid for his quart of whisky, and an evening's frolic was the result.

"Hillman remained a few days, when they accompanied him to Beaver Town to celebrate the 4th, and then all returned, and Hillman erected a cabin on the site of Youngstown. It is not certain that they remained here at this time, and hence the priority of actual settlement is generally conceded to Conneaut and Cleveland. The next year, in the fall, a Mr. Brown and one other person came to the banks of the Mahoning and made a permanent settlement. The same season Uriah Holmes and Titus Hayes came to the same locality, and before winter quite a settlement was to be seen here. It proceeded quite prosperously until the wanton murder of two Indians occurred, which, for a time, greatly excited the whites, lest the Indians should retaliate. Through the efforts of Col. Hillman, who had great influence with the natives, they agreed to let the murderers stand a trial. They were acquitted upon some technicality. The trial, however, pacified the Indians, and no trouble came from the unwarranted and unfortunate circumstance, and no check in the emigration or prosperity of the colony occurred."*

As soon as an effective settlement had been established at Youngstown, others were made in the surrounding country. One of these was begun by William Fenton in 1798, on the site of the present town of Warren, in Trumbull County. He remained here alone one year, when he was joined by Capt. Ephraim Quimby. By the last of September, the next year, the colony had increased to sixteen, and from that date on continued prosperously. Once or twice they stood in fear of the Indians, as the result of quarrels induced by whisky. Sagacious persons generally saved any serious outbreak and pacified the natives. Mr. Badger, the first missionary on the Reserve, came to the settlement here and on the Mahoning, as soon as each was made, and, by his earnest labors, succeeded in forming churches and schools at an early day. He was one of the most efficient men on the Reserve, and throughout his long and busy life, was well known and greatly respected. He died in 1846, aged eighty-nine years.

The settlements given are about all that were made before the close of 1797. In following the narrative of these settlements, attention is paid to the chronological order, as far as this can be done. Like those settlements already made, many which are given as occurring in the next year, 1798, were actually begun earlier, but were only temporary preparations, and were not considered as made until the next year.

Turning again to the southern portion of Ohio, the Scioto, Muskingum and Miami Valleys come prominently into notice. Throughout the entire Eastern States they were still attracting attention, and an increased emigration, busily occupying their verdant fields, was the result. All about Chillicothe was now well settled, and, up the banks of that stream, prospectors were selecting sites for their future homes.

In 1797, Robert Armstrong, George Skidmore, Lucas Sullivant, William Domigan, James Marshall, John Dill, Jacob Grubb, Jacob Overdier, Arthur O'Hara, John Brickell, Col. Culbertson, the Deardorfs, McElvains, Selles and others, came to what is now Franklin County, and, in August, Mr. Sullivant and some others laid out the town of Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto, opposite the site of Columbus. The country about this locality had long been the residence of the Wyandots, who had a large town on the city's site, and cultivated extensive fields of corn on the river bottoms. The locality had been visited by the whites as early as 1780, in some of their expeditions, and the fertility of the land noticed. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came and began a settlement, as has been noted. Soon after Franklinton was established, a Mr. Springer and his son-in-law, Osborn, settled on the Big Darby, and, in the summer of 1798, a scattering settlement was made on Alum Creek. About the same time settlers came to the mouth of the Gahannah, and along other water-courses. Franklinton was the point to which emigrants came, and from which they always made their permanent location. For several years there was no mill, nor any such commodity, nearer than Chillicothe. A hand-mill was constructed in Franklinton, which was commonly used, unless the settlers made a trip to Chillicothe in a canoe. Next, a horse-mill was tried; but not till 1805, when Col. Kilbourne built a mill at Worthington, settled in 1803, could any efficient grinding be done. In 1789, a small store was opened in Franklinton, by James Scott, but, for seven or eight years, Chillicothe was the nearest post office. Often, when the neighbors wanted mail, one of their number was furnished money to pay the postage on any letters that might be waiting, and sent for the mail. At first, as in all new localities, a great deal of sickness, fever and ague, prevailed.

* Recollections of Col. Hillman.—*Howe's Annals.*

As the people became acclimated, this, however, disappeared.

The township of Sharon in this county has a history similar to that of Granville Township in Licking County. It was settled by a "Scioto Company," formed in Granby, Conn., in the winter of 1801–02, consisting at first of eight associates. They drew up articles of association, among which was one limiting their number to forty, each of whom must be unanimously chosen by ballot, a single negative being sufficient to prevent an election. Col. James Kilbourne was sent out the succeeding spring to explore the country and select and purchase a township for settlement. He returned in the fall without making any purchase, through fear that the State Constitution, then about to be formed, would tolerate slavery, in which case the project would have been abandoned. While on this visit, Col. Kilbourne compiled from a variety of sources the first map made of Ohio. Although much of it was conjectured, and hence inaccurate, it was very valuable, being correct as far as the State was then known.

"As soon as information was received that the constitution of Ohio prohibited slavery, Col. Kilbourne purchased the township he had previously selected, within the United States military land district, and, in the spring of 1803, returned to Ohio, and began improvements. By the succeeding December, one hundred settlers, mainly from Hartford County, Conn., and Hampshire County, Mass., arrived at their new home. Obeying to the letter the agreement made in the East, the first cabin erected was used for a schoolhouse and a church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination; the first Sabbath after the arrival of the colony, divine service was held therein, and on the arrival of the eleventh family a school was opened. This early attention to education and religion has left its favorable impress upon the people until this day. The first 4th of July was uniquely and appropriately celebrated. Seventeen gigantic trees, emblematical of the seventeen States forming the Union, were cut, so that a few blows of the ax, at sunrise on the 4th, prostrated each successively with a tremendous crash, forming a national salute novel in the world's history."*

The growth of this part of Ohio continued without interruption until the establishment of the State capital at Columbus, in 1816. The town was laid out in 1812, but, as that date is considered remote in the early American settlements, its history will be left to succeeding pages, and there traced when the history of the State capital and State government is given.

The site of Zanesville, in Muskingum County, was early looked upon as an excellent place to form a settlement, and, had not hostilities opened in 1791, with the Indians, the place would have been one of the earliest settled in Ohio. As it was, the war so disarranged matters, that it was not till 1797 that a permanent settlement was effected.

The Muskingum country was principally occupied, in aboriginal times, by the Wyandots, Delawares, and a few Senecas and Shawanees. An Indian town once stood, years before the settlement of the country, in the vicinity of Duncan's Falls, in Muskingum County, from which circumstance the place is often called "Old Town." Near Dresden, was a large Shawanee town, called Wakatomaca. The graveyard was quite large, and, when the whites first settled here, remains of the town were abundant. It was in this vicinity that the venerable Maj. Cass, father of Lewis Cass, lived and died. He owned 4,000 acres, given him for his military services.

The first settlers on the site of Zanesville were William McCulloh and Henry Crooks. The locality was given to Ebenezer Zane, who had been allowed three sections of land on the Scioto, Muskingum and Hockhocking, wherever the road crossed these rivers, provided other prior claims did not interfere, for opening "Zane's trace." When he located the road across the Muskingum, he selected the place where Zanesville now stands, being attracted there by the excellent water privileges. He gave the section of land here to his brother Jonathan Zane, and J. McIntire, who leased the ferry, established on the road over the Muskingum, to William McCulloh and Henry Crooks, who became thereby the first settlers. The ferry was kept about where the old upper bridge was afterward placed. The ferry-boat was made by fastening two canoes together with a stick. Soon after a flat-boat was used. It was brought from Wheeling, by Mr. McIntire, in 1797, the year after the ferry was established. The road cut out through Ohio, ran from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. Over this road the mail was carried, and, in 1798, the first mail ever carried wholly in Ohio was brought up from Marietta to McCulloh's cabin by Daniel Convers, where, by arrangement of the Postmaster General, it met a mail from Wheeling and one from Maysville.

*Howe's Collections.

McCulloh, who could hardly read, was authorized to assort the mails and send each package in its proper direction. For this service he received $30 per annum; but owing to his inability to read well, Mr. Convers generally performed the duty. At that time, the mails met here once a week. Four years after, the settlement had so increased that a regular post office was opened, and Thomas Dowden appointed Postmaster. He kept his office in a wooden building near the river bank.

Messrs. Zane and McIntire laid out a town in 1799, which they called Westbourn. When the post office was established, it was named Zanesville, and in a short time the village took the same name. A few families settled on the west side of the river, soon after McCulloh arrived, and as this locality grew well, not long after a store and tavern was opened here. Mr. McIntire built a double log cabin, which was used as a hotel, and in which Louis Philippe, King of France, was once entertained. Although the fare and accommodations were of the pioneer period, the honorable guest seems to have enjoyed his visit, if the statements of Lewis Cass in his "Camp and Court of Louis Philippe" may be believed.

In 1804, Muskingum County was formed by the Legislature, and, for a while, strenuous efforts made to secure the State capital by the citizens of Zanesville. They even erected buildings for the use of the Legislature and Governor, and during the session of 1810–11, the temporary seat of government was fixed here. When the permanent State capital was chosen in 1816, Zanesville was passed by, and gave up the hope. It is now one of the most enterprising towns in the Muskingum Valley.

During the summer of 1797, John Knoop, then living four miles above Cincinnati, made several expeditions up the Miami Valley and selected the land on which he afterward located. The next spring Mr. Knoop, his brother Benjamin, Henry Garard, Benjamin Hamlet and John Tildus established a station in what is now Miami County, near the present town of Staunton Village. That summer, Mrs. Knoop planted the first apple-tree in the Miami* country. They all lived together for greater safety for two years, during which time they were occupied clearing their farms and erecting dwellings. During the summer, the site of Piqua was settled, and three young men located at a place known as "Freeman's Prairie." Those who settled at Piqua were Samuel Hilliard, Job Garard, Shadrac Hudson, Jonah Rollins, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich, and a Mr. Hunter. The last named came to the site of Piqua first in 1797, and selected his home. Until 1799, these named were the only ones in this locality; but that year emigration set in, and very shortly occupied almost all the bottom land in Miami County. With the increase of emigration, came the comforts of life, and mills, stores and other necessary aids to civilization, were ere long to be seen.

The site of Piqua is quite historic, being the theater of many important Indian occurrences, and the old home of the Shawanees, of which tribe Tecumseh was a chief. During the Indian war, a fort called Fort Piqua was built, near the residence of Col. John Johnston, so long the faithful Indian Agent. The fort was abandoned at the close of hostilities.

When the Miami Canal was opened through this part of the State, the country began rapidly to improve, and is now probably one of the best portions of Ohio.

About the same time the Miami was settled, a company of people from Pennsylvania and Virginia, who were principally of German and Irish descent, located in Lawrence County, near the iron region. As soon as that ore was made available, that part of the State rapidly filled with settlers, most of whom engaged in the mining and working of iron ore. Now it is very prosperous.

Another settlement was made the same season, 1797, on the Ohio side of the river, in Columbiana County. The settlement progressed slowly for a while, owing to a few difficulties with the Indians. The celebrated Adam Poe had been here as early as 1782, and several localities are made locally famous by his and his brother's adventures.

In this county, on Little Beaver Creek, near its mouth, the second paper-mill west of the Alleghanies was erected in 1805–6. It was the pioneer enterprise of the kind in Ohio, and was named the Ohio Paper-Mill. Its proprietors were John Bever and John Coulter.

One of the most noted localities in the State is comprised in Greene County. The Shawanee town, "Old Chillicothe," was on the Little Miami, in this county, about three miles north of the site of Xenia. This old Indian town was, in the annals of the West, a noted place, and is frequently noticed. It is first mentioned in 1773, by Capt. Thomas Bullitt, of Virginia, who boldly advanced alone into the town and obtained the consent of

* The word Miami in the Indian tongue signified mother. The Miamis were the original owners of the valley by that name, and affirmed they were created there.

the Indians to go on to Kentucky and make his settlement at the falls of the Ohio. His audacious bravery gained his request. Daniel Boone was taken prisoner early in 1778, with twenty-seven others, and kept for a time at Old Chillicothe. Through the influence of the British Governor, Hamilton, who had taken a great fancy to Boone, he and ten others were sent to Detroit. The Indians, however, had an equal fancy for the brave frontiersman, and took him back to Chillicothe, and adopted him into their tribe. About the 1st of June he escaped from them, and made his way back to Kentucky, in time to prevent a universal massacre of the whites. In July, 1779, the town was destroyed by Col. John Bowman and one hundred and sixty Kentuckians, and the Indians dispersed.

The Americans made a permanent settlement in this county in 1797 or 1798. This latter year, a mill was erected in the confines of the county, which implies the settlement was made a short time previously. A short distance east of the mill two block-houses were erected, and it was intended, should it become necessary, to surround them and the mill with pickets. The mill was used by the settlers at "Dutch Station," in Miami County, fully thirty miles distant. The richness of the country in this part of the State attracted a great number of settlers, so that by 1803 the county was established, and Xenia laid out, and designated as the county seat. Its first court house, a primitive log structure, was long preserved as a curiosity. It would indeed be a curiosity now.

Zane's trace, passing from Wheeling to Maysville, crossed the Hockhocking* River, in Fairfield County, where Lancaster is now built. Mr. Zane located one of his three sections on this river, covering the site of Lancaster. Following this trace in 1797, many individuals noted the desirableness of the locality, some of whom determined to return and settle. "The site of the city had in former times been the home of the Wyandots, who had a town here, that, in 1790, contained over 500 wigwams and more than 1,000 souls. Their town was called *Turhee*, or, in English, the *Crane-town*, and derived its name from the principal chief of that tribe. Another portion of the tribe then lived at Toby-town, nine miles west of Tarhe-town (now Royaltown), and was governed by an inferior chief called Toby. The chief's wigwam in Tarhe stood on the bank of the prairie, near a beautiful and abundant spring of water, whose outlet was the river. The wigwams of the Indians were built of the bark of trees, set on poles, in the form of a sugar-camp, with one square open, fronting a fire, and about the height of a man. The Wyandot tribe that day numbered about 500 warriors. By the treaty of Greenville, they ceded all their territory, and the majority, under their chief, removed to Upper Sandusky. The remainder lingered awhile, loath to leave the home of their ancestors, but as game became scarce, they, too, left for better hunting-grounds."*

In April, 1798, Capt. Joseph Hunter, a bold, enterprising man, settled on Zane's trace, on the bank of the prairie, west of the crossings, at a place since known as "Hunter's settlement." For a time, he had no neighbors nearer than the settlers on the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. He lived to see the country he had found a wilderness, full of the homes of industry. His wife was the first white woman that settled in the valley, and shared with him all the privations of a pioneer life.

Mr. Hunter had not been long in the valley till he was joined by Nathaniel Wilson, John and Allen Green, John and Joseph McMullen, Robert Cooper, Isaac Shaefer, and a few others, who erected cabins and planted corn. The next year, the tide of emigration came in with great force. In the spring, two settlements were made in Greenfield Township, each settlement containing twenty or more families. One was called the Forks of the Hockhocking, the other, Yankeetown. Settlements were also made along the river below Hunter's, on Rush Creek, Raccoon and Indian Creeks, Pleasant Run, Felter's Run, at Tobeytown, Muddy Prairie, and on Clear Creek. In the fall, —1799—Joseph Loveland and Hezekiah Smith built a log grist-mill at the Upper Falls of the Hockhocking, afterward known as Rock Mill. This was the first mill on this river. In the latter part of the year, a mail route was established over the trace. The mail was carried through on horseback, and, in the settlements in this locality, was left at the cabin of Samuel Coates, who lived on the prairie at the crossings of the river.

* The word Hock-hock-ing in the Delaware language signifies *a bottle:* the Shawanees have it *Wea-tha-kagh-qua sepe, le*; *bottle river.* John White in the American Pioneer says: "About seven miles nort'west of Lancaster, there is a fall in the Hockhocking of about twenty feet. Above the fall for a short distance, the creek is very narrow and straight forming a neck, while at the falls it suddenly widens on each side and swells into the appearance of the body of a bottle. The whole, when seen from above, appears exactly in the shape of a bottle, and from this fact the Indians called the river Hock-hock-ing."—*Howe's Collections.*

* Lecture of George Sanderson.—*Howe's Collections.*

In the fall of the next year, Ebenezer Zane laid out Lancaster, which, until 1805, was known as New Lancaster. The lots sold very rapidly, at $50 each, and, in less than one year, quite a village appeared. December 9, the Governor and Judges of the Northwest Territory organized Fairfield County, and made Lancaster the county seat. The year following, the Rev. John Wright, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, came, and from that time on schools and churches were established and thereafter regularly maintained at this place.

Not far from Lancaster are immense mural escarpments of sandstone formation. They were noted among the aborigines, and were, probably, used by them as places of outlook and defense.

The same summer Fairfield County was settled, the towns of Bethel and Williamsburg, in Clermont County, were settled and laid out, and in 1800, the county was erected.

A settlement was also made immediately south of Fairfield County, in Hocking County, by Christian Westenhaver, a German, from near Hagerstown, Md. He came in the spring of 1798, and was soon joined by several families, who formed quite a settlement. The territory included in the county remained a part of Ross, Athens and Fairfield, until 1818, when Hocking County was erected, and Logan, which had been laid out in 1816, was made the county seat.

The country comprised in the county is rather broken, especially along the Hockhocking River. This broken country was a favorite resort of the Wyandot Indians, who could easily hide in the numerous grottoes and ravines made by the river and its affluents as the water cut its way through the sandstone rocks.

In 1798, soon after Zane's trace was cut through the country, a Mr. Graham located on the site of Cambridge, in Guernsey County. His was then the only dwelling between Wheeling and Zanesville, on the trace. He remained here alone about two years, when he was succeeded by George Beymer, from Somerset, Penn. Both these persons kept a tavern and ferry over Will's Creek. In April, 1803, Mr. Beymer was succeeded by John Beatty, who came from Loudon, Va. His family consisted of eleven persons. The Indians hunted in this vicinity, and were frequent visitors at the tavern. In June, 1806, Cambridge was laid out, and on the day the lots were offered for sale, several families from the British Isle of Guernsey, near the coast of France, stopped here on their way to the West. They were satisfied with the location and purchased many of the lots, and some land in the vicinity. They were soon followed by other families from the same place, all of whom settling in this locality gave the name to the county when it was erected in 1810.

A settlement was made in the central part of the State, on Darby Creek, in Union County, in the summer of 1798, by James and Joshua Ewing. The next year, they were joined by Samuel and David Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Jr., Samuel Kirkpatrick and Samuel McCullough, and, in 1800, by George and Samuel Reed, Robert Snodgrass and Paul Hodgson.

"James Ewing's farm was the site of an ancient and noted Mingo town, which was deserted at the time the Mingo towns, in what is now Logan County, were destroyed by Gen. Logan, of Kentucky, in 1786. When Mr. Ewing took possession of his farm, the cabins were still standing, and, among others, the remains of a blacksmith's shop, with coal, cinders, iron-dross, etc. Jonathan Alder, formerly a prisoner among the Indians, says the shop was carried on by a renegade white man, named Butler, who lived among the Mingoes. Extensive fields had formerly been cultivated in the vicinity of the town."*

Soon after the settlement was established, Col. James Curry located here. He was quite an influential man, and, in 1820, succeeded in getting the county formed from portions of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan, and a part of the old Indian Territory. Marysville was made the county seat.

During the year 1789, a fort, called Fort Steuben, was built on the site of Steubenville, but was dismantled at the conclusion of hostilities in 1795. Three years after, Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross, for whom Ross County was named, located the town of Steubenville about the old fort, and, by liberal offers of lots, soon attracted quite a number of settlers. In 1805, the town was incorporated, and then had a population of several hundred persons. Jefferson County was created by Gov. St. Clair, July 29, 1797, the year before Steubenville was laid out. It then included the large scope of country west of Pennsylvania; east and north of a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga; southwardly to the Muskingum, and east to the Ohio; including, in its territories, the cities of Cleveland, Canton, Steubenville and War-

* Howe's Collections.

ren. Only a short time, however, was it allowed to retain this size, as the increase in emigration rendered it necessary to erect new counties, which was rapidly done, especially on the adoption of the State government.

The county is rich in early history, prior to its settlement by the Americans. It was the home of the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, who resided awhile at an old Mingo town, a few miles below the site of Steubenville, the place where the troops under Col. Williamson rendezvoused on their infamous raid against the Moravian Indians; and also where Col. Crawford and his men met, when starting on their unfortunate expedition.

In the Reserve, settlements were often made remote from populous localities, in accordance with the wish of a proprietor, who might own a tract of country twenty or thirty miles in the interior. In the present county of Geauga, three families located at Burton in 1798. They lived at a considerable distance from any other settlement for some time, and were greatly inconvenienced for the want of mills or shops. As time progressed, however, these were brought nearer, or built in their midst, and, ere long, almost all parts of the Reserve could show some settlement, even if isolated.

The next year, 1799, settlements were made at Ravenna, Deerfield and Palmyra, in Portage County. Hon. Benjamin Tappan came to the site of Ravenna in June, at which time he found one white man, a Mr. Honey, living there. At this date, a solitary log cabin occupied the sites of Buffalo and Cleveland. On his journey from New England, Mr. Tappan fell in with David Hudson, the founder of the Hudson settlement in Summit County. After many days of travel, they landed at a prairie in Summit County. Mr. Tappan left his goods in a cabin, built for the purpose, under the care of a hired man, and went on his way, cutting a road to the site of Ravenna, where his land lay. On his return for a second load of goods, they found the cabin deserted, and evidences of its plunder by the Indians. Not long after, it was learned that the man left in charge had gone to Mr. Hudson's settlement, he having set out immediately on his arrival, for his own land. Mr. Tappan gathered the remainder of his goods, and started back for Ravenna. On his way one of his oxen died, and he found himself in a vast forest, away from any habitation, and with one dollar in money. He did not falter a moment, but sent his hired man, a faithful fellow, to Erie, Penn., a distance of one hundred miles through the wilderness, with the compass for his guide, requesting from Capt. Lyman, the commander at the fort there, a loan of money. At the same time, he followed the township lines to Youngstown, where he became acquainted with Col. James Hillman, who did not hesitate to sell him an ox on credit, at a fair price. He returned to his load in a few days, found his ox all right, hitched the two together and went on. He was soon joined by his hired man, with the money, and together they spent the winter in a log cabin. He gave his man one hundred acres of land as a reward, and paid Col. Hillman for the ox. In a year or two he had a prosperous settlement, and when the county was erected in 1807, Ravenna was made the seat of justice.

About the same time Mr. Tappan began his settlement, others were commenced in other localities in this county. Early in May, 1799, Lewis Day and his son Horatio, of Granby, Conn., and Moses Tibbals and Green Frost, of Granville, Mass., left their homes in a one-horse wagon, and, the 29th of May, arrived in what is now Deerfield Township. Theirs was the first wagon that had ever penetrated farther westward in this region than Canfield. The country west of that place had been an unbroken wilderness until within a few days. Capt. Caleb Atwater, of Wallingford, Conn., had hired some men to open a road to Township No. 1, in the Seventh Range, of which he was the owner. This road passed through Deerfield, and was completed to that place when the party arrived at the point of their destination. These emigrants selected sites, and commenced clearing the land. In July, Lewis Ely arrived from Granville, and wintered here, while those who came first, and had made their improvements, returned East. The 4th of March, 1800, Alva Day (son of Lewis Day), John Campbell and Joel Thrall arrived. In April, George and Robert Taylor and James Laughlin, from Pennsylvania, with their families, came. Mr. Laughlin built a grist-mill, which was of great convenience to the settlers. July 29, Lewis Day returned with his family and his brother-in-law, Maj. Rogers, who, the next year, also brought his family.

"Much suffering was experienced at first on account of the scarcity of provisions. They were chiefly supplied from the settlements east of the Ohio River, the nearest of which was Georgetown, forty miles away. The provisions were brought on pack-horses through the wilderness. August 22, Mrs. Alva Day gave birth to a child—a female—the first child born in the township.

November 7, the first wedding took place. John Campbell and Sarah Ely were joined in wedlock by Calvin Austin, Esq., of Warren. He was accompanied from Warren, a distance of twenty-seven miles, by Mr. Pease, then a lawyer, afterward a well-known Judge. They came on foot, there being no road; and, as they threaded their way through the woods, young Pease taught the Justice the marriage ceremony by oft repetition.

"In 1802, Franklin Township was organized, embracing all of Portage and parts of Trumbull and Summit Counties. About this time the settlement received accessions from all parts of the East. In February, 1801, Rev. Badger came and began his labors, and two years later Dr. Shadrac Bostwick organized a Methodist Episcopal church.* The remaining settlement in this county, Palmyra, was begun about the same time as the others, by David Daniels, from Salisbury, Conn. The next year he brought out his family. Soon after he was joined by E. N. and W. Bacon, E. Cutler, A. Thurber, A. Preston, N. Bois, J. T. Baldwin, T. and C. Gilbert, D. A. and S. Waller, N. Smith, Joseph Fisher, J. Tuttle and others.

"When this region was first settled, there was an Indian trail commencing at Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Penn.), and extending westward to Sandusky and Detroit. The trail followed the highest ground. Along the trail, parties of Indians were frequently seen passing, for several years after the whites came. It seemed to be the great aboriginal thoroughfare from Sandusky to the Ohio River. There were several large piles of stones on the trail in this locality, under which human skeletons have been discovered. These are supposed to be the remains of Indians slain in war, or murdered by their enemies, as tradition says it is an Indian custom for each one to cast a stone on the grave of an enemy, whenever he passes by. These stones appear to have been picked up along the trail, and cast upon the heaps at different times.

"At the point where this trail crosses Silver Creek, Fredrick Daniels and others, in 1814, discovered, painted on several trees, various devices, evidently the work of Indians. The bark was carefully shaved off two-thirds of the way around, and figures cut upon the wood. On one of these was delineated seven Indians, equipped in a particular manner, one of whom was without a head. This was supposed to have been made by a party on their return westward, to give intelligence to their friends behind, of the loss of one of their party at this place; and, on making search, a human skeleton was discovered near by." *

The celebrated Indian hunter, Brady, made his remarkable leap across the Cuyahoga, in this county. The county also contains Brady's Pond, a large sheet of water, in which he once made his escape from the Indians, from which circumstance it received its name.

The locality comprised in Clark County was settled the same summer as those in Summit County. John Humphries came to this part of the State with Gen. Simon Kenton, in 1799. With them came six families from Kentucky, who settled north of the site of Springfield. A fort was erected on Mad River, for security against the Indians. Fourteen cabins were soon built near it, all being surrounded by a strong picket fence. David Lowery, one of the pioneers here, built the first flat-boat, to operate on the Great Miami, and, in 1800, made the first trip on that river, coming down from Dayton. He took his boat and cargo on down to New Orleans, where he disposed of his load of "five hundred venison hams and bacon."

Springfield was laid out in March, 1801. Griffith Foos, who came that spring, built a tavern, which he completed and opened in June, remaining in this place till 1814. He often stated that when emigrating West, his party were four days and a half getting from Franklinton, on the Scioto, to Springfield, a distance of forty-two miles. When crossing the Big Darby, they were obliged to carry all their goods over on horseback, and then drag their wagons across with ropes, while some of the party swam by the side of the wagon, to prevent its upsetting. The site of the town was of such practical beauty and utility, that it soon attracted a large number of settlers, and, in a few years, Springfield was incorporated. In 1811, a church was built by the residents for the use of all denominations.

Clark County is made famous in aboriginal history, as the birthplace and childhood home of the noted Indian, Tecumseh.† He was born in

* Howe's Collections.

* Howe's Collections.

†Tecumseh, or Tecumshe, was a son of Puckeshinwa, a member of the Kiscopoke tribe, and Methoataske, of the Turtle tribe of the Shawanee nation. They removed from Florida to Ohio soon after their marriage. The father, Puckeshinwa, rose to the rank of a chief, and fell at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. After his death, the mother, Methoataske, returned to the south, where she died at an advanced age. Tecumseh was born about the year 1768. He early showed a passion for war, and, when only 27 years of age, was made a chief. The next year he removed to Deer Creek, in the vicinity of Urbana, and from there to the site of Piqua, on the Great Miami. In 1798 he accepted the invitation of the Delawares in the vicinity of White River, Indiana, and from that time made

the old Indian town of Piqua, the ancient Piqua of the Shawanees, on the north side of Mad River, about five miles west of Springfield. The town was destroyed by the Kentucky Rangers under Gen. George Rogers Clarke in 1780, at the same time he destroyed "Old Chillicothe." Immense fields of standing corn about both towns were cut down, compelling the Indians to resort to the hunt with more than ordinary vigor, to sustain themselves and their wives and children. This search insured safety for some time on the borders. The site of Cadiz, in Harrison County, was settled in April, 1799, by Alexander Henderson and his family, from Washington County, Penn. When they arrived, they found neighbors in the persons of Daniel Peterson and his family, who lived near the forks of Short Creek, and who had preceded them but a very short time. The next year, emigrants began to cross the Ohio in great numbers, and in five or six years large settlements could be seen in this part of the State. The county was erected in 1814, and Cadiz, laid out in 1803, made the county seat.

While the settlers were locating in and about Cadiz, a few families came to what is now Monroe County, and settled near the present town of Beallsville. Shortly after, a few persons settled on the Clear Fork of the Little Muskingum, and a few others on the east fork of Duck Creek. The next season all these settlements received additions and a few other localities were also occupied. Before long the town of Beallsville was laid out, and in time became quite populous. The county was not erected until 1813, and in 1815 Woodsfield was laid out and made the seat of justice.

The opening of the season of 1800—the dawn of a new century—saw a vast emigration westward. Old settlements in Ohio received immense increase of emigrants, while, branching out in all directions like the *radii* of a circle, other settlements were constantly formed until, in a few years, all parts of the State knew the presence of the white man.

Towns sprang into existence here and there; mills and factories were erected; post offices and post-routes were established, and the comforts and conveniences of life began to appear.

With this came the desire, so potent to the mind of all American citizens, to rule themselves through representatives chosen by their own votes. Hitherto, they had been ruled by a Governor and Judges appointed by the President, who, in turn, appointed county and judicial officers. The arbitrary rulings of the Governor, St. Clair, had arrayed the mass of the people against him, and made the desire for the second grade of government stronger, and finally led to its creation.

CHAPTER X.

FORMATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT—OHIO A STATE—THE STATE CAPITALS—LEGISLATION—THE "SWEEPING RESOLUTIONS"—TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS.

SETTLEMENTS increased so rapidly in that part of the Northwest Territory included in Ohio, during the decade from 1788 to 1798, despite the Indian war, that the demand for an election of a Territorial Assembly could not be ignored by Gov. St. Clair, who, having ascertained that 5,000 free males resided within the limits of the Territory, issued his proclamation October 29, 1798, directing the electors to elect representatives to a General Assembly. He ordered the election to be held on the third Monday in December, and directed the representatives to meet in Cincinnati January 22, 1799.

On the day designated, the representatives * assembled at Cincinnati, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President, who selected five to constitute the Legislative Council,

his home with them. He was most active in the war of 1812 against the Americans, and from the time he began his work to unite the tribes, his history is so closely identified therewith that the reader is referred to the history of that war in succeeding pages.

It may not be amiss to say that all stories regarding the manner of his death are considered erroneous. He was undoubtedly killed in the outset of the battle of the Thames in Canada in 1814, and his body secretly buried by the Indians.

*Those elected were: from Washington County, Return Jonathan Meigs and Paul Fearing; from Hamilton County, William Goforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell and Isaac Martin; from St. Clair County (Illinois), Shadrach Bond; from Knox County (Indiana), John Small; from Randolph County (Illinois), John Edgar; from Wayne County, Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar and Charles F. Chabert de Joncaire; from Adams County, Joseph Darlington and Nathaniel Massie; from Jefferson County, James Pritchard; from Ross County, Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findley and Edward Tiffin. The five gentlemen, except Vanderburgh, chosen as the Upper House were all from counties afterward included in Ohio.

or Upper House. These five were Jacob Burnet, James Findley, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. On the 3d of March, the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the Territorial Government of Ohio*—or, more properly, the Northwest—was complete. As this comprised the essential business of this body, it was prorogued by the Governor, and the Assembly directed to meet at the same place September 16, 1799, and proceed to the enactment of laws for the Territory.

That day, the Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, but, for want of a quorum, did not organize until the 24th. The House consisted of nineteen members, seven of whom were from Hamilton County, four from Ross, three from Wayne, two from Adams, one from Jefferson, one from Washington and one from Knox. Assembling both branches of the Legislature, Gov. St. Clair addressed them, recommending such measures to their consideration as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country. The Council then organized, electing Henry Vanderburgh, President; William C. Schenck, Secretary; George Howard, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

The House also organized, electing Edward Tiffin, Speaker; John Reilly, Clerk; Joshua Rowland, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

This was the first legislature elected in the old Northwestern Territory. During its first session, it passed thirty bills, of which the Governor vetoed eleven. They also elected William Henry Harrison, then Secretary of the Territory, delegate to Congress. The Legislature continued in session till December 19, having much to do in forming new laws, when they were prorogued by the Governor, until the first Monday in November, 1800. The second session was held in Chillicothe, which had been designated as the seat of government by Congress, until a permanent capital should be selected.

May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing Indiana Territory, including all the country west of the Great Miami River to the Mississippi, and appointed William Henry Harrison its Governor. At the autumn session of the Legislature of the eastern, or old part of the Territory, William McMillan was elected to the vacancy caused by this act. By the organization of this Territory, the counties of Knox, St. Clair and Randolph, were taken out of the jurisdiction of the old Territory, and with them the representatives, Henry Vandenburgh, Shadrach Bond, John Small and John Edgar.

Before the time for the next Assembly came, a new election had occurred, and a few changes were the result. Robert Oliver, of Marietta, was chosen Speaker in the place of Henry Vanderburgh. There was considerable business at this session; several new counties were to be erected; the country was rapidly filling with people, and where the scruples of the Governor could be overcome, some organization was made. He was very tenacious of his power, and arbitrary in his rulings, affirming that he, alone, had the power to create new counties. This dogmatic exercise of his veto power, his rights as ruler, and his defeat by the Indians, all tended against him, resulting in his displacement by the President. This was done, however, just at the time the Territory came from the second grade of government, and the State was created.

The third session of the Territorial Legislature continued from November 24, 1801, to January 23, 1802, when it adjourned to meet in Cincinnati, the fourth Monday in November, but owing to reasons made obvious by subsequent events, was never held, and the third session marks the decline of the Territorial government.

April 30, 1802, Congress passed an act "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such States into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." In pursuance of this act, an election had been held in this part of the Territory, and members of a constitutional convention chosen, who were to meet at Chillicothe, November 1, to perform the duty assigned them.

The people throughout the country contemplated in the new State were anxious for the adoption of a State government. The arbitrary acts of the Territorial Governor had heightened this feeling; the census of the Territory gave it the lawful number of inhabitants, and nothing stood in its way.

The convention met the day designated and proceeded at once to its duties. When the time arrived for the opening of the Fourth Territorial

* Ohio never existed as a Territory proper. It was known, both before and after the division of the Northwest Territory, as the "Territory northwest of the Ohio River." Still, as the country comprised in its limits was the principal theater of action, the short resume given here is made necessary in the logical course of events. Ohio, as Ohio, never existed until the creation of the State in March, 1803.

Legislature, the convention was in session and had evidently about completed its labors. The members of the Legislature (eight of whom were members of the convention) seeing that a speedy termination of the Territorial government was inevitable, wisely concluded it was inexpedient and unnecessary to hold the proposed session.

The convention concluded its labors the 29th of November. The Constitution adopted at that time, though rather crude in some of its details, was an excellent organic instrument, and remained almost entire until 1851, when the present one was adopted. Either is too long for insertion here, but either will well pay a perusal. The one adopted by the convention in 1802 was never submitted to the people, owing to the circumstances of the times; but it was submitted to Congress February 19, 1803, and by that body accepted, and an act passed admitting Ohio to the Union.

The Territorial government ended March 3, 1803, by the organization, that day, of the State government, which organization defined the present limits of the State.

"We, the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member of the Union, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of Congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the law of Congress, entitled 'An act to enable the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes;' in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following Constitution or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Ohio."*—*Preamble, Constitution of 1802.*

When the convention forming the Constitution, completed its labors and presented the results to Congress, and that body passed the act forming the State, the territory included therein was divided into nine counties, whose names and dates of erection were as follows:

Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; (owing to the Indian war no other counties were erected till peace was restored); Adams, July 10, 1797; Jefferson, July 29, 1797; Ross, August 20, 1798; Clermont, Fairfield and Trumbull, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. These counties were the thickest-settled part of the State, yet many other localities needed organization and were clamoring for it, but owing to St. Clair's views, he refused to grant their requests. One of the first acts on the assembling of the State Legislature, March 1, 1803, was the creation of seven new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Geauga, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

Section Sixth of the "Schedule" of the Constitution required an election for the various officers and Representatives necessary under the new government, to be held the second Tuesday of January, 1803, these officers to take their seats and assume their duties March 3. The Second Article provided for the regular elections, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in each year. The Governor elected at first was to hold his office until the first regular election could be held, and thereafter to continue in office two years.

The January elections placed Edward Tiffin in the Governor's office, sent Jeremiah Morrow to Congress, and chose an Assembly, who met on the day designated, at Chillicothe. Michael Baldwin was chosen Speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Massie, of the Senate. The Assembly appointed William Creighton, Jr., Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlevy, Wyllys Silliman and Calvin Pease, President Judges of the First, Second and Third Districts, and Thomas Worthington and John Smith, United States Senators. Charles Willing Byrd was made the United States District Judge.

The act of Congress forming the State, contained certain requisitions regarding public schools, the "salt springs," public lands, taxation of Government lands, Symmes' purchase, etc., which the constitutional convention agreed to with a few minor considerations. These Congress accepted, and passed the act in accordance thereto. The First General Assembly found abundance of work

* The name of the State is derived from the river forming its southern boundary. Its origin is somewhat obscure, but is commonly ascribed to the Indians. On this point, Col. Johnston says: "The Shawanoese called the Ohio River '*Kis-ke-pi-la, Sepe, i. e.*, '*Eagle River.*' The Wyandots were in the country generations before the Shawanoese, and, consequently, their name of the river is the primitive one and should stand in preference to all others. Ohio may be called an improvement on the expression, '*O-he-zuh,*' and was, no doubt, adopted by the early French voyagers in their boat-songs, and is substantially the same word as used by the Wyandots: the meaning applied by the French, fair and beautiful '*la belle river,*' being the same precisely as that meant by the Indians—'great, grand and fair to look upon.'"—*Howe's Collections.*

Webster's Dictionary gives the word as of Indian origin, and its meaning to be, "Beautiful."

to do regarding these various items, and, at once, set themselves to the task. Laws were passed regarding all these; new counties created; officers appointed for the same, until they could be elected, and courts and machinery of government put in motion. President Judges and lawyers traveled their circuits holding courts, often in the open air or in a log shanty; a constable doing duty as guard over a jury, probably seated on a log under a tree, or in the bushes. The President Judge instructed the officers of new counties in their duties, and though the whole keeping of matters accorded with the times, an honest feeling generally prevailed, inducing each one to perform his part as effectually as his knowledge permitted.

The State continually filled with people. New towns arose all over the country. Excepting the occasional sicknesses caused by the new climate and fresh soil, the general health of the people improved as time went on. They were fully in accord with the President, Jefferson, and carefully nurtured those principles of personal liberty engrafted in the fundamental law of 1787, and later, in the Constitution of the State.

Little if any change occurred in the natural course of events, following the change of government until Burr's expedition and plan of secession in 1805 and 1806 appeared. What his plans were, have never been definitely ascertained. His action related more to the General Government, yet Ohio was called upon to aid in putting down his insurrection—for such it was thought to be—and defeated his purposes, whatever they were. His plans ended only in ignominious defeat; the breaking-up of one of the finest homes in the Western country, and the expulsion of himself and all those who were actively engaged in his scheme, whatever its imports were.

Again, for a period of four or five years, no exciting events occurred. Settlements continued; mills and factories increased; towns and cities grew; counties were created; trade enlarged, and naught save the common course of events transpired to mark the course of time. Other States were made from the old Northwest Territory, all parts of which were rapidly being occupied by settlers. The danger from Indian hostilities was little, and the adventurous whites were rapidly occupying their country. One thing, however, was yet a continual source of annoyance to the Americans, viz., the British interference with the Indians. Their traders did not scruple, nor fail on every opportunity, to aid these sons of the forest with arms and ammunition as occasion offered, endeavoring to stir them up against the Americans, until events here and on the high seas culminated in a declaration of hostilities, and the war of 1812 was the result. The deluded red men found then, as they found in 1795, that they were made tools by a stronger power, and dropped when the time came that they were no longer needed.

Before the opening of hostilities occurred, however, a series of acts passed the General Assembly, causing considerable excitement. These were the famous "Sweeping Resolutions," passed in 1810. For a few years prior to their passage, considerable discontent prevailed among many of the legislators regarding the rulings of the courts, and by many of these embryo law-makers, the legislative power was considered omnipotent. They could change existing laws and contracts did they desire to, thought many of them, even if such acts conflicted with the State and National Constitutions. The "Sweeping Resolutions" were brought about mainly by the action of the judges in declaring that justices of the peace could, in the collection of debts, hold jurisdiction in amounts not exceeding fifty dollars without the aid of a jury. The Constitution of the United States gave the jury control in all such cases where the amount did not exceed twenty dollars. There was a direct contradiction against the organic law of the land—to which every other law and act is subversive, and when the judges declared the legislative act unconstitutional and hence null and void, the Legislature became suddenly inflamed at their independence, and proceeded at once to punish the administrators of justice. The legislature was one of the worst that ever controlled the State, and was composed of many men who were not only ignorant of common law, the necessities of a State, and the dignity and true import of their office, but were demagogues in every respect. Having the power to impeach officers, that body at once did so, having enough to carry a two-thirds majority, and removed several judges. Further maturing their plans, the "Sweepers," as they were known, construed the law appointing certain judges and civil officers for seven years, to mean seven years from the organization of the State, whether they had been officers that length of time or not. All officers, whether of new or old counties, were construed as included in the act, and, utterly ignoring the Constitution, an act was passed in January, 1810, removing every civil officer in the State.

February 10, they proceeded to fill all these vacant offices, from State officers down to the lowest county office, either by appointment or by ordering an election in the manner prescribed by law.

The Constitution provided that the office of judges should continue for seven years, evidently seven years from the time they were elected, and not from the date of the admission of the State, which latter construction this headlong Legislature had construed as the meaning. Many of the counties had been organized but a year or two, others three or four years; hence an indescribable confusion arose as soon as the new set of officers were appointed or elected. The new order of things could not be made to work, and finally, so utterly impossible did the injustice of the proceedings become, that it was dropped. The decisions of the courts were upheld, and the invidious doctrine of supremacy in State legislation received such a check that it is not likely ever to be repeated.

Another act of the Assembly, during this period, shows its construction. Congress had granted a township of land for the use of a university, and located the township in Symmes' purchase. This Assembly located the university on land outside of this purchase, ignoring the act of Congress, as they had done before, showing not only ignorance of the true scope of law, but a lack of respect unbecoming such bodies.

The seat of government was also moved from Chillicothe to Zanesville, which vainly hoped to be made the permanent State capital, but the next session it was again taken to Chillicothe, and commissioners appointed to locate a permanent capital site.

These commissioners were James Findley, Joseph Darlington, Wyllys Silliman, Reason Beall, and William McFarland. It is stated that they reported at first in favor of Dublin, a small town on the Scioto about fourteen miles above Columbus. At the session of 1812–13, the Assembly accepted the proposals of Col. James Johnston, Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, and Lyne Starling, who owned the site of Columbus. The Assembly also decreed that the temporary seat of government should remain at Chillicothe until the buildings necessary for the State officers should be erected, when it would be taken there, forever to remain. This was done in 1816, in December of that year the first meeting of the Assembly being held there.

The site selected for the capital was on the east bank of the Scioto. about a mile below its junction with the Olentangy. Wide streets were laid out, and preparations for a city made. The expectations of the founders have been, in this respect, realized. The town was laid out in the spring of 1812, under the direction of Moses Wright. A short time after, the contract for making it the capital was signed. June 18, the same day war was declared against Great Britain, the sale of lots took place. Among the early settlers were George McCormick, George B. Harvey, John Shields, Michael Patton, Alexander Patton, William Altman, John Collett, William McElvain, Daniel Kooser, Peter Putnam, Jacob Hare, Christian Heyl, Jarvis, George and Benjamin Pike, William Long, and Dr. John M. Edminson. In 1814, a house of worship was built, a school opened, a newspaper—*The Western Intelligencer* and Columbus *Gazette*, now the *Ohio State Journal*—was started, and the old State House erected. In 1816, the "Borough of Columbus" was incorporated, and a mail route once a week between Chillicothe and Columbus started. In 1819, the old United States Court House was erected, and the seat of justice removed from Franklinton to Columbus. Until 1826, times were exceedingly "slow" in the new capital, and but little growth experienced. The improvement period revived the capital, and enlivened its trade and growth so that in 1834, a city charter was granted. The city is now about third in size in the State, and contains many of the most prominent public institutions. The present capitol building, one of the best in the West, is patterned somewhat after the national Capitol at Washington City.

From the close of the agitation of the "Sweeping Resolutions," until the opening of the war of 1812, but a short time elapsed. In fact, scarcely had one subsided, ere the other was upon the country. Though the war was national, its theater of operations was partly in Ohio, that State taking an active part in its operations. Indeed, its liberty depended on the war.

LIST OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS,

From the organization of the first civil government in the Northwest Territory (1788 *to* 1802), *of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year* 1880.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.
(*a*) Arthur St. Clair		July 13, 1788	Nov. 1802
*Charles Willing Byrd	Hamilton	Nov. 1802	March 3, 1803
(*b*) Edward Tiffin	Ross	March 3, 1803	March 4, 1807
(*c*) †Thomas Kirker	Adams	March 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808
Samuel Huntington	Trumbull	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810
(*d*) Return Jonathan Meigs	Washington	Dec. 8, 1810	March 25, 1814
†Othniel Looker	Hamilton	April 14, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814
Thomas Worthington	Ross	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818
(*e*) Ethan Allen Brown	Hamilton	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822
†Allen Trimble	Highland	Jan. 7, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822
Jeremiah Morrow	Warren	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826
Allen Trimble	Highland	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830
Duncan McArthur	Ross	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832
Robert Lucas	Pike	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 13, 1836
Joseph Vance	Champaign	Dec. 13, 1836	Dec. 13, 1838
Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec. 13, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840
Thomas Corwin	Warren	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 14, 1842
(*f*) Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec, 14, 1842	April 13, 1844
‡Thomas W. Bartley	Richland	April 13, 1844	Dec. 3, 1844
Mordecai Bartley	Richland	Dec. 3, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
William Bebb	Butler	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
(*g*) Seabury Ford	Geauga	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
(*h*) Reuben Wood	Cuyahoga	Dec. 12, 1850	July 15, 1853
(*j*) ¶ William Medill	Fairfield	July 15, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Salmon P. Chase	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
William Dennison	Franklin	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
David Tod	Mahoning	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864
(*k*) John Brough	Cuyahoga	Jan. 12, 1864	Aug. 29, 1865
⁂Charles Anderson	Montgomery	Aug. 30, 1865	Jan. 9, 1866
Jacob D. Cox	Trumbull	Jan 9, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Rutherford B. Hayes	Hamilton	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Edward F. Noyes	Hamilton	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
William Allen	Ross	Jan. 12, 1874	Jan. 14, 1876
(*l*) Rutherford B. Hayes	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1876	March 2, 1877
(*m*) Thomas L. Young	Hamilton	March 2, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878
Richard M. Bishop	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 14, 1880
Charles Foster	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1880	

(*a*) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

*Secretary of the Territory, and was acting Governor of the Territory after the removal of Gov. St. Clair.

(*b*) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of U. S. Senator.

(*c*) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs, on the ground that "he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election, as required by the Constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, declared that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear, from the records that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

(*d*) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

(*e*) Resigned January 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(*f*) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

(*g*) The result of the election in 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

(*h*) Resigned July 15, 1853 to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

(*j*) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(*k*) Died August 29, 1865.

† Acting Governor.

‡ Acting Governor, vice Wilson Shannon, resigned.

¶ Acting Governor, vice Reuben Wood, resigned.

⁂ Acting Governor, vice John Brough, deceased.

(*l*) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

(*m*) Vice Rutherford B. Hayes, resigned.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR OF 1812—GROWTH OF THE STATE—CANAL, RAILROADS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS —DEVELOPMENT OF STATE RESOURCES.

IN June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. Before this, an act was passed by Congress, authorizing the increase of the regular army to thirty-five thousand troops, and a large force of volunteers, to serve twelve months. Under this act, Return J. Meigs, then Governor of Ohio, in April and May, 1812, raised three regiments of troops to serve twelve months. They rendezvoused at Dayton, elected their officers, and prepared for the campaign. These regiments were numbered First, Second and Third. Duncan McArthur was Colonel of the First; James Findlay, of the Second, and Lewis Cass, of the Third. Early in June these troops marched to Urbana, where they were joined by Boyd's Fourth Regiment of regular troops, under command of Col. Miller, who had been in the battle of Tippecanoe. Near the middle of June, this little army of about twenty-five hundred men, under command of Gov. William Hull, of Michigan, who had been authorized by Congress to raise the troops, started on its northern march. By the end of June, the army had reached the Maumee, after a very severe march, erecting, on the way, Forts McArthur, Necessity and Findlay. By some carelessness on the part of the American Government, no official word had been sent to the frontiers regarding the war, while the British had taken an early precaution to prepare for the crisis. Gov. Hull was very careful in military etiquette, and refused to march, or do any offensive acts, unless commanded by his superior officers at Washington. While at the Maumee, by a careless move, all his personal effects, including all his plans, number and strength of his army, etc., fell into the hands of the enemy. His campaign ended only in ignominious defeat, and well-nigh paralyzed future efforts. All Michigan fell into the hands of the British. The commander, though a good man, lacked bravery and promptness. Had Gen. Harrison been in command no such results would have been the case, and the war would have probably ended at the outset.

Before Hull had surrendered, Charles Scott, Governor of Kentucky, invited Gen. Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory, to visit Frankfort, to consult on the subject of defending the Northwest. Gov. Harrison had visited Gov. Scott, and in August, 1812, accepted the appointment of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and, by hasty traveling, on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Detroit, reached Cincinnati on the morning of the 27th of that month. On the 30th he left Cincinnati, and the next day overtook the army he was to command, on its way to Dayton. After leaving Dayton, he was overtaken by an express, informing him of his appointment by the Government as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Indiana and Illinois Territories. The army reached Piqua, September 3. From this place Harrison sent a body of troops to aid in the defense of Fort Wayne, threatened by the enemy. On the 6th he ordered all the troops forward, and while on the march, on September 17, he was informed of his appointment as commander of the entire Northwestern troops. He found the army poorly clothed for a winter campaign, now approaching, and at once issued a stirring address to the people, asking for food and comfortable clothing. The address was not in vain. After his appointment, Gen. Harrison pushed on to Auglaize, where, leaving the army under command of Gen. Winchester, he returned to the interior of the State, and establishing his headquarters at Franklinton, began active measures for the campaign.

Early in March, 1812, Col. John Miller raised, under orders, a regiment of infantry in Ohio, and in July assembled his enlisted men at Chillicothe, where, placing them—only one hundred and forty in number—under command of Captain Angus Lewis, he sent them on to the frontier. They erected a block-house at Piqua and then went on to Defiance, to the main body of the army.

In July, 1812, Gen. Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia County, raised one thousand men for six months' duty. Under orders from Gen. Winchester, they marched through Chillicothe and Urbana, on to the Maumee, where, near the lower end of the rapids, they made an ineffectual attempt to drive off the enemy. Failing in this, the enemy

attacked Tupper and his troops, who, though worn down with the march and not a little disorganized through the jealousies of the officers, withstood the attack, and repulsed the British and their red allies, who returned to Detroit, and the Americans to Fort McArthur.

In the fall of 1812, Gen. Harrison ordered a detachment of six hundred men, mostly mounted, to destroy the Indian towns on the Missisineway River, one of the head-waters of the Wabash. The winter set in early and with unusual severity. At the same time this expedition was carried on, Bonaparte was retreating from Moscow. The expedition accomplished its design, though the troops suffered greatly from the cold, no less than two hundred men being more or less frost bitten.

Gen. Harrison determined at once to retake Michigan and establish a line of defense along the southern shores of the lakes. Winchester was sent to occupy Forts Wayne and Defiance; Perkins' brigade to Lower Sandusky, to fortify an old stockade, and some Pennsylvania troops and artillery sent there at the same time. As soon as Gen. Harrison heard the results of the Missisineway expedition, he went to Chillicothe to consult with Gov. Meigs about further movements, and the best methods to keep the way between the Upper Miami and the Maumee continually open. He also sent Gen. Winchester word to move forward to the rapids of the Maumee and prepare for winter quarters. This Winchester did by the middle of January, 1813, establishing himself on the northern bank of the river, just above Wayne's old battle-ground. He was well fixed here, and was enabled to give his troops good bread, made from corn gathered in Indian corn-fields in this vicinity.

While here, the inhabitants of Frenchtown, on the Raisin River, about twenty miles from Detroit, sent Winchester word claiming protection from the threatened British and Indian invasion, avowing themselves in sympathy with the Americans. A council of war decided in favor of their request, and Col. Lewis, with 550 men, sent to their relief. Soon after, Col. Allen was sent with more troops, and the enemy easily driven away from about Frenchtown. Word was sent to Gen. Winchester, who determined to march with all the men he could spare to aid in holding the post gained. He left, the 19th of January, with 250 men, and arrived on the evening of the 20th. Failing to take the necessary precaution, from some unexplained reason, the enemy came up in the night, established his batteries, and, the next day, surprised and defeated the American Army with a terrible loss. Gen. Winchester was made a prisoner, and, finally, those who were intrenched in the town surrendered, under promise of Proctor, the British commander, of protection from the Indians. This promise was grossly violated the next day. The savages were allowed to enter the town and enact a massacre as cruel and bloody as any in the annals of the war, to the everlasting ignominy of the British General and his troops.

Those of the American Army that escaped, arrived at the rapids on the evening of the 22d of January, and soon the sorrowful news spread throughout the army and nation. Gen. Harrison set about retrieving the disaster at once. Delay could do no good. A fort was built at the rapids, named Fort Meigs, and troops from the south and west hurriedly advanced to the scene of action. The investment and capture of Detroit was abandoned, that winter, owing to the defeat at Frenchtown, and expiration of the terms of service of many of the troops. Others took their places, all parts of Ohio and bordering States sending men.

The erection of Fort Meigs was an obstacle in the path of the British they determined to remove, and, on the 28th of February, 1813, a large band of British and Indians, under command of Proctor, Tecumseh, Walk-in-the-water, and other Indian chiefs, appeared in the Maumee in boats, and prepared for the attack. Without entering into details regarding the investment of the fort, it is only necessary to add, that after a prolonged siege, lasting to the early part of May, the British were obliged to abandon the fort, having been severely defeated, and sailed for the Canadian shores.

Next followed the attacks on Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, and other predatory excursions, by the British. All of these failed of their design; the defense of Maj. Croghan and his men constituting one of the most brilliant actions of the war. For the gallant defense of Fort Stephenson by Maj. Croghan, then a young man, the army merited the highest honors. The ladies of Chillicothe voted the heroic Major a fine sword, while the whole land rejoiced at the exploits of him and his band.

The decisive efforts of the army, the great numbers of men offered—many of whom Gen. Harrison was obliged to send home, much to their disgust—Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813—all presaged the triumph of the American arms, soon to ensue. As soon as the battle on the lake was over, the British at Malden burned

their stores, and fled, while the Americans, under their gallant commander, followed them in Perry's vessel to the Canada shore, overtaking them on the River Thames, October 5. In the battle that ensued, Tecumseh was slain, and the British Army routed.

The war was now practically closed in the West. Ohio troops had done nobly in defending their northern frontier, and in regaining the Northwestern country. Gen. Harrison was soon after elected to Congress by the Cincinnati district, and Gen. Duncan McArthur was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, and assigned to the command in his place. Gen. McArthur made an expedition into Upper Canada in the spring of 1814, destroying considerable property, and driving the British farther into their own dominions. Peace was declared early in 1815, and that spring, the troops were mustered out of service at Chillicothe, and peace with England reigned supreme.

The results of the war in Ohio were, for awhile, similar to the Indian war of 1795. It brought many people into the State, and opened new portions, before unknown. Many of the soldiers immediately invested their money in lands, and became citizens. The war drove many people from the Atlantic Coast west, and as a result much money, for awhile, circulated. Labor and provisions rose, which enabled both workmen and tradesmen to enter tracts of land, and aided emigration. At the conclusion of Wayne's war in 1795, probably not more than five thousand people dwelt in the limits of the State; at the close of the war of 1812, that number was largely increased, even with the odds of war against them. After the last war, the emigration was constant and gradual, building up the State in a manner that betokened a healthful life.

As soon as the effects of the war had worn off, a period of depression set in, as a result of too free speculation indulged in at its close. Gradually a stagnation of business ensued, and many who found themselves unable to meet contracts made in "flush" times, found no alternative but to fail. To relieve the pressure in all parts of the West, Congress, about 1815, reduced the price of public lands from $2 to $1.25 per acre. This measure worked no little hardship on those who owned large tracts of lands, for portions of which they had not fully paid, and as a consequence, these lands, as well as all others of this class, reverted to the Government. The general market was in New Orleans, whither goods were transported in flatboats built especially for this pupose. This commerce, though small and poorly repaid, was the main avenue of trade, and did much for the slow prosperity prevalent. The few banks in the State found their bills at a discount abroad, and gradually becoming drained of their specie, either closed business or failed, the major part of them adopting the latter course.

The steamboat began to be an important factor in the river navigation of the West about this period. The first boat to descend the Ohio was the Orleans, built at Pittsburg in 1812, and in December of that year, while the fortunes of war hung over the land, she made her first trip from the Iron City to New Orleans, being just twelve days on the way. The second, built by Samuel Smith, was called the Comet, and made a trip as far south as Louisville, in the summer of 1813. The third, the Vesuvius, was built by Fulton, and went to New Orleans in 1814. The fourth, built by Daniel French at Brownsville, Penn., made two trips to Louisville in the summer of 1814. The next vessel, the Ætna, was built by Fulton & Company in 1815. So fast did the business increase, that, four years after, more than forty steamers floated on the Western waters. Improvements in machinery kept pace with the building, until, in 1838, a competent writer stated there were no less than four hundred steamers in the West. Since then, the erection of railways has greatly retarded ship-building, and it is altogether probable the number has increased but little.

The question of canals began to agitate the Western country during the decade succeeding the war. They had been and were being constructed in older countries, and presaged good and prosperous times. If only the waters of the lakes and the Ohio River could be united by a canal running through the midst of the State, thought the people, prosperous cities and towns would arise on its banks, and commerce flow through the land. One of the firmest friends of such improvements was De Witt Clinton, who had been the chief man in forwarding the "Clinton Canal," in New York. He was among the first to advocate the feasibility of a canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and, by the success of the New York canals, did much to bring it about. Popular writers of the day all urged the scheme, so that when the Assembly met, early in December, 1821, the resolution, offered by Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati,

for the appointment of a committee of five members to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as related to canals, and see if some feasible plan could not be adopted whereby a beginning could be made, was quickly adopted.

The report of the committee, advising a survey and examination of routes, met with the approval of the Assembly, and commissioners were appointed who were to employ an engineer, examine the country and report on the practicability of a canal between the lakes and the river. The commissioners employed James Geddes, of Onondaga County, N. Y., as an engineer. He arrived in Columbus in June, 1822, and, before eight months, the corps of engineers, under his direction, had examined one route. During the next two summers, the examinations continued. A number of routes were examined and surveyed, and one, from Cleveland on the lake, to Portsmouth on the Ohio, was recommended. Another canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Miami, was determined on, and preparations to commence work made. A Board of Canal Fund Commissioners was created, money was borrowed, and the morning of July 4, 1825, the first shovelful of earth was dug near Newark, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, and a mighty concourse of people assembled to witness the auspicious event.

Gov. Clinton was escorted all over the State to aid in developing the energy everywhere apparent. The events were important ones in the history of the State, and, though they led to the creation of a vast debt, yet, in the end, the canals were a benefit.

The main canal—the Ohio and Erie Canal—was not completed till 1832. The Maumee Canal, from Dayton to Cincinnati, was finished in 1834. They cost the State about $6,000,000. Each of the main canals had branches leading to important towns, where their construction could be made without too much expense. The Miami and Maumee Canal, from Cincinnati northward along the Miami River to Piqua, thence to the Maumee and on to the lake, was the largest canal made, and, for many years, was one of the most important in the State. It joined the Wabash Canal on the eastern boundary of Indiana, and thereby saved the construction of many miles by joining this great canal from Toledo to Evansville.

The largest artificial lake in the world, it is said, was built to supply water to the Miami Canal. It exists yet, though the canal is not much used. It is in the eastern part of Mercer County, and is about nine miles long by from two to four wide. It was formed by raising two walls of earth from ten to thirty feet high, called respectively the east and west embankments; the first of which is about two miles in length; the second, about four. These walls, with the elevation of the ground to the north and south, formed a huge basin, to retain the water. The reservoir was commenced in 1837, and finished in 1845, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. When first built, during the accumulation of water, much malarial disease prevailed in the surrounding country, owing to the stagnant condition of the water. The citizens, enraged at what they considered an innovation of their rights, met, and, during a dark night, tore out a portion of the lower wall, letting the water flow out. The damage cost thousands of dollars to repair. All who participated in the proceedings were liable to a severe imprisonment, but the state of feeling was such, in Mercer County, where the offense was committed, that no jury could be found that would try them, and the affair gradually died out.

The canals, so efficacious in their day, were, however, superseded by the railroads rapidly finding their way into the West. From England, where they were early used in the collieries, the transition to America was easy.

The first railroad in the United States was built in the summer of 1826, from the granite quarry belonging to the Bunker Hill Monument Association to the wharf landing, three miles distant. The road was a slight decline from the quarry to the wharf, hence the loaded cars were propelled by their own gravity. On their return, when empty, they were drawn up by a single horse. Other roads, or tramways, quickly followed this. They were built at the Pennsylvania coal mines, in South Carolina, at New Orleans, and at Baltimore. Steam motive power was used in 1831 or 1832, first in America on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in Charlestown, on a railroad there.

To transfer these highways to the West was the question of but a few years' time. The prairies of Illinois and Indiana offered superior inducements to such enterprises, and, early in 1835, they began to be agitated there. In 1838, the first rail was laid in Illinois, at Meredosia, a little town on the Illinois River, on what is now the Wabash Railway.

"The first railroad made in Ohio," writes Caleb Atwater, in his "History of Ohio," in 1838, "was finished in 1836 by the people of Toledo, a town

some two years old then, situated near the mouth of Maumee River. The road extends westward into Michigan and is some thirty miles in length. There is a road about to be made from Cincinnati to Springfield. This road follows the Ohio River up to the Little Miami River, and there turns northwardly up its valley to Xenia, and, passing the Yellow Springs, reaches Springfield. Its length must be about ninety miles. The State will own one-half of the road, individuals and the city of Cincinnati the other half. This road will, no doubt, be extended to Lake Erie, at Sandusky City, within a few short years."

"There is a railroad," continues Mr. Atwater, "about to be made from Painesville to the Ohio River. There are many charters for other roads, which will never be made."

Mr. Atwater notes also, the various turnpikes as well as the famous National road from Baltimore westward, then completed only to the mountains. This latter did as much as any enterprise ever enacted in building up and populating the West. It gave a national thoroughfare, which, for many years, was the principal wagon-way from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley.

The railroad to which Mr. Atwater refers as about to be built from Cincinnati to Springfield, was what was known as the Mad River Railroad. It is commonly conceded to be the first one built in Ohio.* Its history shows that it was chartered March 11, 1836, that work began in 1837; that it was completed and opened for business from Cincinnati to Milford, in December, 1842; to Xenia, in August, 1845, and to Springfield, in August, 1846. It was laid with strap rails until about 1848, when the present form of rail was adopted.

One of the earliest roads in Ohio was what was known as the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad. It was chartered at first as the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad, March 9, 1835. March 12, 1836, the Mansfield & New Haven road was chartered; the Columbus & Lake Erie, March 12, 1845, and the Huron & Oxford, February 27, 1846. At first it ran only from Sandusky to Monroeville, then from Mansfield to Huron. These two were connected and consolidated, and then extended to Newark, and finally, by connections, to Columbus.

It is unnecessary to follow closely the history of these improvements through the years succeeding their introduction. At first the State owned a share in nearly all railroads and canals, but finally finding itself in debt about $15,000,000 for such improvements, and learning by its own and neighbors' experiences, that such policy was detrimental to the best interests of the people, abandoned the plan, and allowed private parties entire control of all such works. After the close of the Mexican war, and the return to solid values in 1854 or thereabouts, the increase of railroads in all parts of Ohio, as well as all parts of the West, was simply marvelous. At this date there are more than ten thousand miles of railroads in Ohio, alongside of which stretch innumerable lines of telegraph, a system of swift messages invented by Prof. Morse, and adopted in the United States about 1851.

About the time railroad building began to assume a tangible shape, in 1840, occurred the celebrated political campaign known in history as the "Hard Cider Campaign." The gradual encroachments of the slave power in the West, its arrogant attitude in the Congress of the United States and in several State legislatures: its forcible seizure of slaves in the free States, and the enactment and attempted enforcement of the "fugitive slave" law all tended to awaken in the minds of the Northern people an antagonism, terminating only in the late war and the abolishment of that hideous system in the United States.

The "Whig Party" strenuously urged the abridgment or confinement of slavery in the Southern States, and in the contest the party took a most active part, and elected William Henry Harrison President of the United States. As he had been one of the foremost leaders in the war of 1812, a resident of Ohio, and one of its most popular citizens, a log cabin and a barrel of cider were adopted as his exponents of popular opinion, as expressive of the rule of the common people represented in the cabin and cider, in turn representing their primitive and simple habits of life. He lived but thirty days after his inauguration, dying on the 9th of April, 1841, when John Tyler, the Vice President, succeeded him as Chief Executive of the nation.

The building of railroads; the extension of commerce; the settlement of all parts of the State; its growth in commerce, education, religion and

* Hon. E. D. Mansfield states, in 1873, that the "first actual piece of railroad laid in Ohio, was made on the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad; but, about the same time we have the Little Miami Railroad, which was surveyed in 1836 and 1837. If this, the generally accepted opinion, is correct, then Mr. Atwater's statement as given, is wrong. His history is, however, generally conceded to be correct. Written in 1838, he surely ought to know whereof he was writing, as the railroads were then only in construction; but few, if any, in operation.

population, are the chief events from 1841 to the Mexican war. Hard times occurred about as often as they do now, preceded by "flush" times, when speculation ran rife, the people all infatuated with an insane idea that something could be had for nothing. The bubble burst as often as inflated, ruining many people, but seemingly teaching few lessons.

CHAPTER XII.

MEXICAN WAR—CONTINUED GROWTH OF THE STATE—WAR OF THE REBELLION—OHIO'S PART IN THE CONFLICT.

THE Mexican War grew out of the question of the annexation of Texas, then a province of Mexico, whose territory extended to the Indian Territory on the north, and on up to the Oregon Territory on the Pacific Coast. Texas had been settled largely by Americans, who saw the condition of affairs that would inevitably ensue did the country remain under Mexican rule. They first took steps to secede from Mexico, and then asked the aid of America to sustain them, and annex the country to itself.

The Whig party and many others opposed this, chiefly on the grounds of the extension of slave territory. But to no avail. The war came on, Mexico was conquered, the war lasting from April 20, 1846, to May 30, 1848. Fifty thousand volunteers were called for the war by the Congress, and $10,000,000 placed at the disposal of the President, James K. Polk, to sustain the army and prosecute the war.

The part that Ohio took in the war may be briefly summed up as follows: She had five volunteer regiments, five companies in the Fifteenth Infantry, and several independent companies, with her full proportion among the regulars. When war was declared, it was something of a crusade to many; full of romance to others; hence, many more were offered than could be received. It was a campaign of romance to some, yet one of reality, ending in death, to many.

When the first call for troops came, the First, Second and Third Regiments of infantry responded at once. Alexander Mitchell was made Colonel of the First; John B. Weller its Lieutenant Colonel; and Major L. Giddings, of Dayton, its Major, Thos. L. Hamer, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio. started with the First as its Major, but, before the regiment left the State, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and, at the battle of Monterey, distinguished himself; and there contracted disease and laid down his life. The regiment's Colonel, who had been wounded at Monterey, came home, removed to Minnesota, and there died. Lieut. Col. Weller went to California after the close of the war. He was United States Senator from that State in the halls of Congress, and, at last, died at New Orleans.

The Second Regiment was commanded by Col. George W. Morgan, now of Mount Vernon; Lieut. Col. William Irwin, of Lancaster, and Maj. William Wall. After the war closed, Irwin settled in Texas, and remained there till he died. Wall lived out his days in Ohio. The regiment was never in active field service, but was a credit to the State.

The officers of the Third Regiment were, Col. Samuel R. Curtis; Lieut. Col. G. W. McCook and Maj. John Love. The first two are now dead; the Major lives in McConnellsville.

At the close of the first year of the war, these regiments (First, Second and Third) were mustered out of service, as their term of enlistment had expired.

When the second year of the war began, the call for more troops on the part of the Government induced the Second Ohio Infantry to re-organize, and again enter the service. William Irwin, of the former organization, was chosen Colonel; William Latham, of Columbus, Lieutenant Colonel, and William H. Link, of Circleville, Major. Nearly all of them are now dead.

The regular army was increased by eight Ohio companies of infantry, the Third Dragoons, and the Voltigeurs—light-armed soldiers. In the Fifteenth Regiment of the United States Army, there were five Ohio companies. The others were three from Michigan, and two from Wisconsin. Col. Morgan, of the old Second, was made Colonel of the Fifteenth, and John Howard, of Detroit, an old artillery officer in the regular army, Lieutenant Colonel. Samuel Wood, a captain in the Sixth

United States Infantry, was made Major; but was afterward succeeded by —— Mill, of Vermont. The Fifteenth was in a number of skirmishes at first, and later in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec. At the battle of Cherubusco, the Colonel was severely wounded, and Maj. Mill, with several officers, and a large number of men, killed. For gallant service at Contreras, Col. Morgan, though only twenty-seven years old, was made a Brevet Brigadier General in the United States Army. Since the war he has delivered a number of addresses in Ohio, on the campaigns in Mexico.

The survivors of the war are now few. Though seventy-five thousand men from the United States went into that conflict, less than ten thousand now survive. They are now veterans, and as such delight to recount their reminiscences on the fields of Mexico. They are all in the decline of life, and ere a generation passes away, few, if any, will be left.

After the war, the continual growth of Ohio, the change in all its relations, necessitated a new organic law. The Constitution of 1852 was the result. It re-affirmed the political principles of the "ordinance of 1787" and the Constitution of 1802, and made a few changes necessitated by the advance made in the interim. It created the office of Lieutenant Governor, fixing the term of service at two years. This Constitution yet stands notwithstanding the prolonged attempt in 1873–74 to create a new one. It is now the organic law of Ohio.

From this time on to the opening of the late war, the prosperity of the State received no check. Towns and cities grew; railroads multiplied; commerce was extended; the vacant lands were rapidly filled by settlers, and everything tending to the advancement of the people was well prosecuted. Banks, after much tribulation, had become in a measure somewhat secure, their only and serious drawback being their isolation or the confinement of their circulation to their immediate localities. But signs of a mighty contest were apparent. A contest almost without a parallel in the annals of history; a contest between freedom and slavery; between wrong and right; a contest that could only end in defeat to the wrong. The Republican party came into existence at the close of President Pierce's term, in 1855. Its object then was, principally, the restriction of the slave power; ultimately its extinction. One of the chief exponents and supporters of this growing party in Ohio, was Salmon P. Chase; one who never faltered nor lost faith; and who was at the helm of State; in the halls of Congress; chief of one the most important bureaus of the Government, and, finally, Chief Justice of the United States. When war came, after the election of Abraham Lincoln by the Republican party, Ohio was one of the first to answer to the call for troops. Mr. Chase, while Governor, had re-organized the militia on a sensible basis, and rescued it from the ignominy into which it had fallen. When Mr. Lincoln asked for seventy-five thousand men, Ohio's quota was thirteen regiments. The various chaotic regiments and militia troops in the State did not exceed 1,500 men. The call was issued April 15, 1861; by the 18th, two regiments were organized in Columbus, whither these companies had gathered; before sunrise of the 19th the *first* and *second* regiments were on their way to Washington City. The President had only asked for thirteen regiments; *thirty* were gathering; the Government, not yet fully comprehending the nature of the rebellion, refused the surplus troops, but Gov. Dennison was authorized to put ten additional regiments in the field, as a defensive measure, and was also authorized to act on the defensive as well as on the offensive. The immense extent of southern border made this necessary, as all the loyal people in West Virginia and Kentucky asked for help.

In the limits of this history, it is impossible to trace all the steps Ohio took in the war. One of her most talented sons, now at the head of one of the greatest newspapers of the world, says, regarding the action of the people and their Legislature:

"In one part of the nation there existed a gradual growth of sentiment against the Union, ending in open hostility against its integrity and its Constitutional law; on the other side stood a resolute, and determined people, though divided in minor matters, firmly united on the question of national supremacy. The people of Ohio stood squarely on this side. Before this her people had been divided up to the hour when—

"'That fierce and sudden flash across the rugged blackness broke,
And, with a voice that shook the land, the guns of Sumter spoke;
* * * * * * * * *
And whereso'er the summons came, there rose the angry din,
As when, upon a rocky coast, a stormy tide sets in.'

"All waverings then ceased among the people and in the Ohio Legislature. The Union must be

preserved. The white heat of patriotism and fealty to the flag that had been victorious in three wars, and had never met but temporary defeat then melted all parties, and dissolved all hesitation, and, April 18, 1861, by a unanimous vote of ninety-nine Representatives in its favor, there was passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to carry into effect the requisition of the President, to protect the National Government, of which sum $450,000 were to purchase arms and equipments for the troops required by that requisition as the quota of Ohio, and $50,000 as an extraordinary contingent fund for the Governor. The commissioners of the State Sinking Fund were authorized, by the same bill, to borrow this money, on the 6 per cent bonds of the State, and to issue for the same certificates, freeing such bonds from taxation. Then followed other such legislation that declared the property of volunteers free from execution for debt during their term of service; that declared any resident of the State, who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for life; and, as it had become already evident that thousands of militia, beyond Ohio's quota of the President's call, would volunteer, the Legislature, adopting the sagacious suggestion of Gov. Dennison, resolved that all excess of volunteers should be retained and paid for service, under direction of the Governor. Thereupon a bill was passed, authorizing the acceptance of volunteers to form ten regiments, and providing $500,000 for their arms and equipments, and $1,500,000 more to be disbursed for troops in case of an invasion of the State. Then other legislation was enacted, looking to and providing against the shipment from or through the State of arms or munitions of war, to States either assuming to be neutral or in open rebellion; organizing the whole body of the State militia; providing suitable officers for duty on the staff of the Governor; requiring contracts for subsistence of volunteers to be let to the lowest bidder, and authorizing the appointment of additional general officers.

"Before the adjournment of that Legislature, the Speaker of the House had resigned to take command of one of the regiments then about to start for Washington City; two leading Senators had been appointed Brigadier Generals, and many, in fact nearly all, of the other members of both houses had, in one capacity or another, entered the military service. It was the first war legislature ever elected in Ohio, and, under sudden pressure, nobly met the first shock, and enacted the first measures of law for war. Laboring under difficulties inseparable from a condition so unexpected, and in the performance of duties so novel, it may be historically stated that for patriotism, zeal and ability, the Ohio Legislature of 1861 was the equal of any of its successors; while in that exuberance of patriotism which obliterated party lines and united all in a common effort to meet the threatened integrity of the United States as a nation, it surpassed them both.

"The war was fought, the slave power forever destroyed, and under additional amendments to her organic law, the United States wiped the stain of human slavery from her escutcheon, liberating over four million human beings, nineteen-twentieths of whom were native-born residents.

"When Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Ohio had two hundred regiments of all arms in the National service. In the course of the war, she had furnished two hundred and thirty regiments, besides twenty-six independent batteries of artillery, five independent companies of cavalry, several companies of sharpshooters, large parts of five regiments credited to the West Virginia contingent, two regiments credited to the Kentucky contingent, two transferred to the United States colored troops, and a large proportion of the rank and file of the Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, also colored men. Of these organizations, twenty-three were infantry regiments furnished on the first call of the President, an excess of nearly one-half over the State's quota; one hundred and ninety-one were infantry regiments, furnished on subsequent calls of the President—one hundred and seventeen for three years, twenty-seven for one year, two for six months, two for three months, and forty-two for one hundred days. Thirteen were cavalry, and three artillery for three years. Of these three-years troops, over twenty thousand re-enlisted, as veterans, at the end of their long term of service, to fight till the war would end."

As original members of these organizations, Ohio furnished to the National service the magnificent army of 310,654 actual soldiers, omitting from the above number all those who paid commutation money, veteran enlistments, and citizens who enlisted as soldiers or sailors in other States. The count is made from the reports of the Provost Marshal General to the War Department. Pennsylvania gave not quite 28,000 more, while Illinois fell 48,000 behind; Indiana, 116,000 less;

Kentucky, 235,000, and Massachusetts, 164,000. Thus Ohio more than maintained, in the National army, the rank among her sisters which her population supported. Ohio furnished more troops than the President ever required of her; and at the end of the war, with more than a thousand men in the camp of the State who were never mustered into the service, she still had a credit on the rolls of the War Department for 4,332 soldiers, beyond the aggregate of all quotas ever assigned to her; and, besides all these, 6,479 citizens had, in lieu of personal service, paid the commutation; while Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York were all from five to one hundred thousand behind their quotas. So ably, through all those years of trial and death, did she keep the promise of the memorable dispatch from her first war Governor: "If Kentucky refuses to fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her."

"Of these troops 11,237 were killed or mortally wounded in action, and of these 6,563 were left dead on the field of battle. They fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the first call was made for troops, two regiments were on the way to Washington. An Ohio brigade covered the retreat from the first battle of Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of army that saved to the Union the territory afterward erected into West Virginia; the bulk of the army that kept Kentucky from seceding; a large part of the army that captured Fort Donelson and Island No. 10; a great part of the army that from Stone River and Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge and Atlanta, swept to the sea and captured Fort McAllister, and north through the Carolinas to Virginia."

When Sherman started on his famous march to the sea, some one said to President Lincoln, "They will never get through; they will all be captured, and the Union will be lost." "It is impossible," replied the President; "it cannot be done. *There is a mighty sight of fight in one hundred thousand Western men.*"

Ohio troops fought at Pea Ridge. They charged at Wagner. They helped redeem North Carolina. They were in the sieges of Vicksburg, Charleston, Mobile and Richmond. At Pittsburg Landing, at Antietam, Gettysburg and Corinth, in the Wilderness, at Five Forks, before Nashville and Appomattox Court House; "their bones, reposing on the fields they won and in the graves they fill, are a perpetual pledge that no flag shall ever wave over their graves but that flag they died to maintain."

Ohio's soil gave birth to, or furnished, a Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a McPherson, a Rosecrans, a McClellan, a McDowell, a Mitchell, a Gilmore, a Hazen, a Sill, a Stanley, a Steadman, and others—all but one, children of the country, reared at West Point for such emergencies. Ohio's war record shows one General, one Lieutenant General, twenty Major Generals, twenty-seven Brevet Major Generals, and thirty Brigadier Generals, and one hundred and fifty Brevet Brigadier Generals. Her three war Governors were William Dennison, David Todd, and John Brough. She furnished, at the same time, one Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, and one Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. Her Senators were Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman. At least three out of five of Ohio's able-bodied men stood in the line of battle. On the head stone of one of these soldiers, who gave his life for the country, and who now lies in a National Cemetery, is inscribed these words:

"We charge the living to preserve that Constitution we have died to defend."

The close of the war and return of peace brought a period of fictitious values on the country, occasioned by the immense amount of currency afloat. Property rose to unheard-of values, and everything with it. Ere long, however, the decline came, and with it "hard times." The climax broke over the country in 1873, and for awhile it seemed as if the country was on the verge of ruin. People found again, as preceding generations had found, that real value was the only basis of true prosperity, and gradually began to work to the fact. The Government established the specie basis by gradual means, and on the 1st day of January, 1879, began to redeem its outstanding obligations in coin. The effect was felt everywhere. Business of all kinds sprang anew into life. A feeling of confidence grew as the times went on, and now, on the threshold of the year 1880, the State is entering on an era of steadfast prosperity; one which has a sure and certain foundation.

Nearly four years have elaped since the great Centennial Exhibition was held in Philadelphia; an exhibition that brought from every State in the Union the best products of her soil, factories, and all industries. In that exhibit Ohio made an excellent display. Her stone, iron, coal, cereals, woods and everything pertaining to her welfare were all represented. Ohio, occupying the middle ground of the Union, was expected to show to foreign nations what the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio

could produce. The State nobly stood the test and ranked foremost among all others. Her centennial building was among the first completed and among the neatest and best on the grounds. During the summer, the Centennial Commission extended invitations to the Governors of the several States to appoint an orator and name a day for his delivery of an address on the history, progress and resources of his State. Gov. Hayes named the Hon. Edward D. Mansfield for this purpose, and August 9th, that gentleman delivered an address so valuable for the matter which it contains, that we here give a synopsis of it.

CHAPTER XIII.

OHIO IN THE CENTENNIAL—ADDRESS OF EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, LL. D., PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9, 1876.

ONE hundred years ago, the whole territory, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains was a wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The Jesuit and Moravian missionaries were the only white men who had penetrated the wilderness or beheld its mighty lakes and rivers. While the thirteen old colonies were declaring their independence, the thirteen new States, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence, and gave no sign of the future. The solitude of nature was unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming States, and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness should soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old States, with all the added growth of one hundred years.

Ten years after that, the old States had ceded their Western lands to the General Government, and the Congress of the United States had passed the ordinance of 1785, for the survey of the public territory, and, in 1787, the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence.

Fifteen years after that, and more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence, the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the seventeenth which accepted the Constitution of the United States. It has since grown up to be great, populous and prosperous under the influence of those ordinances. At her admittance, in 1803, the tide of emigration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the Valley of the Mississippi, and, although no steamboat, no railroad then existed, nor even a stage coach helped the immigrant, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon, slowly winding over the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. In the spring of 1788—the first year of settlement—four thousand five hundred persons passed the mouth of the Muskingum in three months, and the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with all the races of Europe and America, until now, in the hundredth year of America's independence, the five States of the Northwestern Territory, in the wilderness of 1776, contain ten millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and Christianity, can confer upon any people. Of these five States, born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest, and, in many things, the greatest. In some things it is the greatest State in the Union. Let us, then, attempt, in the briefest terms, to draw an outline portrait of this great and remarkable commonwealth.

Let us observe its physical aspects. Ohio is just one-sixth part of the Northwestern Territory —40,000 square miles. It lies between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, having 200 miles of navigable waters, on one side flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, and on the other into the Gulf of Mexico. Through the lakes, its vessels touch on 6,000 miles of interior coast, and, through the Mississippi, on 36,000 miles of river coast; so that a citizen of Ohio may pursue his navigation through 42,000 miles, all in his own country, and all within navigable reach of his own State. He who has circumnavigated the globe, has gone but little more than half the distance which the citizen of Ohio finds within his natural reach in this vast interior.

Looking upon the surface of this State, we find no mountains, no barren sands, no marshy wastes, no lava-covered plains, but one broad, compact

body of arable land, intersected with rivers and streams and running waters, while the beautiful Ohio flows tranquilly by its side. More than three times the surface of Belgium, and one-third of the whole of Italy, it has more natural resources in proportion than either, and is capable of ultimately supporting a larger population than any equal surface in Europe. Looking from this great arable surface, where upon the very hills the grass and the forest trees now grow exuberant and abundant, we find that underneath this surface, and easily accessible, lie 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron—coal and iron enough to supply the basis of manufacture for a world! All this vast deposit of metal and fuel does not interrupt or take from that arable surface at all. There you may find in one place the same machine bringing up coal and salt water from below, while the wheat and the corn grow upon the surface above. The immense masses of coal, iron, salt and freestone deposited below have not in any way diminished the fertility and production of the soil.

It has been said by some writer that the character of a people is shaped or modified by the character of the country in which they live. If the people of Switzerland have acquired a certain air of liberty and independence from the rugged mountains around which they live; if the people of Southern Italy, or beautiful France, have acquired a tone of ease and politeness from their mild and genial clime, so the people of Ohio, placed amidst such a wealth of nature, in the temperate zone, should show the best fruits of peaceful industry and the best culture of Christian civilization. Have they done so? Have their own labor and arts and culture come up to the advantages of their natural situation? Let us examine this growth and their product.

The first settlement of Ohio was made by a colony from New England, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was literally a remnant of the officers of the Revolution. Of this colony no praise of the historian can be as competent, or as strong, as the language of Washington. He says, in answer to inquiries addressed to him: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, prosperity and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community;" and he adds that if he were a young man, he knows no country in which he would sooner settle than in this Western region." This colony, left alone for a time, made its own government and nailed its laws to a tree in the village, an early indication of that law-abiding and peaceful spirit which has since made Ohio a just and well-ordered community. The subsequent settlements on the Miami and Scioto were made by citizens of New Jersey and Virginia, and it is certainly remarkable that among all the early immigration, there were no ignorant people. In the language of Washington, they came with "information," qualified to promote the welfare of the community.

Soon after the settlement on the Muskingum and the Miami, the great wave of migration flowed on to the plains and valleys of Ohio and Kentucky. Kentucky had been settled earlier, but the main body of emigrants in subsequent years went into Ohio, influenced partly by the great ordinance of 1787, securing freedom and schools forever, and partly by the greater security of titles under the survey and guarantee of the United States Government. Soon the new State grew up, with a rapidity which, until then, was unknown in the history of civilization. On the Muskingum, where the buffalo had roamed; on the Scioto, where the Shawanees had built their towns; on the Miami, where the great chiefs of the Miamis had reigned; on the plains of Sandusky, yet red with the blood of the white man; on the Maumee, where Wayne, by the victory of the "Fallen Timbers," had broken the power of the Indian confederacy—the emigrants from the old States and from Europe came in to cultivate the fields, to build up towns, and to rear the institutions of Christian civilization, until the single State of Ohio is greater in numbers, wealth, and education, than was the whole American Union when the Declaration of Independence was made.

Let us now look at the statistics of this growth and magnitude, as they are exhibited in the census of the United States. Taking intervals of twenty years, Ohio had: In 1810, 230,760; in 1830, 937,903; in 1850, 1,980,329; in 1870, 2,665,260. Add to this the increase of population in the last six years, and Ohio now has, in round numbers, 3,000,000 of people—half a million more than the thirteen States in 1776; and her cities and towns have to-day six times the population of all the cities of America one hundred years ago. This State is now the third in numbers and wealth, and the first in some of those institutions which mark the progress of

mankind. That a small part of the wilderness of 1776 should be more populous than the whole Union was then, and that it should have made a social and moral advance greater than that of any nation in the same time, must be regarded as one of the most startling and instructive facts which attend this year of commemoration. If such has been the social growth of Ohio, let us look at its physical development; this is best expressed by the aggregate productions of the labor and arts of a people applied to the earth. In the census statistics of the United States these are expressed in the aggregate results of agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce. Let us simplify these statistics, by comparing the aggregate and ratios as between several States, and between Ohio and some countries of Europe.

The aggregate amount of grain and potatoes—farinaceous food, produced in Ohio in 1870 was 134,938,413 bushels, and in 1874, there were 157,323,597 bushels, being the largest aggregate amount raised in any State but one, Illinois, and larger per square mile than Illinois or any other State in the country. The promises of nature were thus vindicated by the labor of man; and the industry of Ohio has fulfilled its whole duty to the sustenance of the country and the world. She has raised more grain than ten of the old States together, and more than half raised by Great Britain or by France. I have not the recent statistics of Europe, but McGregor, in his statistics of nations for 1832—a period of profound peace—gives the following ratios for the leading countries of Europe: Great Britain, area 120,324 miles; amount of grain, 262,500,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 2,190 to 1; Austria—area 258,603 miles; amount of grain, 366,800,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,422 to 1; France—area 215,858 miles; amount of grain, 233,847,300 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,080 to 1. The State of Ohio—area per square miles, 40,000; amount of grain, 150,000,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 3,750. Combining the great countries of Great Britain, Austria, and France, we find that they had 594,785 square miles and produced 863,147,300 bushels of grain, which was, at the time these statistics were taken, 1,450 bushels per square mile, and ten bushels to each one of the population. Ohio, on the other hand, had 3,750 bushels per square mile, and fifty bushels to each one of the population; that is, there was five times as much grain raised in Ohio, in proportion to the people, as in these great countries of Europe. As letters make words, and words express ideas, so these dry figures of statistics express facts, and these facts make the whole history of civilization.

Let us now look at the statistics of domestic animals. These are always indicative of the state of society in regard to the physical comforts. The horse must furnish domestic conveyances; the cattle must furnish the products of the dairy, as well as meat, and the sheep must furnish wool.

Let us see how Ohio compares with other States and with Europe: In 1870, Ohio had 8,818,000 domestic animals; Illinois, 6,925,000; New York, 5,283,000; Pennsylvania, 4,493,000; and other States less. The proportion to population in these States was, in Ohio, to each person, 3.3; Illinois, 2.7; New York, 1.2; Pennsylvania, 1.2.

Let us now see the proportion of domestic animals in Europe. The results given by McGregor's statistics are: In Great Britain, to each person, 2.44; Russia, 2.00; France, 1.50; Prussia, 1.02; Austria, 1.00. It will be seen that the proportion in Great Britain is only two-thirds that of Ohio; in France, only one-half; and in Austria and Prussia only one-third. It may be said that, in the course of civilization, the number of animals diminishes as the density of population increases; and, therefore, this result might have been expected in the old countries of Europe. But this does not apply to Russia or Germany, still less to other States in this country. Russia in Europe has not more than half the density of population now in Ohio. Austria and Prussia have less than 150 to the square mile. The whole of the north of Europe has not so dense a population as the State of Ohio, still less have the States of Illinois and Missouri, west of Ohio. Then, therefore, Ohio showing a larger proportion of domestic animals than the north of Europe, or States west of her, with a population not so dense, we see at once there must be other causes to produce such a phenomenon.

Looking to some of the incidental results of this vast agricultural production, we see that the United States exports to Europe immense amounts of grain and provisions; and that there is manufactured in this country an immense amount of woolen goods. Then, taking these statistics of the raw material, we find that Ohio produces *one-fifth* of all the wool; *one-seventh* of all the cheese; *one-eighth* of all the corn, and *one-tenth* of all the wheat; and yet Ohio has but a *fourteenth* part of the population, and *one-eightieth* part of the surface of this country.

Let us take another—a commercial view of this matter. We have seen that Ohio raises five times as much grain per square mile as is raised per square mile in the empires of Great Britain, France and Austria, taken together. After making allowance for the differences of living, in the working classes of this country, at least two-thirds of the food and grain of Ohio are a surplus beyond the necessities of life, and, therefore, so much in the commercial balance of exports. This corresponds with the fact, that, in the shape of grain, meat, liquors and dairy products, this vast surplus is constantly moved to the Atlantic States and to Europe. The money value of this exported product is equal to $100,000,000 per annum, and to a solid capital of $1,500,000,000, after all the sustenance of the people has been taken out of the annual crop.

We are speaking of agriculture alone. We are speaking of a State which began its career more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence was made. And now, it may be asked, what is the real cause of this extraordinary result, which, without saying anything invidious of other States, we may safely say has never been surpassed in any country? We have already stated two of the advantages possessed by Ohio. The first is that it is a compact, unbroken body of arable land, surrounded and intersected by watercourses, equal to all the demands of commerce and navigation. Next, that it was secured forever to freedom and intelligence by the ordinance of 1787. The intelligence of its future people was secured by immense grants of public lands for the purpose of education; but neither the blessings of nature, nor the wisdom of laws, could obtain such results without the continuous labor of an intelligent people. Such it had, and we have only to take the testimony of Washington, already quoted, and the statistical results I have given, to prove that no people has exhibited more steady industry, nor has any people directed their labor with more intelligence.

After the agricultural capacity and production of a country, its most important physical feature is its mineral products; its capacity for coal and iron, the two great elements of material civilization. If we were to take away from Great Britain her capacity to produce coal in such vast quantities, we should reduce her to a third-rate position, no longer numbered among the great nations of the earth. Coal has smelted her iron, run her steam engines, and is the basis of her manufactures. But when we compare the coal fields of Great Britain with those of this country, they are insignificant. The coal fields of all Europe are small compared with those of the central United States. The coal district of Durham and Northumberland, in England, is only 880 square miles. There are other districts of smaller extent, making in the whole probably one-half the extent of that in Ohio. The English coal-beds are represented as more important, in reference to extent, on account of their thickness. There is a small coal district in Lancashire, where the workable coal-beds are in all 150 feet in thickness. But this involves, as is well known, the necessity of going to immense depths and incurring immense expense. On the other hand, the workable coal-beds of Ohio are near the surface, and some of them require no excavating, except that of the horizontal lead from the mine to the river or the railroad. In one county of Ohio there are three beds of twelve, six and four feet each, within fifty feet of the surface. At some of the mines having the best coal, the lead from the mines is nearly horizontal, and just high enough to dump the coal into the railroad cars. These coals are of all qualities, from that adapted to the domestic fire to the very best quality for smelting or manufacturing iron. Recollecting these facts, let us try to get an idea of the coal district of Ohio. The bituminous coal region descending the western slopes of the Alleghanies, occupies large portions of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. I suppose that this coal field is not less than fifty thousand square miles, exclusive of Western Maryland and the southern terminations of that field in Georgia and Alabama. Of this vast field of coal, exceeding anything found in Europe, about one-fifth part lies in Ohio. Prof. Mather, in his report on the geology of the State (first Geological Report of the State) says:

"The coal-measures within Ohio occupy a space of about one hundred and eighty miles in length by eighty in breadth at the widest part, with an area of about ten thousand square miles, extending along the Ohio from Trumbull County in the north to near the mouth of the Scioto in the south. The regularity in the dip, and the moderate inclination of the strata, afford facilities to the mines not known to those of most other countries, especially Great Britain, where the strata in which the coal is imbedded have been broken and thrown out of place since its deposit, occasioning many slips and faults, and causing much labor and expense in again recovering the bed. In Ohio there is very

little difficulty of this kind, the faults being small and seldom found."

Now, taking into consideration these geological facts, let us look at the extent of the Ohio coal field. It occupies, wholly or in part, thirty-six counties, including, geographically, 14,000 square miles; but leaving out fractions, and reducing the Ohio coal field within its narrowest limits, it is 10,000 square miles in extent, lies near the surface, and has on an average twenty feet thickness of workable coal-beds. Let us compare this with the coal mines of Durham and Northumberland (England), the largest and best coal mines there. That coal district is estimated at 850 square miles, twelve feet thick, and is calculated to contain 9,000,000,000 tons of coal. The coal field of Ohio is twelve times larger and one-third thicker. Estimated by that standard, the coal field of Ohio contains 180,000,000,000 tons of coal. Marketed at only $2 per ton, this coal is worth $360,000,000,000, or, in other words, ten times as much as the whole valuation of the United States at the present time. But we need not undertake to estimate either its quantity or value. It is enough to say that it is a quantity which we can scarcely imagine, which is tenfold that of England, and which is enough to supply the entire continent for ages to come.

After coal, iron is beyond doubt the most valuable mineral product of a State. As the material of manufacture, it is the most important. What are called the "precious metals" are not to be compared with it as an element of industry or profit. But since no manufactures can be successfully carried on without fuel, coal becomes the first material element of the arts. Iron is unquestionably the next. Ohio has an iron district extending from the mouth of the Scioto River to some point north of the Mahoning River, in Trumbull County. The whole length is nearly two hundred miles, and the breadth twenty miles, making, as near as we can ascertain, 4,000 square miles. The iron in this district is of various qualities, and is manufactured largely into bars and castings. In this iron district are one hundred furnaces, forty-four rolling-mills, and fifteen rail-mills, being the largest number of either in any State in the Union, except only Pennsylvania.

Although only the seventeenth State in its admission, I find that, by the census statistics of 1870, it is the third State in the production of iron and iron manufactures. Already, and within the life of one man, this State begins to show what must in future time be the vast results of coal and iron, applied to the arts and manufactures. In the year 1874, there were 420,000 tons of pig iron produced in Ohio, which is larger than the product of any State, except Pennsylvania. The product and the manufacture of iron in Ohio have increased so rapidly, and the basis for increase is so great, that we may not doubt that Ohio will continue to be the greatest producer of iron and iron fabrics, except only Pennsylvania. At Cincinnati, the iron manufacture of the Ohio Valley is concentrating, and at Cleveland the ores of Lake Superior are being smelted.

After coal and iron, we may place *salt* among the necessaries of life. In connection with the coal region west of the Alleghanies, there lies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, a large space of country underlaid by the salt rock, which already produces immense amounts of salt. Of this, Ohio has its full proportion. In a large section of the southeastern portion of the State, salt is produced without any known limitation. At Pomeroy and other points, the salt rock lies about one thousand feet below the surface, but salt water is brought easily to the surface by the steam engine. There, the salt rock, the coal seam, and the noble sandstone lie in successive strata, while the green corn and the yellow wheat bloom on the surface above. The State of Ohio produced, in 1874, 3,500,000 bushels of salt, being one-fifth of all produced in the United States. The salt section of Ohio is exceeded only by that of Syracuse, New York, and of Saginaw, Michigan. There is no definite limit to the underlying salt rock of Ohio, and, therefore, the production will be proportioned only to the extent of the demand.

Having now considered the resources and the products of the soil and the mines of Ohio, we may properly ask how far the people have employed their resources in the increase of art and manufacture. We have two modes of comparison, the rate of increase within the State, and the ratio they bear to other States. The aggregate value of the products of manufacture, exclusive of mining, in the last three censuses were: in 1850, $62,692,000; in 1860, $121,691,000; in 1870, $269,713,000.

The ratio of increase was over 100 per cent in each ten years, a rate far beyond that of the increase of population, and much beyond the ratio of increase in the whole country. In 1850, the manufactures of Ohio were one-sixteenth part of the aggregate in the country; in 1860, one-fifteenth

part; in 1870, one-twelfth part. In addition to this, we find, from the returns of Cincinnati and Cleveland, that the value of the manufactured products of Ohio in 1875, must have reached $400,000,000, and, by reference to the census tables, it will be seen that the ratio of increase exceeded that of the great manufacturing States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Of all the States admitted into the Union prior to Ohio, Pennsylvania alone has kept pace in the progress of manufacture. Some little reference to the manufacture of leading articles may throw some light on the cause of this. In the production of agricultural machinery and implements, Ohio is the first State; in animal and vegetable oils and in pig iron, the second; in cast iron and in tobacco, the third; in salt, in machinery and in leather, the fourth. These facts show how largely the resources of coal, iron and agriculture have entered into the manufactures of the State. This great advance in the manufactures of Ohio, when we consider that this State is, relatively to its surface, the first agricultural State in the country, leads to the inevitable inference that its people are remarkably industrious. When, on forty thousand square miles of surface, three millions of people raise one hundred and fifty million bushels of grain, and produce manufactures to the amount of $269,000,000 (which is fifty bushels of breadstuff to each man, woman and child, and $133 of manufacture), it will be difficult to find any community surpassing such results. It is a testimony, not only to the State of Ohio, but to the industry, sagacity and energy of the American people.

Looking now to the commerce of the State, we have said there are six hundred miles of coast line, which embraces some of the principal internal ports of the Ohio and the lakes, such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Portsmouth, but whose commerce is most wholly inland. Of course, no comparison can be made with the foreign commerce of the ocean ports. On the other hand, it is well known that the inland trade of the country far exceeds that of all its foreign commerce, and that the largest part of this interior trade is carried on its rivers and lakes. The materials for the vast consumption of the interior must be conveyed in its vessels, whether of sail or steam, adapted to these waters. Let us take, then, the ship-building, the navigation, and the exchange trades of Ohio, as elements in determining the position of this State in reference to the commerce of the country. At the ports of Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Cincinnati, there have been built one thousand sail and steam vessels in the last twenty years, making an average of fifty each year. The number of sail, steam and all kinds of vessels in Ohio is eleven hundred and ninety, which is equal to the number in all the other States in the Ohio Valley and the Upper Mississippi.

When we look to the navigable points to which these vessels are destined, we find them on all this vast coast line, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Yellowstone, and from Duluth to the St. Lawrence.

Looking again to see the extent of this vast interior trade which is handled by Ohio alone, we find that the imports and exports of the principal articles of Cincinnati, amount in value to $500,000,000; and when we look at the great trade of Cleveland and Toledo, we shall find that the annual trade of Ohio exceeds $700,000,000. The lines of railroad which connect with its ports, are more than four thousand miles in length, or rather more than one mile in length to each ten square miles of surface. This great amount of railroads is engaged not merely in transporting to the Atlantic and thence to Europe, the immense surplus grain and meat in Ohio, but in carrying the largest part of that greater surplus, which exists in the States west of Ohio, the granary of the West. Ohio holds the gateway of every railroad north of the Ohio, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and hence it is that the great transit lines of the country pass through Ohio.

Let us now turn from the progress of the arts to the progress of ideas; from material to intellectual development. It is said that a State consists of men, and history shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of our republic must consist in the intelligence and morality of the people. A republic can last only when the people are enlightened. This was an axiom with the early legislators of this country. Hence it was that when Virginia, Connecticut and the original colonies ceded to the General Government that vast and then unknown wilderness which lay west of the Alleghanies, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, they took care that its future inhabitants should be an educated people. The Constitution was not formed when the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was passed.

That ordinance provided that, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good

government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged;" and by the ordinance of 1785 for the survey of public lands in the Northwestern Territory, Section 16 in each township, that is, one thirty-sixth part, was reserved for the maintenance of public schools in said townships. As the State of Ohio contained a little more than twenty-five millions of acres, this, together with two special grants of three townships to universities, amounted to the dedication of 740,000 acres of land to the maintenance of schools and colleges. It was a splendid endowment, but it was many years before it became available. It was sixteen years after the passage of this ordinance (in 1803), when Ohio entered the Union, and legislation upon this grant became possible. The Constitution of the State pursued the language of the ordinance, and declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision." The Governors of Ohio, in successive messages, urged attention to this subject upon the people; but the thinness of settlement, making it impossible, except in few districts, to collect youth in sufficient numbers, and impossible to sell or lease lands to advantage, caused the delay of efficient school system for many years. In 1825, however, a general law establishing a school system, and levying a tax for its support, was passed.

This was again enlarged and increased by new legislation in 1836 and 1846. From that time to this, Ohio has had a broad, liberal and efficient system of public instruction. The taxation for schools, and the number enrolled in them at different periods, will best show what has been done. In 1855 the total taxation for school purposes was $2,672,827. The proportion of youth of schoolable age enrolled was 67 per cent. In 1874 the amount raised by taxation was $7,425,135. The number enrolled of schoolable age was 70 per cent, or 707,943.

As the schoolable age extends to twenty-one years, and as there are very few youth in school after fifteen years of age, it follows that the 70 per cent of schoolable youths enrolled in the public schools must comprehend nearly the whole number between four and fifteen years. It is important to observe this fact, because it has been inferred that, as the whole number of youth between five and twenty-one have not been enrolled, therefore they are not educated. This is a mistake; nearly all over fifteen years of age have been in the public schools, and all the native youth of the State, and all foreign born, young enough, have had the benefit of the public schools. But in consequence of the large number who have come from other States and from foreign countries, there are still a few who are classed by the census statistics among the "illiterate;" the proportion of this class, however, is less in proportion than in twenty-eight other States, and less in proportion than in Connecticut and Massachusetts, two of the oldest States most noted for popular education. In fact, every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education; and, since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of Ohio are thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus the State which was in the heart of the wilderness in 1776, and was not a State until the nineteenth century had begun, now presents to the world, not merely an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but an unsurpassed system of popular education.

In what is called the higher education, in the colleges and universities, embracing the classics and sciences taught in regular classes, it is the popular idea, and one which few dare to question, that we must look to the Eastern States for superiority and excellence; but that also is becoming an assumption without proof; a proposition difficult to sustain. The facts in regard to the education of universities and colleges, their faculties, students and course of instruction, are all set forth in the complete statistics of the Bureau of Education for 1874. They show that the State of Ohio had the largest number of such institutions; the largest number of instructors in their faculties, except one State, New York; and the largest number of students in regular college classes, in proportion to their population, except the two States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Perhaps, if we look at the statistics of classical students in the colleges, disregarding preparatory and irregular courses, we shall get a more accurate idea of the progress of the higher education in those States which claim the best. In Ohio, 36 colleges, 258 teachers, 2,139 students, proportion, 1 in 124; in Pennsylvania, 27 colleges, 239 teachers, 2,359 students, proportion, 1 in 150; in New York, 26 colleges, 343 teachers, 2,764 students, proportion, 1 in 176; in the six New England States, 17 colleges, 252 teachers, 3,341 students, proportion, 1 in 105; in Illi-

nois, 24 colleges, 219 teachers, 1,701 students, proportion, 1 in 140.

This shows there are more collegiate institutions in Ohio than in all New England; a greater number of college teachers, and only a little smaller ratio of students to the population; a greater number of such students than either in New York or Pennsylvania, and, as a broad, general fact, Ohio has made more progress in education than either of the old States which formed the American Union. Such a fact is a higher testimony to the strength and the beneficent influence of the American Government than any which the statistician or the historian can advance.

Let us now turn to the moral aspects of the people of Ohio. No human society is found without its poor and dependent classes, whether made so by the defects of nature, by acts of Providence, or by the accidents of fortune. Since no society is exempt from these classes, it must be judged not so much by the fact of their existence, as by the manner in which it treats them. In the civilized nations of antiquity, such as Greece and Rome, hospitals, infirmaries, orphan homes, and asylums for the infirm, were unknown. These are the creations of Christianity, and that must be esteemed practically the most Christian State which most practices this Christian beneficence. In Ohio, as in all the States of this country, and of all Christian countries, there is a large number of the infirm and dependent classes; but, although Ohio is the third State in population, she is only the fourteenth in the proportion of dependent classes. The more important point, however, was, how does she treat them? Is there wanting any of all the varied institutions of benevolence? How does she compare with other States and countries in this respect? It is believed that no State or country can present a larger proportion of all these institutions which the benevolence of the wise and good have suggested for the alleviation of suffering and misfortune, than the State of Ohio. With 3,500 of the insane within her borders, she has five great lunatic asylums, capable of accommodating them all. She has asylums for the deaf and dumb, the idiotic, and the blind. She has the best hospitals in the country. She has schools of reform and houses of refuge. She has "homes" for the boys and girls, to the number of 800, who are children of soldiers. She has penitentiaries and jails, orphan asylums and infirmaries. In every county there is an infirmary, and in every public institution, except the penitentiary, there is a school. So that the State has used every human means to relieve the suffering, to instruct the ignorant, and to reform the criminal. There are in the State 80,000 who come under all the various forms of the infirm, the poor, the sick and the criminal, who, in a greater or less degree, make the dependent class. For these the State has made every provision which humanity or justice or intelligence can require. A young State, developed in the wilderness, she challenges, without any invidious comparison, both Europe and America, to show her superior in the development of humanity manifested in the benefaction of public institutions.

Intimately connected with public morals and with charitable institutions, is the religion of a people. The people of the United States are a Christian people. The people of Ohio have manifested their zeal by the erection of churches, of Sunday schools, and of religious institutions. So far as these are outwardly manifested, they are made known by the social statistics of the census. The number of church organizations in the leading States were: In the State of Ohio, 6,488; in the State of New York, 5,627: in the State of Pennsylvania, 5,984; in the State of Illinois, 4,298. It thus appears that Ohio had a larger number of churches than any State of the Union. The number of sittings, however, was not quite as large as those in New York and Pennsylvania. The denominations are of all the sects known in this country, about thirty in number, the majority of the whole being Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists. Long before the American Independence, the Moravians had settled on the Mahoning and Tuscarawas Rivers, but only to be destroyed; and when the peace with Great Britain was made, not a vestige of Christianity remained on the soil of Ohio; yet we see that within ninety years from that time the State of Ohio was, in the number of its churches, the first of this great Union.

In the beginning of this address, I said that Ohio was the oldest and first of these great States, carved out of the Northwestern Territory, and that it was in some things the greatest State of the American Union. I have now traced the physical, commercial, intellectual and moral features of the State during the seventy-five years of its constitutional history. The result is to establish fully the propositions with which I began. These facts have brought out:

1. That Ohio is, in reference to the square miles of its surface, the first State in agriculture

of the American Union; this, too, notwithstanding it has 800,000 in cities and towns, and a large development of capital and products in manufactures.

2. That Ohio has raised more grain per square mile than either France, Austria, or Great Britain. They raised 1,450 bushels per square mile, and 10 bushels to each person. Ohio raised 3,750 bushels per square mile, and 50 bushels to each one of the population; or, in other words, five times the proportion of grain raised in Europe.

3. Ohio was the first State of the Union in the production of domestic animals, being far in advance of either New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois. The proportion of domestic animals to each person in Ohio was three and one-third, and in New York and Pennsylvania less than half that. The largest proportion of domestic animals produced in Europe was in Great Britain and Russia, neither of which come near that of Ohio.

4. The coal-field of Ohio is vastly greater than that of Great Britain, and we need make no comparison with other States in regard to coal or iron; for the 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron in Ohio, are enough to supply the whole American continent for ages to come.

5. Neither need we compare the results of commerce and navigation, since, from the ports of Cleveland and Cincinnati, the vessels of Ohio touch on 42,000 miles of coast, and her 5,000 miles of railroad carry her products to every part of the American continent.

6. Notwithstanding the immense proportion and products of agriculture in Ohio, yet she has more than kept pace with New York and New England in the progress of manufactures during the last twenty years. Her coal and iron are producing their legitimate results in making her a great manufacturing State.

7. Ohio is the first State in the Union as to the proportion of youth attending school; and the States west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio have more youth in school, proportionably, than New England and New York. The facts on this subject are so extraordinary that I may be excused for giving them a little in detail.

The proportion of youth in Ohio attending school to the population, is 1 in 4.2; in Illinois, 1 in 4.3; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 4.8; in New York, 1 in 5.2; in Connecticut and Massachusetts, 1 in 8.7.

These proportions show that it is in the West, and not in the East, that education is now advancing; and it is here that we see the stimulus given by the ordinance of 1787, is working out its great and beneficent results. The land grant for education was a great one, but, at last, its chief effort was in stimulating popular education; for the State of Ohio has taxed itself tens of millions of dollars beyond the utmost value of the land grant, to found and maintain a system of public education which the world has not surpassed.

We have seen that above and beyond all this material and intellectual development, Ohio has provided a vast benefaction of asylums, hospitals, and infirmaries, and special schools for the support and instruction of the dependent classes. There is not within all her borders a single one of the deaf, dumb, and blind, of the poor, sick, and insane, not an orphan or a vagrant, who is not provided for by the broad and generous liberality of the State and her people. A charity which the classic ages knew nothing of, a beneficence which the splendid hierarchies and aristocracies of Europe cannot equal, has been exhibited in this young State, whose name was unknown one hundred years ago, whose people, from Europe to the Atlantic, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, were, like Adam and Eve, cast out—"*the world before them where to choose.*"

Lastly, we see that, although the third in population, and the seventeenth in admission to the Union, Ohio had, in 1870, 6,400 churches, the largest number in any one State, and numbering among them every form of Christian worship. The people, whose fields were rich with grain, whose mines were boundless in wealth, and whose commerce extended through thousands of miles of lakes and rivers, came here, as they came to New England's rock-bound coast—

"With freedom to worship God."

The church and the schoolhouse rose beside the green fields, and the morning bells rang forth to cheerful children going to school, and to a Christian people going to the church of God.

Let us now look at the possibilities of Ohio in the future development of the American Republican Republic. The two most populous parts of Europe, because the most food-producing, are the Netherlands and Italy, or, more precisely, Belgium and ancient Lombardy; to the present time, their population is, in round numbers, three hundred to the square mile. The density of population in England proper is about the same. We may assume, therefore, that three hundred to the square

mile is, in round numbers, the limit of comfortable subsistence under modern civilization. It is true that modern improvements in agricultural machinery and fertilization have greatly increased the capacity of production, on a given amount of land, with a given amount of labor. It is true, also, that the old countries of Europe do not possess an equal amount of arable land with Ohio in proportion to the same surface. It would seem, therefore, that the density of population in Ohio might exceed that of any part of Europe. On the other hand, it may be said with truth that the American people will not become so dense as in Europe while they have new lands in the West to occupy. This is true; but lands such as those in the valley of the Ohio are now becoming scarce in the West, and we think that, with her great capacity for the production of grain on one hand, and of illimitable quantities of coal and iron to manufacture with on the other, that Ohio will, at no remote period, reach nearly the density of Belgium, which will give her 10,000,000 of people. This seems extravagant, but the tide of migration, which flowed so fast to the West, is beginning to ebb, while the manufactures of the interior offer greater inducements.

With population comes wealth, the material for education, the development of the arts, advance in all the material elements of civilization, and the still grander advancements in the strength and elevation of the human mind, conquering to itself new realms of material and intellectual power, acquiring in the future what we have seen in the past, a wealth of resources unknown and undreamed of when, a hundred years ago, the fathers of the republic declared their independence. I know how easy it is to treat this statement with easy incredulity, but statistics is a certain science; the elements of civilization are now measured, and we know the progress of the human race as we know that of a cultivated plant. We know the resources of the country, its food-producing capacity, its art processes, its power of education, and the undefined and illimitable power of the human mind for new inventions and unimagined progress. With this knowledge, it is not difficult nor unsafe to say that the future will produce more, and in a far greater ratio, than the past. The pictured scenes of the prophets have already been more than fulfilled, and the visions of beauty and glory, which their imagination failed fully to describe, will be more than realized in the bloom of that garden which republican America will present to the eyes of astonished mankind. Long before another century shall have passed by, the single State of Ohio will present fourfold the population with which the thirteen States began their independence, more wealth than the entire Union now has; greater universities than any now in the country, and a development of arts and manufacture which the world now knows nothing of. You have seen more than that since the Constitution was adopted, and what right have you to say the future shall not equal the past?

I have aimed, in this address, to give an exact picture of what Ohio is, not more for the sake of Ohio than as a representation of the products which the American Republic has given to the world. A State which began long after the Declaration of Independence, in the then unknown wilderness of North America, presents to-day the fairest example of what a republican government with Christian civilization can do. Look upon this picture and upon those of Assyria, of Greece or Rome, or of Europe in her best estate, and say where is the civilization of the earth which can equal this. If a Roman citizen could say with pride, "*Civis Romanus sum*," with far greater pride can you say this day, "I am an American citizen."

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION*—EARLY SCHOOL LAWS—NOTES—INSTITUTES AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS—SCHOOL SYSTEM—SCHOOL FUNDS—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

WHEN the survey of the Northwest Territory was ordered by Congress, March 20, 1785, it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the "maintenance of public schools within each township." The ordinance of 1787—thanks to the New England Associates—proclaimed that, "religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged." The State Constitution of 1802 declared that "schools and the means of instruction should be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience." In 1825, through the persevering efforts of Nathan Guilford, Senator from Hamilton County, Ephraim Cutler, Representative from Washington County, and other friends of education, a bill was passed, "laying the foundation for a general system of common schools." This bill provided a tax of one-half mill, to be levied by the County Commissioners for school purposes; provided for school examiners, and made Township Clerks and County Auditors school officers. In 1829, this county tax was raised to three-fourths of a mill; in 1834 to one mill, and, in 1836, to one and a half mills.

In March, 1837, Samuel Lewis, of Hamilton County, was appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools. He was a very energetic worker, traveling on horseback all over the State, delivering addresses and encouraging school officers and teachers. Through his efforts much good was done, and many important features engrafted on the school system. He resigned in 1839, when the office was abolished, and its duties imposed on the Secretary of State.

The most important adjunct in early education in the State was the college of teachers organized in Cincinnati in 1831. Albert Pickett, Dr. Joseph Ray, William H. McGuffey—so largely known by his Readers—and Milo G. Williams, were at its head. Leading men in all parts of the West attended its meetings. Their published deliberations did much for the advancement of education among the people. Through the efforts of the college, the first convention held in Ohio for educational purposes was called at Columbus, January 13, 1836. Two years after, in December, the first convention in which the different sections of the State were represented, was held. At both these conventions, all the needs of the schools, both common and higher, were ably and fully discussed, and appeals made to the people for a more cordial support of the law. No successful attempts were made to organize a permanent educational society until December, 1847, when the Ohio State Teachers' Association was formed at Akron, Summit County, with Samuel Galloway as President; T. W. Harvey, Recording Secretary; M. D. Leggett, Corresponding Secretary; William Bowen, Treasurer, and M. F. Cowdrey, Chairman of the Executive Committee. This Association entered upon its work with commendable earnestness, and has since

* From the School Commissioners' Reports, principally those of Thomas W. Harvey, A. M.

NOTE 1.—The first school taught in Ohio, or in the Northwestern Territory, was in 1791. The first teacher was Maj. Austin Tupper, eldestson of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, both Revolutionary officers. The room occupied was the same as that in which the first Court was held, and was situated in the northwest block-house of the garrison, called the stockade, at Marietta. During the Indian war school was also taught at Fort Harmar, Point Marietta, and at other settlements. A meeting was held in Marietta, April 29, 1797, to consider the erection of a school building suitable for the instruction of the youth, and for conducting religious services. Resolutions were adopted which led to the erection of a building called the Muskingum Academy. The building was of frame, forty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, and is yet (1878) standing. The building was twelve feet high, with an arched ceiling. It stood upon a stone foundation, three steps from the ground. There were two chimneys and a lobby projection. There was a cellar under the whole building. It stood upon a beautiful lot, fronting the Muskingum River, and about sixty feet back from the street. Some large trees were upon the lot and on the street in front. Across the street was an open common, and beyond that the river. Immediately opposite the door, on entering, was a broad aisle, and, at the end of the aisle, against the wall, was a desk or pulpit. On the right and left of the pulpit, against the wall, and fronting the pulpit, was a row of slips. On each side of the door, facing the pulpit, were two slips, and, at each end of the room, one slip. These slips were stationary, and were fitted with desks that could be let down, and there were boxes in the desks for holding books and papers. In the center of the room was an open space, which could be filled with movable seats. The first school was opened here in 1800."—*Letter of A. T. Nye.*

NOTE 2.—Another evidence of the character of the New England Associates is the founding of a public library as early as 1796, or before. Another was also established at Belpre about the same time. Abundant evidence proves the existence of these libraries, all tending to the fact that the early settlers, though conquering a wilderness and a savage foe, would not allow their mental faculties to lack for food. The character of the books shows that "solid" reading predominated.

never abated its zeal. Semi-annual meetings were at first held, but, since 1858, only annual meetings occur. They are always largely attended, and always by the best and most energetic teachers. The Association has given tone to the educational interests of the State, and has done a vast amount of good in popularizing education. In the spring of 1851, Lorin Andrews, then Superintendent of the Massillon school, resigned his place, and became a common-school missionary. In July, the Association, at Cleveland, made him its agent, and instituted measures to sustain him. He remained zealously at work in this relation until 1853, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Kenyon College, at Gambier. Dr. A. Lord was then chosen general agent and resident editor of the *Journal of Education*, which positions he filled two years, with eminent ability.

The year that Dr. Lord resigned, the ex officio relation of the Secretary of State to the common schools was abolished, and the office of school commissioner again created. H. H. Barney was elected to the place in October, 1853. The office has since been held by Rev. Anson Smyth, elected in 1856, and re-elected in 1859; E. E. White, appointed by the Governor, November 11, 1863, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. W. H. Cathcart, who was elected in 1862; John A. Norris, in 1865; W. D. Henkle, in 1868; Thomas W. Harvey, in 1871; C. S. Smart, in 1875, and the present incumbent, J. J. Burns, elected in 1878, his term expiring in 1881.

The first teachers' institute in Northern Ohio was held at Sandusky, in September, 1845, conducted by Salem Town, of New York, A. D. Lord and M. F. Cowdrey. The second was held at Chardon, Geauga Co., in November of the same year. The first institute in the southern part of the State was held at Cincinnati, in February, 1837; the first in the central part at Newark, in March, 1848. Since then these meetings of teachers have occurred annually, and have been the means of great good in elevating the teacher and the public in educational interests. In 1848, on petition of forty teachers, county commissioners were authorized to pay lecturers from surplus revenue, and the next year, to appropriate $100 for institute purposes, upon pledge of teachers to raise half that amount. By the statutes of 1864, applicants for teachers were required to pay 50 cents each as an examination fee. One-third of the amount thus raised was allowed the use of examiners as traveling expenses, the remainder to be applied to institute instruction. For the year 1871, sixty-eight teachers' institutes were held in the State, at which 308 instructors and lecturers were employed, and 7,158 teachers in attendance. The expense incurred was $16,361.99, of which $10,127.13 was taken from the institute fund; $2,730.34, was contributed by members; $680, by county commissioners, and the balance, $1,371.50, was obtained from other sources. The last report of the State Commissioners—1878—shows that eighty-five county institutes were held in the State, continuing in session 748 days; 416 instructors were employed; 11,466 teachers attended; $22,531.47 were received from all sources, and that the expenses were $19,587.51, or $1.71 per member. There was a balance on hand of $9,460.74 to commence the next year, just now closed, whose work has been as progressive and thorough as any former year. The State Association now comprises three sections; the general association, the superintendents' section and the ungraded school section. All have done a good work, and all report progress.

The old State Constitution, adopted by a convention in 1802, was supplemented in 1851 by the present one, under which the General Assembly, elected under it, met in 1852. Harvey Rice, a Senator from Cuyahoga County, Chairman of Senate Committee on "Common Schools and School Lands," reported a bill the 29th of March, to provide "for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools." This bill, amended in a few particulars, became a law March 14, 1853. The prominent features of the new law were: The substitution of a State school tax for the county tax; creation of the office of the State School Commissioner; the creation of a Township Board of Education, consisting of representatives from the subdistricts; the abolition of rate-bills, making education free to all the youth of the State; the raising of a fund, by a tax of one-tenth of a mill yearly, "for the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools." This "library tax" was abolished in 1860, otherwise the law has remained practically unchanged.

School journals, like the popular press, have been a potent agency in the educational history of the State. As early as 1838, the *Ohio School Director* was issued by Samuel Lewis, by legislative authority, though after six months' continuance, it ceased for want of support. The same year the *Pestalozzian*, by E. L. Sawtell and H. K. Smith, of Akron, and the *Common School*

Advocate, of Cincinnati, were issued. In 1846, the *School Journal* began to be published by A. D. Lord, of Kirtland. The same year saw the *Free School Clarion*, by W. Bowen, of Massillon, and the *School Friend*, by W. B. Smith & Co., of Cincinnati. The next year, W. H. Moore & Co., of Cincinnati, started the *Western School Journal*. In 1851, the *Ohio Teacher*, by Thomas Rainey, appeared; the *News and Educator*, in 1863, and the *Educational Times*, in 1866. In 1850, Dr. Lord's *Journal of Education* was united with the *School Friend*, and became the recognized organ of the teachers in Ohio. The Doctor remained its principal editor until 1856, when he was succeeded by Anson Smyth, who edited the journal one year. In 1857, it was edited by John D. Caldwell; in 1858 and and 1859, by W. T. Coggeshall; in 1860, by Anson Smyth again, when it passed into the hands of E. E. White, who yet controls it. It has an immense circulation among Ohio teachers, and, though competed by other journals, since started, it maintains its place.

The school system of the State may be briefly explained as follows: Cities and incorporated villages are independent of township and county control, in the management of schools, having boards of education and examiners of their own. Some of them are organized for school purposes, under special acts. Each township has a board of education, composed of one member from each subdistrict. The township clerk is clerk of this board, but has no vote. Each subdistrict has a local board of trustees, which manages its school affairs, subject to the advice and control of the township board. These officers are elected on the first Monday in April, and hold their offices three years. An enumeration of all the youth between the ages of five and twenty-one is made yearly. All public schools are required to be in session at least twenty-four weeks each year. The township clerk reports annually such facts concerning school affairs as the law requires, to the county auditor, who in turn reports to the State Commissioner, who collects these reports in a general report to the Legislature each year.

A board of examiners is appointed in each county by the Probate Judge. This board has power to grant certificates for a term not exceeding two years, and good only in the county in which they are executed; they may be revoked on sufficient cause. In 1864, a State Board of Examiners was created, with power to issue life certificates, valid in all parts of the State. Since then, up to January 1, 1879, there have been 188 of these issued. They are considered an excellent test of scholarship and ability, and are very creditable to the holder.

The school funds, in 1865, amounted to $3,271,275.66. They were the proceeds of appropriations of land by Congress for school purposes, upon which the State pays an annual interest of 6 per cent. The funds are known as the Virginia Military School Fund, the proceeds of eighteen quarter-townships and three sections of land, selected by lot from lands lying in the United States Military Reserve, appropriated for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation; the United States Military School Fund, the proceeds of one thirty-sixth part of the land in the United States Military District, appropriated "for the use of schools within the same;" the Western Reserve School Fund, the proceeds from fourteen quarter-townships, situated in the United States Military District, and 37,758 acres, most of which was located in Defiance, Williams, Paulding, Van Wert and Putnam Counties, appropriated for the use of the schools in the Western Reserve; Section 16, the proceeds from the sixteenth section of each township in that part of the State in which the Indian title was not extinguished in 1803; the Moravian School Fund, the proceeds from one thirty-sixth part of each of three tracts of 4,000 acres situated in Tuscarawas County, originally granted by Congress to the Society of United Brethren, and reconveyed by this Society to the United States in 1824. The income of these funds is not distributed by any uniform rule, owing to defects in the granting of the funds. The territorial divisions designated receive the income in proportion to the whole number of youth therein, while in the remainder of the State, the rent of Section 16, or the interest on the proceeds arising from its sale, is paid to the inhabitants of the originally surveyed townships. In these territorial divisions, an increase or decrease of population must necessarily increase or diminish the amount each youth is entitled to receive; and the fortunate location or judicious sale of the sixteenth section may entitle one township to receive a large sum, while an adjacent township receives a mere pittance. This inequality of benefit may be good for localities, but it is certainly a detriment to the State at large. There seems to be no legal remedy for it. In addition to the income from the beforementioned funds, a variable revenue is received

from certain fines and licenses paid to either county or township treasurers for the use of schools; from the sale of swamp lands ($25,720.07 allotted to the State in 1850), and from personal property escheated to the State.

Aside from the funds, a State school tax is fixed by statute. Local taxes vary with the needs of localities, are limited by law, and are contingent on the liberality and public spirit of different communities.

The State contains more than twenty colleges and universities, more than the same number of female seminaries, and about thirty normal schools and academies. The amount of property invested in these is more than $6,000,000. The Ohio University is the oldest college in the State.

In addition to the regular colleges, the State controls the Ohio State University, formerly the Agricultural and Mechanical College, established from the proceeds of the land scrip voted by Congress to Ohio for such purposes. The amount realized from the sale was nearly $500,000. This is to constitute a permanent fund, the interest only to be used. In addition, the sum of $300,000 was voted by the citizens of Franklin County, in consideration of the location of the college in that county. Of this sum $111,000 was paid for three hundred and fifteen acres of land near the city of Columbus, and $112,000 for a college building, the balance being expended as circumstances required, for additional buildings, laboratory, apparatus, etc. Thorough instruction is given in all branches relating to agriculture and the mechanical arts. Already excellent results are attained.

By the provisions of the act of March 14, 1853, township boards are made bodies politic and corporate in law, and are invested with the title, care and custody of all school property belonging to the school district or township. They have control of the central or high schools of their townships; prescribe rules for the district schools; may appoint one of their number manager of the schools of the township, and allow him reasonable pay for his services; determine the text-books to be used; fix the boundaries of districts and locate schoolhouse sites; make estimates of the amount of money required; apportion the money among the districts, and are required to make an annual report to the County Auditor, who incorporates the same in his report to the State Commissioner, by whom it reaches the Legislature.

Local directors control the subdistricts. They enumerate the children of school age, employ and dismiss teachers, make contracts for building and furnishing schoolhouses, and make all necessary provision for the convenience of the district schools. Practically, the entire management rests with them.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE—AREA OF THE STATE—EARLY AGRICULTURE IN THE WEST—MARKETS—LIVE STOCK—NURSERIES, FRUITS, ETC.—CEREALS—ROOT AND CUCURBITACEOUS CROPS—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

"Oft did the harvest to their sickles yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their teams afield!
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

THE majority of the readers of these pages are farmers, hence a resume of agriculture in the State, would not only be appropriate, but valuable as a matter of history. It is the true basis of national prosperity, and, therefore, justly occupies a foremost place.

In the year 1800, the Territory of Ohio contained a population of 45,365 inhabitants, or a little more than one person to the square mile. At this date, the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State began to be agitated. When the census was made to ascertain the legality of the act, in conformity to the "Compact of 1787," no endeavor was made to ascertain additional statistics, as now; hence, the cultivated land was not returned, and no account remains to tell how much existed. In 1805, three years after the admission of the State into the Union, 7,252,856 acres had been purchased from the General Government. Still no returns of the cultivated lands were made. In 1810, the population of Ohio was 230,760, and the land purchased from the Gov-

ernment amounted to 9,933,150 acres, of which amount, however, 3,569,314 acres, or more than one-third, was held by non-residents. Of the lands occupied by resident land-owners, there appear to have been 100,968 acres of first-rate, 1,929,600 of second, and 1,538,745 acres of third rate lands. At this period there were very few exports from the farm, loom or shop. The people still needed all they produced to sustain themselves, and were yet in that pioneer period where they were obliged to produce all they wanted, and yet were opening new farms, and bringing the old ones to a productive state.

Kentucky, and the country on the Monongahela, lying along the western slopes of the Alleghany Mountains, having been much longer settled, had begun, as early as 1795, to send considerable quantities of flour, whisky, bacon and tobacco to the lower towns on the Mississippi, at that time in the possession of the Spaniards. At the French settlements on the Illinois, and at Detroit, were being raised much more than could be used, and these were exporting also large quantities of these materials, as well as peltries and such commodities as their nomadic lives furnished. As the Mississippi was the natural outlet of the West, any attempt to impede its free navigation by the various powers at times controlling its outlet, would lead at once to violent outbreaks among the Western settlers, some of whom were aided by unscrupulous persons, who thought to form an independent Western country. Providence seems to have had a watchful eye over all these events, and to have so guided them that the attempts with such objects in view, invariably ended in disgrace to their perpetrators. This outlet to the West was thought to be the only one that could carry their produce to market, for none of the Westerners then dreamed of the immense system of railways now covering that part of the Union. As soon as ship-building commenced at Marietta, in the year 1800, the farmers along the borders of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers turned their attention to the cultivation of hemp, in addition to their other crops. In a few years sufficient was raised, not only to furnish cordage to the ships in the West, but large quantities were worked up in the various rope-walks and sent to the Atlantic cities. Iron had been discovered, and forges on the Juniata were busy converting that necessary and valued material into implements of industry.

By the year 1805, two ships, seven brigs and three schooners had been built and rigged by the citizens of Marietta. Their construction gave a fresh impetus to agriculture, as by means of them the surplus products could be carried away to a foreign market, where, if it did not bring money, it could be exchanged for merchandise equally valuable. Captain David Devoll was one of the earliest of Ohio's shipwrights. He settled on the fertile Muskingum bottom, about five miles above Marietta, soon after the Indian war. Here he built a "floating mill," for making flour, and, in 1801, a ship of two hundred and fifty tons, called the Muskingum, and the brig Eliza Greene, of one hundred and fifty tons. In 1804, he built a schooner on his own account, and in the spring of the next year, it was finished and loaded for a voyage down the Mississippi. It was small, only of seventy tons burden, of a light draft, and intended to run on the lakes east of New Orleans. In shape and model, it fully sustained its name, Nonpareil. Its complement of sails, small at first, was completed when it arrived in New Orleans. It had a large cabin to accommodate passengers, was well and finely painted, and sat gracefully on the water. Its load was of assorted articles, and shows very well the nature of exports of the day. It consisted of two hundred barrels of flour, fifty barrels of kiln-dried corn meal, four thousand pounds of cheese, six thousand of bacon, one hundred sets of rum puncheon shooks, and a few grindstones. The flour and meal were made at Captain Devoll's floating mill, and the cheese made in Belpre, at that date one of Ohio's most flourishing agricultural districts. The Captain and others carried on boating as well as the circumstances of the days permitted, fearing only the hostility of the Indians, and the duty the Spaniards were liable to levy on boats going down to New Orleans, even if they did not take it into their erratic heads to stop the entire navigation of the great river by vessels other than their own. By such means, merchandise was carried on almost entirely until the construction of canals, and even then, until modern times, the flat-boat was the main-stay of the shipper inhabiting the country adjoining the upper Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Commonly, very little stock was kept beyond what was necessary for the use of the family and to perform the labor on the farm. The Scioto Valley was perhaps the only exception in Ohio to this general condition. Horses were brought by the emigrants from the East and were characteristic of that region. In the French settlements in Illinois and about Detroit, French ponies, marvels of

endurance, were chiefly used. They were impracticable in hauling the immense emigrant wagons over the mountains, and hence were comparatively unknown in Ohio. Until 1828, draft horses were chiefly used here, the best strains being brought by the "Tunkers," "Mennonites," and "Ormish,"—three religious sects, whose members were invariably agriculturists. In Stark, Wayne, Holmes, and Richland Counties, as a general thing, they congregated in communities, where the neatness of their farms, the excellent condition of their stock, and the primitive simplicity of their manners, made them conspicuous.

In 1828, the French began to settle in Stark County, where they introduced the stock of horses known as "Selim," "Florizel," "Post Boy" and "Timolen." These, crossed upon the descents of the Norman and Conestoga, produced an excellent stock of farm horses, now largely used.

In the Western Reserve, blooded horses were introduced as early as 1825. John I. Van Meter brought fine horses into the Scioto Valley in 1815, or thereabouts. Soon after, fine horses were brought to Steubenville from Virginia and Pennsylvania. In Northern Ohio the stock was more miscellaneous, until the introduction of improved breeds from 1815 to 1835. By the latter date the strains of horses had greatly improved. The same could be said of other parts of the State. Until after 1825, only farm and road horses were required. That year a race-course—the first in the State—was established in Cincinnati, shortly followed by others at Chillicothe, Dayton and Hamilton. From that date the race-horse steadily improved. Until 1838, however, all race-courses were rather irregular, and, of those named, it is difficult to determine which one has priority of date over the others. To Cincinnati, the precedence is, however, generally given. In 1838, the Buckeye Course was established in Cincinnati, and before a year had elapsed, it is stated, there were fifteen regular race-courses in Ohio. The effect of these courses was to greatly stimulate the stock of racers, and rather detract from draft and road horses. The organization of companies to import blooded horses has again revived the interest in this class, and now, at annual stock sales, these strains of horses are eagerly sought after by those having occasion to use them.

Cattle were brought over the mountains, and, for several years, were kept entirely for domestic uses. By 1805, the country had so far settled that the surplus stock was fattened on corn and fodder, and a drove was driven to Baltimore. The drove was owned by George Renick, of Chillicothe, and the feat was looked upon as one of great importance. The drove arrived in Baltimore in excellent condition. The impetus given by this movement of Mr. Renick stimulated greatly the feeding of cattle, and led to the improvement of the breed, heretofore only of an ordinary kind.

Until the advent of railroads and the shipment of cattle thereon, the number of cattle driven to eastern markets from Ohio alone, was estimated at over fifteen thousand annually, whose value was placed at $600,000. Besides this, large numbers were driven from Indiana and Illinois, whose boundless prairies gave free scope to the herding of cattle. Improved breeds, "Short Horns," "Long Horns" and others, were introduced into Ohio as early as 1810 and 1815. Since then the stock has been gradually improved and acclimated, until now Ohio produces as fine cattle as any State in the Union. In some localities, especially in the Western Reserve, cheesemaking and dairy interests are the chief occupations of whole neighborhoods, where may be found men who have grown wealthy in this business.

Sheep were kept by almost every family, in pioneer times, in order to be supplied with wool for clothing. The wool was carded by hand, spun in the cabin, and frequently dyed and woven as well as shaped into garments there, too. All emigrants brought the best household and farming implements their limited means would allow, so also did they bring the best strains of horses, cattle and sheep they could obtain. About the year 1809, Mr. Thomas Rotch, a Quaker, emigrated to Stark County, and brought with him a small flock of Merino sheep. They were good, and a part of them were from the original flock brought over from Spain, in 1801, by Col. Humphrey, United States Minister to that country. He had brought 200 of these sheep, and hoped, in time, to see every part of the United States stocked with Merinos. In this he partially succeeded only, owing to the prejudice against them. In 1816, Messrs. Wells & Dickenson, who were, for the day, extensive woolen manufacturers in Steubenville, drove their fine flocks out on the Stark County Plains for the summer, and brought them back for the winter. This course was pursued for several years, until farms were prepared, when they were permanently kept in Stark County. This flock was originally derived from the Humphrey importation. The failure of Wells & Dickenson, in 1824, placed

a good portion of this flock in the hands of Adam Hildebrand, and became the basis of his celebrated flock. Mr. T. S. Humrickhouse, of Coshocton, in a communication regarding sheep, writes as follows:

"The first merinos brought to Ohio were doubtless by Seth Adams, of Zanesville. They were Humphrey's Merinos—undoubtedly the best ever imported into the United States, by whatever name called. He kept them part of the time in Washington, and afterward in Muskingum County. He had a sort of partnership agency from Gen. Humphrey for keeping and selling them. They were scattered, and, had they been taken care of and appreciated, would have laid a better foundation of flocks in Ohio than any sheep brought into it from that time till 1852. The precise date at which Adams brought them cannot now be ascertained; but it was prior to 1813, perhaps as early as 1804."

"The first Southdowns," continues Mr. Humrickhouse," "New Leicester, Lincolnshire and Cotswold sheep I ever saw, were brought into Coshocton County from England by Isaac Maynard, nephew of the famous Sir John, in 1834. There were about ten Southdowns and a trio of each of the other kinds. He was offered $500 for his Lincolnshire ram, in Buffalo, as he passed through, but refused. He was selfish, and unwilling to put them into other hands when he went on a farm, all in the woods, and, in about three years, most of them had perished."

The raising and improvement of sheep has kept steady tread with the growth of the State, and now Ohio wool is known the world over. In quantity it is equal to any State in America, while its quality is unequaled.

The first stock of hogs brought to Ohio were rather poor, scrawny creatures, and, in a short time, when left to themselves to pick a livelihood from the beech mast and other nuts in the woods, degenerated into a wild condition, almost akin to their originators. As the country settled, however, they were gathered from their lairs, and, by feeding them corn, the farmers soon brought them out of their semi-barbarous state. Improved breeds were introduced. The laws for their protection and guarding were made, and now the hog of today shows what improvement and civilization can do for any wild animal. The chief city of the State has become famous as a slaughtering place; her bacon and sides being known in all the civilized world.

Other domestic animals, mules, asses, etc., have been brought to the State as occasion required. Wherever their use has been demanded, they have been obtained, until the State has her complement of all animals her citizens can use in their daily labors.

Most of the early emigrants brought with them young fruit trees or grafts of some favorite variety from the "old homestead." Hence, on the Western Reserve are to be found chiefly—especially in old orchards—New England varieties, while, in the localities immediately south of the Reserve, Pennsylvania and Maryland varieties predominate; but at Marietta, New England fruits are again found, as well as throughout Southeastern Ohio. One of the oldest of these orchards was on a Mr. Dana's farm, near Cincinnati, on the Ohio River bank. It consisted of five acres, in which apple seeds and seedlings were planted as early as 1790. Part of the old orchard is yet to be seen, though the trees are almost past their usefulness. Peaches, pears, cherries and apples were planted by all the pioneers in their gardens. As soon as the seed produced seedlings, these were transplanted to some hillside, and the orchard, in a few years, was a productive unit in the life of the settler. The first fruit brought, was, like everything else of the pioneers, rather inferior, and admitted of much cultivation. Soon steps were taken by the more enterprising settlers to obtain better varieties. Israel Putnam, as early as 1796, returned to the East, partly to get scions of the choicest apples, and, partly, on other business. He obtained quite a quantity of choice apples, of some forty or fifty varieties, and set them out. A portion of them were distributed to the settlers who had trees, to ingraft. From these old grafts are yet to be traced some of the best orchards in Ohio. Israel Putnam was one of the most prominent men in early Ohio days. He was always active in promoting the interests of the settlers. Among his earliest efforts, that of improving the fruit may well be mentioned. He and his brother, Aaron W. Putnam, living at Belpre, opposite Blennerhasset's Island, began the nursery business soon after their arrival in the West. The apples brought by them from their Connecticut home were used to commence the business. These, and the apples obtained from trees planted in their gardens, gave them a beginning. They were the only two men in Ohio engaged in the business till 1817.

In early times, in the central part of Ohio, there existed a curious character known as "Johnny

Appleseed." His real name was John Chapman. He received his name from his habit of planting, along all the streams in that part of the State, apple-seeds from which sprang many of the old orchards. He did this as a religious duty, thinking it to be his especial mission. He had, it is said, been disappointed in his youth in a love affair, and came West about 1800, and ever after followed his singular life. He was extensively known, was quite harmless, very patient, and did, without doubt, much good. He died in 1847, at the house of a Mr. Worth, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, who had long known him, and often befriended him. He was a minister in the Swedenborgian Church, and, in his own way, a zealous worker.

The settlers of the Western Reserve, coming from New England, chiefly from Connecticut, brought all varieties of fruit known in their old homes. These, whether seeds or grafts, were planted in gardens, and as soon as an orchard could be cleared on some favorable hillside, the young trees were transplanted there, and in time an orchard was the result. Much confusion regarding the kinds of fruits thus produced arose, partly from the fact that the trees grown from seeds did not always prove to be of the same quality as the seeds. Climate, soil and surroundings often change the character of such fruits. Many new varieties, unknown to the growers, were the result. The fruit thus produced was often of an inferior growth, and when grafts were brought from the old New England home and grafted into the Ohio trees, an improvement as well as the old home fruit was the result. After the orchards in the Reserve began to bear, the fruit was very often taken to the Ohio River for shipment, and thence found its way to the Southern and Eastern seaboard cities.

Among the individuals prominent in introducing fruits into the State, were Mr. Dille, of Euclid, Judge Fuller, Judge Whittlesey, and Mr. Lindley. George Hoadly was also very prominent and energetic in the matter, and was, perhaps, the first to introduce the pear to any extent. He was one of the most persistent and enthusiastic amateurs in horticulture and pomology in the West. About the year 1810, Dr. Jared Kirtland, father of Prof. J. P. Kirtland, so favorably known among horticulturists and pomologists, came from Connecticut and settled in Poland, Mahoning County, with his family. This family has done more than any other in the State, perhaps, to advance fruit culture. About the year 1824, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, in connection with his brother, established a nursery at Poland, then in Trumbull County, and brought on from New England above a hundred of their best varieties of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and smaller fruits, and a year or two after brought from New Jersey a hundred of the best varieties of that State; others were obtained in New York, so that they possessed the largest and most varied stock in the Western country. These two men gave a great impetus to fruit culture in the West, and did more than any others of that day to introduce improved kinds of all fruits in that part of the United States.

Another prominent man in this branch of industry was Mr. Andrew H. Ernst, of Cincinnati. Although not so early a settler as the Kirtlands, he was, like them, an ardent student and propagator of fine fruits. He introduced more than six hundred varieties of apples and seven hundred of pears, both native and foreign. His object was to test by actual experience the most valuable sorts for the diversified soil and climate of the Western country.

The name of Nicholas Longworth, also of Cincinnati, is one of the most extensively known of any in the science of horticulture and pomology. For more than fifty years he made these his especial delight. Having a large tract of land in the lower part of Cincinnati, he established nurseries, and planted and disseminated every variety of fruits that could be found in the United States—East or West—making occasional importations from European countries of such varieties as were thought to be adapted to the Western climate. His success has been variable, governed by the season, and in a measure by his numerous experiments. His vineyards, cultivated by tenants, generally Germans, on the European plan, during the latter years of his experience paid him a handsome revenue. He introduced the famous Catawba grape, the standard grape of the West. It is stated that Mr. Longworth bears the same relation to vineyard culture that Fulton did to steam navigation. Others made earlier effort, but he was the first to establish it on a permanent basis. He has also been eminently successful in the cultivation of the strawberry, and was the first to firmly establish it on Western soil. He also brought the Ohio Everbearing Raspberry into notice in the State, and widely disseminated it throughout the country.

Other smaller fruits were brought out to the West like those mentioned. In some cases fruits

indigenous to the soil were cultivated and improved, and as improved fruits, are known favorably whereever used.

In chronology and importance, of all the cereals, corn stands foremost. During the early pioneer period, it was the staple article of food for both man and beast. It could be made into a variety of forms of food, and as such was not only palatable but highly nutritious and strengthening.

It is very difficult to determine whether corn originated in America or in the Old World. Many prominent botanists assert it is a native of Turkey, and originally was known as "Turkey wheat." Still others claimed to have found mention of maize in Chinese writings antedating the Turkish discovery. Grains of maize were found in an Egyptian mummy, which goes to prove to many the cereal was known in Africa since the earliest times. Maize was found in America when first visited by white men, but of its origin Indians could give no account. It had always been known among them, and constituted their chief article of vegetable diet. It was cultivated exclusively by their squaws, the men considering it beneath their dignity to engage in any manual labor. It is altogether probable corn was known in the Old World long before the New was discovered. The Arabs or Crusaders probably introduced it into Europe. How it was introduced into America will, in all probability, remain unknown. It may have been an indigenous plant, like many others. Its introduction into Ohio dates with the settlement of the whites, especially its cultivation and use as an article of trade. True, the Indians had cultivated it in small quantities; each lodge a little for itself, but no effort to make of it a national support began until the civilization of the white race became established. From that time on, the increase in crops has grown with the State, and, excepting the great corn States of the West, Ohio produces an amount equal to any State in the Union. The statistical tables printed in agricultural reports show the acres planted, and bushels grown. Figures speak an unanswerable logic.

Wheat is probably the next in importance of the cereals in the State. Its origin, like corn, is lost in the mists of antiquity. Its berry was no doubt used as food by the ancients for ages anterior to any historical records. It is often called corn in old writings, and under that name is frequently mentioned in the Bible.

"As far back in the vistas of ages as human records go, we find that wheat has been cultivated, and, with corn, aside from animal food, has formed one of the chief alimentary articles of all nations; but as the wheat plant has nowhere been found wild, or in a state of nature, the inference has been drawn by men of unquestioned scientific ability, that the original plant from which wheat has been derived was either totally annihilated, or else cultivation has wrought so great a change, that the original is by no means obvious, or manifest to botanists."

It is supposed by many, wheat originated in Persia. Others affirm it was known and cultivated in Egypt long ere it found its way into Persia. It was certainly grown on the Nile ages ago, and among the tombs are found grains of wheat in a perfectly sound condition, that unquestionably have been buried thousands of years. It may be, however, that wheat was grown in Persia first, and thence found its way into Egypt and Africa, or, vice versa. It grew first in Egypt and Africa and thence crossed into Persia, and from there found its way into India and all parts of Asia.

It is also claimed that wheat is indigenous to the island of Sicily, and that from there it spread along the shores of the Mediterranean into Asia Minor and Egypt, and, as communities advanced, it was cultivated, not only to a greater extent, but with greater success.

The goddess of agriculture, more especially of grains, who, by the Greeks, was called Demeter, and, by the Romans, Ceres—hence the name cereals—was said to have her home at Enna, a fertile region of that island, thus indicating the source from which the Greeks and Romans derived their *Ceralia.* Homer mentions wheat and spelt as bread; also corn and barley, and describes his heroes as using them as fodder for their horses, as the people in the South of Europe do at present. Rye was introduced into Greece from Thrace, or by way of Thrace, in the time of Galen. In Cæsar's time the Romans grew a species of wheat enveloped in a husk, like barley, and by them called "Far."

During the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii, wheat, in an excellent state of preservation, was frequently found.

Dr. Anson Hart, Superintendent, at one time, of Indian Affairs in Oregon, states that he found numerous patches of wheat and flax growing wild in the Yackemas country, in Upper Oregon. There is but little doubt that both cereals were introduced into Oregon at an early period by the Hudson Bay, or other fur companies. Wheat was also

found by Dr. Boyle, of Columbus, Ohio, growing in a similar state in the Carson Valley. It was, doubtless, brought there by the early Spaniards. In 1530, one of Cortez's slaves found several grains of wheat accidentally mixed with the rice. The careful negro planted the handful of grains, and succeeding years saw a wheat crop in Mexico, which found its way northward, probably into California.

Turn where we may, wherever the foot of civilization has trod, there will we find this wheat plant, which, like a monument, has perpetuated the memory of the event; but nowhere do we find the plant wild. It is the result of cultivation in bygone ages, and has been produced by "progressive development."

It is beyond the limit and province of these pages to discuss the composition of this important cereal; only its historic properties can be noticed. With the advent of the white men in America, wheat, like corn, came to be one of the staple products of life. It followed the pioneer over the mountains westward, where, in the rich Mississippi and Illinois bottoms, it has been cultivated by the French since 1690. When the hardy New Englanders came to the alluvial lands adjoining the Ohio, Muskingum or Miami Rivers, they brought with them this "staff of life," and forthwith began its cultivation. Who sowed the first wheat in Ohio, is a question Mr. A. S. Guthrie answers, in a letter published in the Agricultural Report of 1857, as follows:

"My father, Thomas Guthrie, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in the year 1788, and arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum in July, about three months after Gen. Putnam had arrived with the first pioneers of Ohio. My father brought a bushel of wheat with him from one of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania, which he sowed on a lot of land in Marietta, which he cleared for that purpose, on the second bottom or plain, in the neighborhood of where the Court House now stands."

Mr. Guthrie's opinion is corroborated by Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, in his "Pioneer Settlers of Ohio," and is, no doubt, correct.

From that date on down through the years of Ohio's growth, the crops of wheat have kept pace with the advance and growth of civilization. The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of this cereal, a large number of varieties being grown, and an excellent quality produced. It is firm in body, and, in many cases, is a successful rival of wheat produced in the great wheat-producing regions of the United States—Minnesota, and the farther Northwest.

Oats, rye, barley, and other grains were also brought to Ohio from the Atlantic Coast, though some of them had been cultivated by the French in Illinois and about Detroit. They were at first used only as food for home consumption, and, until the successful attempts at river and canal navigation were brought about, but little was ever sent to market.

Of all the root crops known to man, the potato is probably the most valuable. Next to wheat, it is claimed by many as the staff of life. In some localities, this assumption is undoubtedly true. What would Ireland have done in her famines but for this simple vegetable? The potato is a native of the mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico; but there is considerable difficulty in deciding where it is really indigenous, and where it has spread after being introduced by man. Humboldt, the learned savant, doubted if it had ever been found wild, but scholars no less famous, and of late date, have expressed an opposite opinion. In the wild plant, as in all others, the tubers are smaller than in the cultivated. The potato had been cultivated in America, and its tubers used for food, long before the advent of the Europeans. It seems to have been first brought to Europe by the Spaniards, from the neighborhood of Quito, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and spread through Spain, the Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy, cultivated in gardens as an ornament only and not for an article of food. It long received through European countries the same name with the batatas—sweet potato, which is the plant meant by all English writers down to the seventeenth century.

It appears that the potato was brought from Virginia to Ireland by Hawkins, a slave-trader, in 1565, and to England by Sir Francis Drake, twenty years later. It did not at first attract much notice, and not until it was a third time imported from America, in 1623, by Sir Walter Raleigh, did the Europeans make a practical use of it. Even then it was a long time before it was extensively cultivated. It is noticed in agricultural journals as food for cattle only as late as 1719. Poor people began using it, however, and finding it highly nutritious, the Royal Geographical Society, in 1663, adopted measures for its propagation. About this time it began to be used in Ireland as

food, and from the beginning of the eighteenth century, its use has never declined. It is now known in every quarter of the world, and has, by cultivation, been greatly improved.

The inhabitants of America learned its use from the Indians, who cultivated it and other root crops—rutabagas, radishes, etc., and taught the whites their value. When the pioneers of Ohio came to its fertile valleys, they brought improved species with them, which by cultivation and soil, are now greatly increased, and are among the standard crops of the State.

The cucurbitaceous plants, squashes, etc., were, like the potato and similar root crops, indigenous to America—others, like the melons, to Asia—and were among the staple foods of the original inhabitants. The early French missionaries of the West speak of both root crops and cucurbitaceous plants as in use among the aboriginal inhabitants. "They are very sweet and wholesome," wrote Marquette. Others speak in the same terms, though some of the plants in this order had found their way to these valleys through the Spaniards and others through early Atlantic Coast and Mexican inhabitants. Their use by the settlers of the West, especially Ohio, is traced to New England, as the first settlers came from that portion of the Union. They grow well in all parts of the State, and by cultivation have been greatly improved in quality and variety. All cucurbitaceous plants require a rich, porous soil, and by proper attention to their cultivation, excellent results can be attained.

Probably the earliest and most important implement of husbandry known is the plow. Grain, plants and roots will not grow well unless the soil in which they are planted be properly stirred, hence the first requirement was an instrument that would fulfill such conditions.

The first implements were rude indeed; generally, stout wooden sticks, drawn through the earth by thongs attached to rude ox-yokes, or fastened to the animal's horns. Such plows were in use among the ancient Egyptians, and may yet be found among uncivilized nations. The Old Testament furnishes numerous instances of the use of the plow, while, on the ruins of ancient cities and among the pyramids of Egypt, and on the buried walls of Babylon, and other extinct cities, are rude drawings of this useful implement. As the use of iron became apparent and general, it was utilized for plow-points, where the wood alone would not penetrate the earth. They got their plowshares sharpened in Old Testament days, also coulters, which shows, beyond a doubt, that iron-pointed plows were then in use. From times mentioned in the Bible, on heathen tombs, and ancient catacombs, the improvement of the plow, like other farming tools, went on, as the race of man grew in intelligence. Extensive manors in the old country required increased means of turning the ground, and, to meet these demands, ingenious mechanics, from time to time, invented improved plows. Strange to say, however, no improvement was ever made by the farmer himself. This is accounted for in his habits of life, and, too often, the disposition to "take things as they are." When America was settled, the plow had become an implement capable of turning two or three acres per day. Still, and for many years, and even until lately, the mold-board was entirely wooden, the point only iron. Later developments changed the wood for steel, which now alone is used. Still later, especially in prairie States, riding plows are used. Like all other improvements, they were obliged to combat an obtuse public mind among the ruralists, who surely combat almost every move made to better their condition. In many places in America, wooden plows, straight ax handles, and a stone in one end of the bag, to balance the grist in the other, are the rule, and for no other reason in the world are they maintained than the laconic answer:

"My father did so, and why should not I? Am I better than he?"

After the plow comes the harrow, but little changed, save in lightness and beauty. Formerly, a log of wood, or a brush harrow, supplied its place, but in the State of Ohio, the toothed instrument has nearly always been used.

The hoe is lighter made than formerly, and is now made of steel. At first, the common iron hoe, sharpened by the blacksmith, was in constant use. Now, it is rarely seen outside of the Southern States, where it has long been the chief implement in agriculture.

The various small plows for the cultivation of corn and such other crops as necessitated their use are all the result of modern civilization. Now, their number is large, and, in many places, there are two or more attached to one carriage, whose operator rides. These kinds are much used in the Western States, whose rootless and stoneless soil is admirably adapted to such machinery.

When the grain became ripe, implements to cut it were in demand. In ancient times, the sickle

was the only instrument used. It was a short, curved iron, whose inner edge was sharpened and serrated. In its most ancient form, it is doubtful if the edge was but little, if any, serrated. It is mentioned in all ancient works, and in the Bible is frequently referred to.

"Thrust in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe," wrote the sacred New Testament, while the Old chronicles as early as the time of Moses: "As thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn."

In more modern times, the handle of the sickle was lengthened, then the blade, which in time led to the scythe. Both are yet in use in many parts of the world. The use of the scythe led some thinking person to add a "finger" or two, and to change the shape of the handle. The old cradle was the result. At first it met considerable opposition from the laborers, who brought forward the old-time argument of ignorance, that it would cheapen labor.

Whether the cradle is a native of America or Europe is not accurately decided; probably of the mother country. It came into common use about 1818, and in a few years had found its way into the wheat-producing regions of the West. Where small crops are raised, the cradle is yet much used. A man can cut from two to four acres per day, hence, it is much cheaper than a reaper, where the crop is small.

The mower and reaper are comparatively modern inventions. A rude reaping machine is mentioned by Pliny in the first century. It was pushed by an ox through the standing grain. On its front was a sharp edge, which cut the grain. It was, however, impracticable, as it cut only a portion of the grain, and the peasantry preferred the sickle. Other and later attempts to make reapers do not seem to have been successful, and not till the present century was a machine made that would do the work required. In 1826, Mr. Bell, of Scotland, constructed a machine which is yet used in many parts of that country. In America, Mr. Hussey and Mr. McCormick took out patents for reaping machines of superior character in 1833 and 1834. At first the cutters of these machines were various contrivances, but both manufacturers soon adopted a serrated knife, triangular shaped, attached to a bar, and driven through "finger guards" attached to it, by a forward and backward motion. These are the common ones now in use, save that all do not use serrated knives. Since these pioneer machines were introduced into the harvest fields they have been greatly improved and changed. Of late years they have been constructed so as to bind the sheaves, and now a good stout boy, and a team with a "harvester," will do as much as many men could do a few years ago, and with much greater ease.

As was expected by the inventors of reapers, they met with a determined resistance from those who in former times made their living by harvesting. It was again absurdly argued that they would cheapen labor, and hence were an injury to the laboring man. Indeed, when the first machines were brought into Ohio, many of them were torn to pieces by the ignorant hands. Others left fields in a body when the proprietor brought a reaper to his farm. Like all such fallacies, these, in time, passed away, leaving only their stain.

Following the reaper came the thresher. As the country filled with inhabitants, and men increased their possessions, more rapid means than the old flail or roller method were demanded. At first the grain was trodden out by horses driven over the bundles, which were laid in a circular inclosure. The old flail, the tramping-out by horses, and the cleaning by the sheet, or throwing the grain up against a current of air, were too slow, and machines were the result of the demand. In Ohio the manufacture of threshers began in 1846, in the southwestern part. Isaac Tobias, who came to Hamilton from Miamisburg that year, commenced building the threshers then in use. They were without the cleaning attachment, and simply hulled the grain. Two years later, he began manufacturing the combined thresher and cleaner, which were then coming into use. He continued in business till 1851. Four years after, the increased demand for such machines, consequent upon the increased agricultural products, induced the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer to fit their establishment for the manufacture of threshers. They afterward added the manufacture of steam engines to be used in the place of horse power. Since then the manufacture of these machines, as well as that of all other agricultural machinery, has greatly multiplied and improved, until now it seems as though but little room for improvement remains. One of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of threshers and their component machinery is located at Mansfield—the Aultman & Taylor Co. Others are at Massillon, and at other cities in the West.

Modern times and modern enterprise have developed a marvelous variety of agricultural implements

—too many to be mentioned in a volume like this. Under special subjects they will occasionally be found. The farmer's life, so cheerless in pioneer times, and so full of weary labor, is daily becoming less laborious, until, if they as a class profit by the advances, they can find a life of ease in farm pursuits, not attainable in any other profession. Now machines do almost all the work. They sow, cultivate, cut, bind, thresh, winnow and carry the grain. They, cut, rake, load, mow and dry the hay. They husk, shell and clean the corn. They cut and split the wood. They do almost all; until it seems as though the day may come when the farmer can sit in his house and simply guide the affairs of his farm.

Any occupation prospers in proportion to the interest taken in it by its members. This interest is always heightened by an exchange of views, hence societies and periodicals exercise an influence at first hardy realized. This feeling among prominent agriculturists led to the formation of agricultural societies, at first by counties, then districts, then by States, and lastly by associations of States. The day may come when a national agricultural fair may be one of the annual attractions of America.

Without noticing the early attempts to found such societies in Europe or America, the narrative will begin with those of Ohio. The first agricultural society organized in the Buckeye State was the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. Its exact date of organization is not now preserved, but to a certainty it is known that the Society held public exhibitions as a County Society prior to 1823. Previous to that date there were, doubtless, small, private exhibitions held in older localities, probably at Marietta, but no regular organization seems to have been maintained. The Hamilton County Society held its fairs annually, with marked success. Its successor, the present Society, is now one of the largest county societies in the Union.

During the legislative session of 1832–33, the subject of agriculture seems to have agitated the minds of the people through their representatives, for the records of that session show the first laws passed for their benefit. The acts of that body seem to have been productive of some good, for, though no records of the number of societies organized at that date exist, yet the record shows that "many societies have been organized in conformity to this act," etc. No doubt many societies held fairs from this time, for a greater or less number of years. Agricultural journals* were, at this period, rare in the State, and the subject of agricultural improvement did not receive that attention from the press it does at this time; and, for want of public spirit and attention to sustain these fairs, they were gradually discontinued until the new act respecting their organization was passed in 1846. However, records of several county societies of the years between 1832 and 1846 yet exist, showing that in some parts of the State, the interest in these fairs was by no means diminished. The Delaware County Society reports for the year 1833—it was organized in June of that year—good progress for a beginning, and that much interest was manifested by the citizens of the county.

Ross County held its first exhibition in the autumn of that year, and the report of the managers is quite cheerful. Nearly all of the exhibited articles were sold at auction, at greatly advanced prices from the current ones of the day. The entry seems to have been free, in an open inclosure, and but little revenue was derived. Little was expected, hence no one was disappointed.

Washington County reports an excellent cattle show for that year, and a number of premiums awarded to the successful exhibitors. This same year the Ohio Importation Company was organized at the Ross County fair. The Company began the next season the importation of fine cattle from England, and, in a few years, did incalculable good in this respect, as well as make considerable money in the enterprise.

These societies were re-organized when the law of 1846 went into effect, and, with those that had gone down and the new ones started, gave an impetus to agriculture that to this day is felt. Now every county has a society, while district, State and inter-State societies are annually held; all promotive in their tendency, and all a benefit to every one.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture was organized by an act of the Legislature, passed February 27, 1846. Since then various amendments to the organic law have been passed from time to time as

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*The *Western Tiller* was published in Cincinnati, in 1826. It was "miscellaneous," but contained many excellent articles on agriculture.

The *Farmers' Record* was published in Cincinnati, in 1831, and continued for several years.

The *Ohio Farmer* was published at Batavia, Clermont County, in 1833, by Hon. Samuel Medary.

These were the early agricultural journals, some of which yet survive, though in new names, and under new management. Others have, also, since been added, some of which have an exceedingly large circulation, and are an influence for much good in the State.

the necessities of the Board and of agriculture in the State demanded. The same day that the act was passed creating the State Board, an act was also passed providing for the erection of county and district societies, under which law, with subsequent amendments, the present county and district agricultural societies are managed. During the years from 1846 down to the present time, great improvements have been made in the manner of conducting these societies, resulting in exhibitions unsurpassed in any other State.

Pomology and horticulture are branches of industry so closely allied with agriculture that a brief resume of their operations in Ohio will be eminently adapted to these pages. The early planting and care of fruit in Ohio has already been noticed. Among the earliest pioneers were men of fine tastes, who not only desired to benefit themselves and their country, but who were possessed with a laudable ambition to produce the best fruits and vegetables the State could raise. For this end they studied carefully the topography of the country, its soil, climate, and various influences upon such culture, and by careful experiments with fruit and vegetables, produced the excellent varieties now in use. Mention has been made of Mr. Longworth and Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati; and Israel and Aaron W. Putnam, on the Muskingum River; Mr. Dille, Judges Fuller and Whittlesey, Dr. Jared Kirtland and his sons, and others—all practical enthusiasts in these departments. At first, individual efforts alone, owing to the condition of the country, could be made. As the State filled with settlers, and means of communication became better, a desire for an interchange of views became apparent, resulting in the establishment of periodicals devoted to these subjects, and societies where different ones could meet and discuss these things.

A Horticultural and Pomological Society was organized in Ohio in 1866. Before the organization of State societies, however, several distinct or independent societies existed; in fact, out of these grew the State Society, which in turn produced good by stimulating the creation of county societies. All these societies, aids to agriculture, have progressed as the State developed, and have done much in advancing fine fruit, and a taste for æsthetic culture. In all parts of the West, their influence is seen in better and improved fruit; its culture and its demand.

To-day, Ohio stands in the van of the Western States in agriculture and all its kindred associations. It only needs the active energy of her citizens to keep her in this place, advancing as time advances, until the goal of her ambition is reached.

CHAPTER XVI.

CLIMATOLOGY—OUTLINE—VARIATION IN OHIO—ESTIMATE IN DEGREES—RAINFALL—AMOUNT—VARIABILITY.

THE climate of Ohio varies about four degrees. Though originally liable to malaria in many districts when first settled, in consequence of a dense vegetation induced by summer heats and rains, it has became very healthful, owing to clearing away this vegetation, and proper drainage. The State is as favorable in its sanitary characteristics as any other in its locality. Ohio is remarkable for its high productive capacity, almost every thing grown in the temperate climates being within its range. Its extremes of heat and cold are less than almost any other State in or near the same latitude, hence Ohio suffers less from the extreme dry or wet seasons which affect all adjoining States. These modifications are mainly due to the influence of the Lake Erie waters. These not only modify the heat of summer and the cold of winter, but apparently reduce the profusion of rainfall in summer, and favor moisture in dry periods. No finer climate exists, all conditions considered, for delicate vegetable growths, than that portion of Ohio bordering on Lake Erie. This is abundantly attested by the recent extensive development there of grape culture.

Mr. Lorin Blodget, author of "American Climatology," in the agricultural report of 1853, says; "A district bordering on the Southern and Western portions of Lake Erie is more favorable in this respect (grape cultivation) than any other on the Atlantic side of the Rocky Mountains, and it will ultimately prove capable of a very liberal extension of vine culture."

Experience has proven Mr. Blodget correct in his theory. Now extensive fields of grapes are everywhere found on the Lake Erie Slope, while other small fruits find a sure footing on its soil.

"Considering the climate of Ohio by isothermal lines and rain shadings, it must be borne in mind," says Mr. Blodget, in his description of Ohio's climate, from which these facts are drawn, "that local influences often require to be considered. At the South, from Cincinnati to Steubenville, the deep river valleys are two degrees warmer than the hilly districts of the same vicinity. The lines are drawn intermediate between the two extremes. Thus, Cincinnati, on the plain, is 2° warmer than at the Observatory, and 4° warmer for each year than Hillsboro, Highland County—the one being 500, the other 1,000, feet above sea-level. The immediate valley of the Ohio, from Cincinnati to Gallipolis, is about 75° for the summer, and 54° for the year; while the adjacent hilly districts, 300 to 500 feet higher, are not above 73° and 52° respectively. For the summer, generally, the river valleys are 73° to 75°; the level and central portions 72° to 73°, and the lake border 70° to 72°. A peculiar mildness of climate belongs to the vicinity of Kelley's Island, Sandusky and Toledo. Here, both winter and summer, the climate is 2° warmer than on the highland ridge extending from Norwalk and Oberlin to Hudson and the northeastern border. This ridge varies from 500 to 750 feet above the lake, or 850 to 1,200 feet above sea level. This high belt has a summer temperature of 70°, 27° for the winter, and 49° for the year; while at Sandusky and Kelley's Island the summer is 72°, the winter 29°, and the year 50°. In the central and eastern parts of the State, the winters are comparatively cold, the average falling to 32° over the more level districts, and to 29° on the highlands. The Ohio River valley is about 35°, but the highlands near it fall to 31° and 32° for the winter."

As early as 1824, several persons in the State began taking the temperature in their respective localities, for the spring, summer, autumn and winter, averaging them for the entire year. From time to time, these were gathered and published, inducing others to take a step in the same direction. Not long since, a general table, from about forty localities, was gathered and compiled, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century. This table, when averaged, showed an average temperature of 52.4°, an evenness of temperature not equaled in many bordering States.

Very imperfect observations have been made of the amount of rainfall in the State. Until lately, only an individual here and there throughout the State took enough interest in this matter to faithfully observe and record the averages of several years in succession. In consequence of this fact, the illustration of that feature of Ohio's climate is less satisfactory than that of the temperature. "The actual rainfall of different months and years varies greatly," says Mr. Blodget. "There may be more in a month, and, again, the quantity may rise to 12 or 15 inches in a single month. For a year, the variation may be from a minimum of 22 or 25 inches, to a maximum of 50 or even 60 inches in the southern part of the State, and 45 to 48 inches along the lake border. The average is a fixed quantity, and, although requiring a period of twenty or twenty-five years to fix it absolutely, it is entirely certain and unchangeable when known. On charts, these average quantities are represented by depths of shading. At Cincinnati, the last fifteen years of observation somewhat reduce the average of 48 inches, of former years, to 46 or 47 inches."

Spring and summer generally give the most rain, there being, in general, 10 to 12 inches in the spring, 10 to 14 inches in the summer, and 8 to 10 inches in the autumn. The winter is the most variable of all the seasons, the southern part of the State having 10 inches, and the northern part 7 inches or less—an average of 8 or 9 inches.

The charts of rainfall, compiled for the State, show a fall of 30 inches on the lake, and 46 inches at the Ohio River. Between these two points, the fall is marked, beginning at the north, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, all near the lake. Farther down, in the latitude of Tuscarawas, Monroe and Mercer Counties, the fall is 40 inches, while the southwestern part is 42 and 44 inches.

The clearing away of forests, the drainage of the land, and other causes, have lessened the rainfall, making considerable difference since the days of the aborigines.



STARK CO. COURT HOUSE & JAIL

HISTORY OF STARK COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.*

PHYSICAL FEATURES—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—ROCK SECTION—COALS OF STARK COUNTY—BLACK-BAND IRON ORE—SURFACE PRODUCTS—EARLY EXPERIENCES IN AGRICULTURE—IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

THE surface of Stark County is without any striking features. It is generally rolling, and along the southern border may be called hilly, since the valleys of some of the draining streams are cut to a depth of 300 feet. In most parts of the county, the surface is pleasantly diversified by rounded hills, with very gentle slopes, and which are cultivated to their summits. The valleys that divide these hills are broad and shallow, and rarely show precipitous sides or exposures of rock. The soil is generally light, often loam, sand or gravel, and was originally covered with a forest composed principally of oak, but, in the central portion of the county there were many glades and openings, where the timber was light. This consisted largely of willow-oak and blackjack-oak, which formed clumps and islands, separated by spaces overgrown with wild grasses, flowers and scrub-oak. From the nature of the soil, the farmers of the county have usually been cultivators of grain, and Stark has long been famous for its crops of wheat.

The altitude of the county is from 350 to 750 feet above Lake Erie, its eastern portion reaching up on the great divide or water-shed between the Ohio and Lake Erie. Like most of the counties that lie along the water-shed, the surface of Stark County is dotted over with lakes; of these, Congress Lake, in Lake Township, Myer's Lake, Sippo Lake, etc., may be taken as examples. Here, too, as in adjacent counties, we find many drained or filled lake-basins, where peat and marl now hold the place formerly occupied by water. The extent of this kind of surface is, however, not great, as Stark has little marsh land, and, since it is so abundantly supplied with excellent coal, it is scarcely probable that the scattered patches of peat will ever become of importance, as a source of fuel. As fertilizers, however, the muck and shell-marl will be of great practical value, especially on light and open soils, such as that which covers most of the county. It may be important, therefore, for the farmers who have patches of swamp upon their land to test them by boring, to ascertain whether they are underlain by strata of peat or marl, which may be used to cheaply fertilize their fields.

In most parts of Stark County, the surface deposits are such as have been transported to greater or less distances from their places of origin, and it is only on the hills of the southern townships that we find the soil derived from the decomposition of the underlying rocks. Numerous facts indicate that the county has formerly been traversed from north to south by a great line of drainage. This is now imperfectly represented by the Tuscarawas River, but it is evident that this, though a noble stream, is but a rivulet compared with the flood which once flowed somewhat in the direction it follows, from the lake basin into the Ohio. The records of this ancient river are seen in the deeply excavated channels,

*Contributed by J. H. Battle.

now filled with gravel, in the Tuscarawas Valley, and between Canton and Massillon. In the valley of the Tuscarawas an extensive series of borings has been made for coal, and these have revealed the fact that this stream is now running far above its former bed, and that it does not accurately follow the line of its ancient valley. That old valley is in many places filled with gravel, and is now so thoroughly obliterated as to give to the common observer little indication of its existence. A few facts will show, however, that this interesting feature in the surface geology of Stark County has a real existence. The borings made for coal east of the present river, in Lawrence and Jackson Townships, have, in many instances, been carried below the present streams without reaching solid rock, and heavy beds of gravel are found to occupy a broad and deep valley, which lies for the most part on the east side of the present water-course. From Fulton to Millport, and thence to Massillon, many borings have been made, and in these, where the course of the auger was not arrested by bowlders, the drift deposits have often been found to be more than 100 feet in thickness. As the rock is exposed on both sides of the river at Massillon and Millport, it is seen that the river is running on the west side of its ancient trough, and, though it here has a rocky bottom, east of the present course, the rock would not be found, even at a considerably greater depth. Just how deep the ancient valley of the Tuscarawas is in this section of the county, there are no means at hand of ascertaining; but we learn from the salt-wells bored at Canal Dover that the bottom of the rocky valley is there 175 feet below the surface of the stream. Another, and perhaps the most important of these ancient lines of drainage, runs between Canton and Massillon. At the "Four-Mile Switch," half way between these towns, rock comes near the surface, and coal has been worked at Bahney's mine and other places in this vicinity. Explorations have been made, which show that between "Four-Mile Switch" and Massillon is a ridge of rock, which lies between two valleys, viz., that through which the Tuscarawas flows, and another, completely filled, between Massillon and Canton.

Between Massillon and Navarre, the road for the most part lies upon a terrace, the surface of which is about seventy-five feet above the river. This terrace is part of a plateau, which extends in some places more than a mile east of the river. It is composed of gravel and sand, of which the depth is not known. On the other side of the Tuscarawas, the rock comes to the surface, quarries have been opened, and borings for coal have been made, which show that, for some miles below Massillon, comparatively little drift covers the rock. It is evident, therefore, that the ancient river channel passed under the terrace over which the road runs from Massillon to Navarre. Below Navarre, the river sways over to the east side of its ancient valley, striking its rocky border on the "Wetmore Tract." Here the gravel-beds, which filled the old valley, are on the west side of the river.

The succession of the rocks which come to the surface in Stark County will be most readily learned by reference to the general section, which is as follows:

	FEET.
1. Soil and drift deposits	10 to 100
2. Shale and sandstone of barren coal measures only found in hilltops of Osnaburg, Paris, Nimishillen and Washington	30 to 50
3. Buff ferruginous limestone, Osnaburg and Paris	0 to 6
4. Black-band-iron ore, Osnaburg and Paris	0 to 10
5. Coal No. 7, same localities as No. 4	1 to 3
6. Fire clay	1 to 8
7. Shale and sandstone, sometimes containing a thin coal seam near the middle hills of Washington, Nimishillen, Paris, Osnaburg and Sandy; hilltops of Pike, Bethlehem and Sugar Creek	75 to 110
8. Coal No. 6, same localities as No. 7	2 to 6
9. Fire clay	2 to 5
10. Gray and black shales, with iron ore near base	40 to 60
11. Coal No. 5, "thirty-inch seam," southern and eastern portion of the county	2 to 3
12. Fire clay	2 to 5
13. Shale and sandstone, sometimes containing thin coal	40 to 60
14. Putnam Hill limestone	0 to 4
15. Coal No. 4, "upper limestone seam"	1 to 6
16. Fire clay	1 to 5
17. Shale and sandstone, sometimes with thin coal and limestone	20 to 50
18. Zoar limestone	0 to 4
19. Coal No. 3, "lower limestone coal"	0 to 3
20. Fire clay	1 to 8

	FEET.
21. Shale and sandstone, sometimes with thin coal at base	50 to 60
22. Massillon sandstone, sometimes with thin coal at base	30 to 100
23. Gray or black shale	5 to 50
24. Coal No. 1, "Massillon coal"	0 to 6
25. Fire clay	1 to 5
26. Shaly sandstone	30 to 50
27. Conglomerate	20 to 50

The strata enumerated in the foregoing section all belong to the carboniferous system, and, with the exception of a limited area in the northwestern corner, where the conglomerate appears, the entire area of the county is occupied by the coal measures. The only outcrops of the conglomerate occur in the extreme northwestern portion of the county, in the corner of Lawrence Township, so that it might as well be omitted from enumeration among the rocks of the county, except that it underlies, at no great depth, all portions of the surface, and deserves notice as the easily recognizable base of the productive coal measures. It should also be mentioned in this connection that some of the higher sandstones of the coal measures sometimes contain pebbles, especially that over Coal No. 6; but the pebbles in these beds are usually quite small —rarely exceeding a bean in size—so that there is little danger that they will be confounded with the true conglomerate.

The coal measures of Stark County are composed, as usual, of sandstone, limestone, shale, fire-clay, coal, etc., and include all the lower group of coal seams—seven in number. Of these, the lowest, or, as we have named it, Coal No. 1, the Massillon, or Briar Hill seam, is one of the most valuable in the entire series. This is well developed in Stark County, and forms one of the most important sources of business and wealth. The coal which is obtained from this seam is generally called the Massillon coal, and is so well known that little need be said of its character. Though varying somewhat in different localities, as a general rule it is bright and handsome in appearance, contains little sulphur and ash, is open-burning, and possesses high heating power. By long and varied trial, it has proved to be one of the most serviceable coals found in the State. In Stark County, it is somewhat more bituminous than the coal of the same seam in the Mahoning Valley, but it is more like it in composition than its appearance would indicate. The Massillon coal is well adapted to a great variety of uses. It is successfully employed in the smelting of iron in blast furnaces, and is there used in the raw state. It is also a good rolling-mill coal, serves an excellent purpose for the generation of steam, would do well for the manufacture of gas, and is the most highly esteemed household fuel in all the districts where it is used. This combination of excellences makes it a special favorite in the markets of the lake ports, and maintains for it an active demand.

The Massillon coal seam, being generally cut by the valley of the Tuscarawas, forms a great number of outcrops in the western part of the county, and in that region more than a hundred mines are opened into it. As the dip of all the rocks in the county is southeast, it passes out of sight east of the Tuscarawas Valley, and along the eastern margin of the county it is at least 200 feet below the surface. It will thus be seen that it ought to underlie nearly all the county, but it unfortunately happens here, as in Summit and Mahoning, this coal lies in limited basins, and is absent from a larger part of the territory where it belongs. It is therefore of much less practical value than it was supposed to be before the irregularity of its distribution was ascertained. Nevertheless, the most important question connected with the geology of Stark County is that of the presence or absence of the Massillon coal in the townships east of where it is mined. Unfortunately, but little light has been thrown upon this subject by any explorations yet made, and, from the peculiar character of this coal seam, it is quite impossible to predict, with any certainty, what will be the result of a systematic search for it where it lies deeply buried. Between the valley of the Tuscarawas and the western margin of the coal area in Wayne County, numerous outcrops of the Massillon coal have been found, a number of important basins have been opened, and now many thousand tons are annually mined in this district.

East of the Tuscarawas Valley, the geological structure is obscured by heavy masses of drift, and Coal No. 1 has not been mined or

found to any extent on that side of the river. Near Millport, however, and still further north, and east around Mud Brook Church, important basins of coal have been discovered, and it is probable that, when the real difficulties of the search on this side of the river are overcome, i. e., when certain clews that can be followed up shall have been found it will be learned that valuable deposits of coal stretch eastward far beyond any present knowledge.

Considerable boring has been done in the central and eastern portions of the county, and such as might be supposed would go far to decide the question of the reach eastward of the Massillon coal, but these explorations have not proven the existence of any considerable body of this coal east of the river. It should be said, however, that of the borings made, only such as were made for the express purpose of finding coal are worthy of any confidence. The oil-wells, by which the whole county has been pierced, were bored for oil, and nothing else. As a general rule, every other product was neglected, and where coal seams were passed through, the evidence of the fact afforded by the sand-pump was unheeded.

On the eastern line of the county, few borings have been made which can be depended upon for giving any accurate information. At Limaville, in the northeastern corner of the county, the Briar Hill coal has been struck in several holes. These borings, and others at Canton, show that the belief that no valuable deposits of the Massillon coal exist east of the Tuscarawas River, is without a solid foundation, and it is predicted that some most important and valuable coal basins will be reached in the eastern portion of the county, and where their presence has not been suspected. The borings at Limaville show the lower coal of workable thickness. It exists over a considerable area in that vicinity, as it was found in a number of holes running with great regularity. The well was located near Limaville Station, the well head ten feet above, or 570 above Lake Erie. The coal was struck 165 feet from the surface, or 405 feet above the lake. This shows a dip of about 100 feet from the nearest outcrop of the coal in Tallmadge, eighteen miles north of west, and about the same dip from the vicinity of Ravenna, fifteen miles due north; but the coal lies higher here than at Massillon, southwest, or Youngstown, northeast, a fact due, doubtless, to one of the folds which traverse our coal fields.

The Massillon coal district is, practically, one of the most important in the State. The number of miners employed here is about fifteen hundred. A capital of over $2,000,000 is used in the production of coal, and the annual yield of the mines may be estimated at 1,000,000 tons. Most of this coal goes to Cleveland, by way of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley, Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus, and other railroads, and by the Ohio Canal. A large amount is consumed in and about Massillon, where it is used for a considerable variety of manufactures. The most important use to which this coal is here put is for iron-smelting, since it is the fuel exclusively used in the two furnaces at Massillon, and one at Dover. These furnaces have been in operation for many years, and that which they produce has a well-established and excellent reputation. It is for the most part made of black-band iron ore, and closely resembles the Scotch pig. This is not surprising, since the materials and methods employed are almost exactly the same as those used in Scotland. These have proved remunerative during years of experience, yet the methods of the Scotch iron-masters can be easily shown to be susceptible of improvement. By adding close tops to the furnaces, increasing their dimensions and the temperature of the blast, there is little doubt that most important economy in the use of the fuel may be effected. With the present method of manufacture, the Massillon furnaces consume three and a half to four tons of coal for every ton of iron made. This is certainly a wasteful use of fuel, which, from its great excellence and limited quantity, ought to be husbanded with the greatest care. The Massillon coal constitutes a great source of wealth to the county, and is the mainspring of many industries; but the fact should be recognized that this is a capital which is daily being exhausted, and, when exhausted, can never be reproduced. All the coal basins now known about Massillon will be worked out

within a generation, and, although new discoveries will certainly be made, and much territory will become productive where the coal is not now supposed to exist, still the value of the coal is so great, and the consumption of it so rapidly increasing, that it is to be feared not many years will elapse before the supply from this region will be exhausted.

A list of the principal mines in the Massillon district is as follows:*

	Tons.
Rhodes & Co. (Old Willow Bank), daily production	450
Rhodes Coal Co., daily production	350
C. H. Clark & Co., daily production	150
Williamson Coal Co., daily production	150
The Ridgeway (J. P. Burton), daily production	75
Massillon Coal Mining Co., daily production	350
Youngstown Coal Co., daily production	350
Crawford Coal Co., daily production	450
Willow Bank (new), Henry Holtz, daily production	300
Buckeye, daily production	100
Fulton Coal Mining Co., daily production	150

There are many other mines—the "Grove," the "Brookfield," the "Mountain," the "Stoffer," the "McCue," etc.—of which there is no detailed report at hand. The analysis of this coal is as follows:

Specific gravity	1.253	1.269	1.247	1.337	1.250	1.328
Water	7.50	5.60	6.95	3.70	4.10	2.40
Ash	1.00	3.90	3.18	1.60	1.60	13.50
Volatile combustible	31.00	30.30	32.38	30.50	32.90	35.20
Fixed carbon	61.00	60 20	57.49	64.20	61.40	48.90
Total	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur	0.49	0.19	0.88	0 68	1.07	0.975
Gas, cubic feet per pound	3 42	3.50	.....	3 64	3.15	.....

The specimens are from the following mines: 1. Lawrence Coal Company, lower bench. 2. The same, upper bench. 3. Blue Chippewa. 4. Fulton Mining Company. 5. Burton's coal, lower bench. 6. Same, upper bench (thin and slaty).

Some doubt has been expressed among the residents of Massillon whether the coal that crops out at Bridgeport is identical with that worked elsewhere in this vicinity. It is thinner, and lies somewhat higher than that in most of the neighboring mines. Still, its physical character and composition, as well as its relation to the associated rocks, seem to prove that it is really Coal No. 1. A similar phase of the Massillon coal is seen in the mine of the German Coal Company, just north of the stone quarry of Warthorst & Co., at Massillon. Here, also, the coal is thin, very much laminated, and even somewhat slaty. This peculiarity of structure may be attributed to the fact that the coal seam in these two mines is overlain by a great mass of sandstone, which, when all the materials were in a soft and plastic condition, must have pressed down upon the coal in such a way as to reduce its thickness and give it its laminated structure. Borings made in the vicinity of Bridgeport and Massillon have failed to find any lower seam, and it is scarcely possible that there should be another below that mined. The section at Bridgeport is precisely what it should be if the Bridgeport coal were Coal No. 1.

The diminished thickness of the coal in the Bridgeport and German Companies' mines may be due to another cause, i. e., as well in the bottom of the marsh, where the coal accumulated as peat, and on which, being relatively high, the peat was thin. It is well known that the "swamps," or lowest portions of the coal mines, have the thickest coal in them, and this is simply because the peat was deepest there. On the ridges or swells of the bottom, the coal is thin and high, because the top only of the peat-bed reached over them. The barren ridges which so often separate the coal "swamps" were islands in, or the shores of the coal marshes. These rose above the water-level, and on their slopes the peat diminished in thickness upward till it came to an edge. When covered with clay and sand, and compressed to solid coal, that was thickest where the peat was thickest in the bottoms of the basins, and thinned out to nothing on the slopes which bounded these basins.

The Massillon coal is usually overlain by a few feet of shale, and above this is found a massive sandstone, which is known as the Massillon sandstone. The stone of this stratum varies considerably in texture in different localities and different layers, but much of it affords very excellent building material, as well as good grindstone. In these, a large and active industry has been created about Massillon, Warthorst & Co. giving employment to 100 men, and shipping 300 and 400 car-loads of block-stones, and 1,500 to 2,000

*State Report, 1878.

tons of grindstones per annum. The product of this quarry is mainly sold in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The stones for dry grinding—plows and springs, etc.—are especially esteemed. In Paul's quarries, near Fulton, a light variety of this stone is ground up, and the sand shipped to Pittsburgh for the manufacture of glass.

In many parts of Stark County, borings have indicated the existence of a thin seam of coal above the massive Massillon sandstone, and it is sometimes referred to by drillers as the "Fifteen-inch Seam," but it is oftener from six to twelve inches. Though persistent over a large area, it has rarely any economic value, and deserves notice simply as a tolerably constant feature in the section, and one that is liable to be mistaken for the lower coal. The distance which separates it from the Massillon seam is quite inconstant, and varies from sixty to one hundred feet. In another county, this seam becomes of workable thickness, and it has therefore been named in the reports as Coal No. 2. Another thin coal-seam is also sometimes found immediately beneath the Massillon sandstone, but this is frequently cut away by the forces which deposited this rock. It may be seen, however, at several of the quarries in the vicinity of Massillon.

At a distance of from 150 to 200 feet above Coal No. 1, occurs the lowest of the two limestone seams which traverse this as they do many other, of our coal-bearing counties. In Stark County, Coal No. 3 is sometimes absent, sometimes has a thickness of a few inches, and rarely becomes of any economic importance. From twenty-five to fifty feet above it occurs the second limestone coal (Coal No. 4). This is well developed in Stark County, and in some cases has considerable value. In the subterranean, rocky ridge, which lies between the valley of the Tuscarawas and the old channel west of Canton, both the limestones referred to, and sometimes both limestone coals, may be seen, the upper one only being of workable thickness. Coal No. 5 lies usually about fifty feet above the gray limestone over Coal No. 4. As a general rule, in Stark County it is two and a half to three feet in thickness, and has much less value than in Tuscarawas County, where it is sometimes four feet thick and of superior quality. West of Navarre, Coal No. 5 has been opened in several places, and is about three feet thick—a soft coking coal, of fair quality. In Pike Township, this coal is found on both sides of the Nimishillen, somewhat back from the stream, here, as at Mineral Point, holding its normal position about midway between Coals No. 4 and 6. It is in this region, known as the "Thirty-inch Seam," and the coal it furnishes is generally good. Toward the south, this seam attains its best development at Mineral Point, in the adjacent county.

Typical exposures of Coal No. 5 may be seen at the mine of David Miller, in Section 12, Canton Township, three miles east of the city of Canton, and in several other openings made in this seam south of this point. The coal in Miller's mine is twenty-eight to thirty inches thick, overlain by gray shale, with its characteristic deposit of nodular iron ore. The coal is bright and good, more free from sulphur than that of the seam below, more open-burning than the next higher seam (No. 6), which is so extensively mined in Osnaburg Township. In that part of the county lying south and east of Canton Township, the higher hills reach up to the Bowen Coal Measures, and the black-band ore, which lies over Coal No. 7, occurs in some of the hilltops of Osnaburg and Paris. Coal No. 6 is here the principal seam worked. This generally lies conveniently above drainage in the valleys of Osnaburg and Paris, while in the lower part of these valleys, which are traversed by streams draining into the Sandy, Coal No. 5 is exposed in numerous localities as far up the Sandy as Minerva, and it is opened on many farms for local uses. In the very bottoms of these valleys, in a few places, Coal No. 4, with its overlying Putnam Hill limestone, is reached, but it is scarcely worked, except along the Sandy. In Nimishillen and Washington Townships, as the land is high, Coal No. 5 is generally buried beneath the surface. In Lexington Township, however, on the north side of the divide, the tributaries of the Mahoning have opened the lower coals freely, and, at Alliance, Coal No. 5 lies ten feet below the station (500 feet above Lake

Erie), and is worked in a shaft thirty-one feet deep, in the western part of the village. The coal is here three and a half to four feet in thickness, of fairly good quality, but, from the want of cover, rather soft, and contains considerable sulphur.

Coal No. 6 lies some fifty feet above Coal No. 5, or from eighty to one hundred feet above the upper of the two lower limestones, and is one of the most important and widespread coal seams in the State. It is the "Big Vein" of Columbiana County, the shaft coal at Steubenville, the most important seam of Holmes, Tuscarawas and Coshocton Counties, and is also the "Great Vein" of the Hocking Valley district. In Stark County, it runs through all the hills east and south of Canton. It is the coal mined at several of the mines in Osnaburg, and is thence transported for blacksmiths' use to all parts of the county. In this region, it varies from four to six feet in thickness, and crops out and is worked in numerous localities in Osnaburg and Mapleton. Passing thence southward, it loses in thickness and importance, until, in the edge of Tuscarawas County, it becomes less valuable than the next lower seam. At Waynesburg it appears well, and then reaches around through the highlands of Paris and Washington into Columbiana County, retaining its volume and value all the way to the State line. At New Franklin, in Paris, it shows a seam five feet ten inches thick, with the usual slate parting eighteen inches above the bottom. It extends from this point northward, through Washington, as far as Alliance, but becomes thinner in this direction. In all parts of Stark County, Coal No. 6 is a coking coal, generally of good thickness, and capable of affording an excellent fuel for blacksmiths' use or the generation of steam. When coked, it may be used for iron-smelting. It sometimes contains considerable sulphur, but this may, however, be eliminated by washing. In the southern tier of townships—Sugar Creek, Bethlehem, Pike and Sandy—Coal No. 6 is found in most of the higher hills. It is, however, in this region, thinner and less pure than in the southeastern portion of the county. Its best development seems to be in Osnaburg and Paris. It here lies for the most part, conveniently above drainage, is from four to six feet in thickness, with a slate parting from twelve to twenty inches above the bottom. The coal of the lower bench is much purer than that of the upper, and is the portion so much esteemed for blacksmiths' use. From the large area it occupies, its thickness and its adaptation to manufacturing purposes, this coal holds a prominent place in the mineral resources of the county, and forms a capital which will doubtless be largely drawn upon in the development of various industries.

Coal No. 7 is the highest of the lower coal group, and no workable coal is found above it in this section of the State. In the counties lying south and east of Stark, where the members of the upper coal series are represented, Coal No. 7 is overlain by a mass, some 400 feet in thickness, of shales and sandstones, the former frequently colored red, which contain little coal, and hence are called the Barren Coal Measures. The highest hills in Stark County are composed of the lowest portion of this series, generally a mass of gray shale, with more or less sandstone. The hilltops on both sides of the valley of the Sandy have this character, and it is only here that Coal No. 7 is found. In this region it is a thin seam, from one and a half to two and a half feet thick, and the coal is of inferior quality, so that in Stark County it has no considerable value. It becomes, however, of much greater consequence in the counties which lie further south.

The chief interest which attaches to Coal No. 7 in Stark County comes from the fact of its association with the black-band ore which overlies it. This is a bituminous shale, highly impregnated with iron. It often, though not constantly, forms the roof of Coal No. 7, and, where present, attains a thickness of from three to eight feet. The black-band ore is generally, though not always overlain by a ferruginous limestone, in which the quantity of iron is sometimes sufficient to render it a calcareous iron ore. From the fact that this is only found in the tops of the hills, it is sometimes designated as the mountain ore; and the limestone, from its ferruginous character, assumes, on weathering, a brownish color, and hence is often referred to as the "buff" lime-

stone, to distinguish it from the blue limestone below. These ore-beds are detached outlyers of a great ferruginous sheet, which once covered much of Stark and Carroll, and all of Tuscarawas County. Patches of this ore sheet, separated from their connections by the erosion of the valleys of the Sandy, Connotton and Tuscarawas, occur in the isolated hills of Osnaburg and Paris, the only portions of the county geologically high enough to include them. Such being the geological position of this important formation, it cannot be expected to be found in any other portion of the county.

With such natural resources, it follows that the manufacturing interests should be rapidly developed, and this result has followed building of the thriving manufacturing and mining communities of Canton and Massillon. But Stark is no less favored in point of purely agricultural resources. The varied productiveness of the soil with which it is provided, has made it one of the chief wheat and fruit producing counties in the State, and enables its agriculture to divide the domain with manufactures.

The first settlers here found a country thickly covered with a heavy growth of timber, and the land, shielded from the piercing rays of the sun by the dense forest foliage, saturated with the moisture which the character of a large part of the country favored. To erect here a home, and render the land subject to an annual tribute for the support of his family, tasked the powers of the pioneers to their utmost. It was an even-handed struggle for subsistence, and anything accomplished might safely be set down as an improvement. This was practically true for the first twenty years in the history of a settlement. An average of five years was consumed before the frontier farm could be relied upon to furnish support, and, in the meantime, the fare furnished by the abundance of game and wild fruit was eked out with economical purchases of corn and wheat from the older settlements. After erecting a cabin, with the aid of hospitable neighbors, from five to ten acres were felled. This was then "chopped over," i. e., the trees were cut into suitable lengths for rolling into piles for burning. After the universal bee for rolling came the burning, which frequently engaged the services of the wife in attending the fire, while the husband chopped by the light thus afforded, carrying on their labors often to the small hours of the night. On a single farm, this much was frequently accomplished in three months, and a small crop of corn harvested in the first year; but the average results were not so favorable. The efforts of the settler were directed toward getting ready for the "bee" as early as possible, for when the "rolling season" began, there was an uninterrupted demand upon the settler for from six to eight weeks in the fields of his neighbors. Many were called upon when they could least afford the time, but, from the necessities of the situation, there was no refusal possible, and, large as this demand appears, it will not be considered exorbitant when it is remembered that a "neighborhood" covered an area of miles in extent. With such an abundance of timber and the total lack of foreign demand, the prevailing tendency is to underrate the value of timber, and to carry the work of clearing to the very verge of denuding the land of this important aid to agriculture. This tendency seems to have been quite marked in Stark County. There was quite an extent of plains in the county, known for some time as "Canton Plains," running through the townships of Jackson, Perry, Canton and Bethlehem. This plain country was avoided by the early settlers, as it did not meet their judgment as to what a pioneer farm should be, and the earlier settlements were made in the wood. The county but partially supplied with timber at first, the rapid clearing of the remaining forest was soon sensibly felt. The discovery of coal, and its use as fuel as early as 1806, in great measure relieved the later demand on the timber. Ten years later, coal began to be used as the principal article of fuel in the villages, and since then its use has gradually extended, until but comparatively little wood is used. The building of railroads, and the consequent accessibility to the pine forests, has relieved another strain upon the timber of the county which began to be seriously felt. The revolution in the style of building has done much in this direction, and but comparatively little of the native timber finds its way into the modern

dwelling. There are, however, sufficient demands, for the various manufactures, mines and railroads, to beget serious apprehension as to where the later supply is to be secured.

The prevailing system of agriculture in this county may properly be termed that of mixed husbandry, with a special prominence given to the culture of wheat. Specialties otherwise find little favor with the farmers. The practice is to cultivate the various kinds of grain and grasses, and to raise, keep and fatten stock—the latter business, however, being a leading pursuit of not a large proportion of the farmers. The early mode of cultivating the farming lands was not of the highest type. Provided with productive soil, and his father having made a fair support in a certain line of farming, the average farmer has not had the opportunity, or has not felt the need, of studying the principles of such branches of learning as relate to agriculture, and has hesitated to receive, or promptly rejected, the teachings of science. A few persons, however, were found at a comparatively early day who brought to the business of farming that amount of patient investigation which the greatest industry of this country demands, and farmers have become less and less unwilling to learn from others. This has had its effect upon the husbandry of the county, which has attained a commendable thoroughness, and is rapidly improving in every respect.

The soil is considerably diversified. About three-fourths of the county, including the eastern, southern and western portions, may be called clay and gravel soil; the northeastern portion, more level, is furnished with a heavy subsoil of clay, while the valley of the Sandy has a soil of sandy loam, which proves highly productive. The surface soil of the whole county is composed of vegetable mold. On the rolling or hilly portions of the county, this soil is thin and light, owing, doubtless, to the washing of rains. On the lower and more level portions, this surface soil is found deeper, and, in valleys or bottom lands, it varies from a few inches to several feet in depth.

The depth of this soil, other things being equal, is a fair showing of the value of the land. Clay underlies this surface soil throughout almost the entire county, and varies in thickness from a few inches to two feet; is generally of a pale yellow color, and affords abundant material for brick-making. It absorbs water slowly, and is too compact for the roots of tender plants to penetrate to any great depth, and yet this dull clay is the basis of Stark County's agricultural wealth. Resting upon a substratum of gravel, it holds no more water than is necessary for healthy vegetation, and yet prevents the surface soil from sinking away into the gravel; holds manures which are applied to the land, which, when plowed under with clay, forms the most productive soil.

The subject of fertilizers has received considerable attention from the farmers, and plaster is freely used upon corn and clover. Lime is not much used, save occasionally to old, worn-out fields, which have run into sour grass, and is then applied only when slaked. There have, however, been some experiments made of spreading it unslaked and plowing it under, with satisfactory results. Phosphates have come into limited use of late years, but only as an experiment, and the general voice is that it does not "pay." Nor are any artificial means used to increase the barn-yard supply, which is not unfrequently treated as a serious inconvenience rather than a fortunate possession of the farmer. The constant cropping of a field for a considerable number of years without renewing is not often met with in Stark County. Occasional fields on the river bottoms are found which will bear such treatment and give good returns, but they are very limited in number. Rotation of crops has been the rule with the average farmer for some years, corn being the first crop planted on sod ground, followed by barley or oats, and then wheat; the latter is sometimes sown directly after corn. In the ordinary rotation of crops, the manure is generally applied to the wheat crop, as it is thought it is more effectively applied here, and leaves a better soil for the grass which follows. Deep plowing, with the Michigan double plow, was practiced to a considerable extent some twenty-five years ago, with variable results. It afterward fell into disrepute on account of its heavy draft, or from the fact that the upper soil was buried so deep that several seasons

were required to effect the proper mixture of the soils. Later, another system was adopted, with satisfactory effects. Two plows were used, and the team divided between them. A shallow soil-plow turned over the surface, which was followed by a long steel plow without a turning-board. The latter simply raised and loosened the subsoil to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches, and upon this the top soil was turned by a lighter implement. This proved a vast improvement on the old plan, furnishing the requisite depth without burying the upper soil, and loosening the subsoil, thus furnishing a natural escape for the excessive moisture which the character of the hard-pan too often resists, allowing it to escape only by evaporation. The practice of subsoiling is still kept up in the northeastern portion of the county, where the subsoil is a cold, dark-colored clay, impervious to water. It was originally a beech forest, but, cleared and cultivated, it has proven excellent pasturage, and, when deeply plowed, fine corn, oats, rye, flax and vegetables, are easily produced. This manner of plowing is found necessary about every three years.

Artificial drainage has not been extensively used. A large portion of the county is high, rolling country, with a natural drainage, that has served the purpose of carrying off the surplus water. In the northern part, there is quite a marsh, known as Cranberry Swamp, a portion of the waters of which flows north to the lake, but the larger portion runs south to the Ohio River. Nearly all the streams run southward, the Tuscarawas River, in the western part of the county, being the largest. The Nimishillen Creek is the next largest stream, which, with its western and eastern branches, drains the northern and northeastern portions of the county, and afford many fine mill-sites. The Sandy is a fine stream in the eastern portion of the county. There has been but little underdraining in this county, except to draw off the water of the ponds and swamps. This has been done to some extent with tile, but generally by ditching and filling the ditch with bowlders, and then covering up with rubbish and dirt. Tile-draining, as a general thing, is looked upon simply as a means of carrying off the surface water, and but little account is made of it as a means of improving the character of the soil.

The grass crop, while not demanding the same attention as other crops, is one that must always prove important. No regular system has been adopted in regard to its cultivation, however, in Stark County. A kind of spear-grass and white clover are indigenous to the soil, covering the common and soon spreading over any cleared and uncultivated land, making a fair pasturage, but proving too short for a good hay crop. Timothy grass, with clover, is mainly relied upon for the supply of hay, meadows being turned over about once in five years. Meadows are pastured to some extent in the fall, but are seldom "turned out" for this purpose, grass lands being seeded for the especial purpose for which they are designed. Meadows are seldom underdrained, and have generally received very little attention in the way of top-dressing, the manure being generally applied to the wheat crop, which preceded the seeding down. Orchard and blue grass have been introduced to a limited extent of late years, but they have not found favor among the farmers. There is considerable hesitation manifested in experimenting with the blue-grass, as it is claimed by many—among them some scientific agriculturists—that the June-grass, *poa pratensis*, is the same thing, modified by difference of soil and climate. Clover is sown in large quantities throughout the county. It is found most successful upon the uplands, but it does reasonably, with plaster, on all grounds. This is generally mown the first and second years for hay, and the third year, when full-grown, is plowed under for wheat or corn the next spring. It is usually sown with timothy for meadow, the latter being sown in the fall, and the clover with the growing wheat in the spring. The yield, when mown, varies from one and a half to two and a half tons per acre. This combination constitutes the chief part of the pasturage, and is in high favor with farmers.

While the survey of the agriculture of Stark County does not exhibit the cultivation of any specialty, it will be observed that wheat-culture and sheep-raising have, from the first, occupied the larger share of attention. But, while this is true, these objects have not ab-

sorbed the activities of the farmers to the exclusion of other branches of farm industry. The aim of the earliest settlers, with their lands as their only resource, was to derive from these a complete support, and, to this end, a system of mixed husbandry was a necessity. Their descendants, hedged about by the results of experience, and aiming to sell their surplus products in such form as would take from the land the smallest amount of its fertility, have, from the nature of the case, followed in their footsteps.

The early settlers were principally of German descent, from Pennsylvania, and brought with them a strong preference for wheat-raising, and the county soon took the leading place as a wheat county. In the early culture of wheat, a great many discouragements were met. The weevil and rust destroyed it year after year, and, when it escaped these, the frost worked great damage. But perseverance and improved methods have wrought a great success in the culture of this grain, and it is now the leading crop in the county. There is trouble experienced from insects, but frosts have proved disastrous occasionally. The Todd wheat has been a favorite variety with the farmers of late years, though the Mediterranean for a long time held sway. This was found the most favorable, and less liable to be injured by insects and frosts. The greatest objection to this was its long, dark grain, but little superior to rye; but the effect of soil and climate greatly improved its qualities, and it soon grew a plump, fair grain, strong in straw and quite a favorite for bread, and has not yet entirely lost its hold in the farming community. There is a great diversity in the practice and opinions of farmers in regard to the cultivation of this grain, and no particular system has been adopted. The prevailing method is not to sow wheat on the same field oftener than once in three years, and then only when, for two years, it shall have been in clover. It does well to follow barley or oats with wheat or rye, but it is considered bad farming to have wheat or corn follow each other. Wheat, in early years, was sown among the standing corn, and later, between the shocks that were placed in rows through the field, and the spaces thus left put in oats on the following spring. The latter method is occasionally practiced yet, but generally an oat crop intervenes. Manure is generally spread in the spring, and plowed under in the fall for wheat. The ground is carefully prepared, and the seed generally drilled in. The breadth of land sown is pretty uniform, though discouraging crops have the effect to limit somewhat the acreage devoted to it. The grain is usually threshed in the barn, the machine worked by the portable steam engine manufactured in this county, being the favorite, and largely used. For some years, Stark led the counties of the State in the yield of this grain, but its dismemberment by the formation of Carroll and Summit, together with the ravages of insects and frost, has reduced the yield one-half.

Rye and barley are not extensively cultivated. Rye is marketed entirely at home, both the black and white varieties being sown. The first, however, though good for feed and distilling, has rapidly given way to the white, which is not inferior for these purposes, and makes a whiter flour. Spring barley, some years since, was quite an important crop, not only on account of its marketable value, but also because it leaves the ground in fine condition for wheat. The average crop is about twenty-five bushels per acre. Under the revolutionizing effect of the Great West, however, these grains are gradually losing favor here, and are no longer cultivated to any considerable extent. Buckwheat is very little cultivated for home consumption, and scarcely enough for that. Oats is quite an important crop, though what is raised is barely sufficient for home consumption. There are three varieties cultivated to more or less extent—side oats, branch oats and black oats, the latter being now seldom seen. The side oats weigh more to the bushel, but are not so prolific as the branch oats. The average yield is about fifty bushels to the acre. This is a reasonably sure crop, and, though occasionally injured by the blight, it is relied upon with considerable confidence for home use. Rust has at times proved a serious drawback to the raising of this crop, and a late frost occasionally ruins the crop, but these have not been troublesome of late years.

The corn crop, while not grown to the exclusion of the others, is the one on which the farmers of Stark County most confidently rely, and the land devoted to its culture is only limited by the necessities of the situation. It is far more stable in its yield, less liable to disease, and may be slighted in its cultivation with greater impunity than any other crop. The soft varieties of seed are generally preferred, and are usually planted on sod ground. It is usually well put in the ground, being prepared with considerable care, and worked until it "tassels out." The old rule of "going through" the field a certain number of times before "laying by" the crop, has long since been abandoned by the better farmers. The last plowing, after the corn has reached the height of five or six feet, is considered the most effective in its cultivation, but the exigencies of the season often prevent the farmer bestowing this crowning attention. The farms, many of them small, are worked by the owner alone, and the clover and wheat cutting coming close together, frequently obliges the small farmer to slight his corn. When, however, the farmer is able to hire help, or has boys who can be trusted to do the work, the plow is kept going through the corn, an expense which is amply paid by the increased yield. The crop is cut and husked in the field, the corn being stored in cribs. The habit of husking from the standing stock is also practiced, though it is generally conceded to be a wasteful method of harvesting this crop. Corn is sown broadcast for forage to a considerable extent.

The other crops that occupy, or have occupied, a more or less prominent place among the agricultural products of the county, are potatoes and sorghum. The quality of the soil is well adapted to the raising of potatoes, and farmers who have given considerable attention to the proper cultivation of this highly prized and indispensable esculent, have always been well rewarded for their labor and painstaking. It is a staple vegetable, universally used, always commands a fair price, and its general cultivation for exportation would undoubtedly prove highly remunerative. This fact seems to have made no impression upon the farmers, as no more are produced than are used at home. The leading variety is the early rose, with the peachblow and peerless cultivated in considerable quantities. The Neshannock is highly prized by many, while other varieties are being cultivated as experiments, or to suit individual tastes. The average yield of this crop is good, and is not often seriously affected by disease or insects.

Sorghum was, in Stark County, an exception to the general rule. It was introduced here about 1857, but most of the farmers conceived a dislike to it. It was planted in small quantities by a good many, but it was allowed to pass without any particular care, and many never harvested it at all. Two or three mills were bought, but comparatively little molasses was manufactured. The first product, owing to the lack of interest and information, and the carelessness with which it was manufactured, was sorry stuff. This result re-acted with discouraging effect upon the producers. Another cause which contributed to this result was the exercise of a ruinous economy on the part of the mass of the farmers. Instead of purchasing new seed and sparing no pains to make a fair trial of this new crop, the majority of those who planted a second crop procured seed of their neighbors, and allowed the farm work to seriously interfere with the cultivation of the cane. The result was that it deteriorated in quantity and quality, and the whole thing was voted a failure. No great effort was made to produce sugar, as the expense proved an insurmountable barrier to its successful prosecution.

Tobacco is cultivated here and there by individuals, for the private use of the producer, and it may well be hoped that its culture may not be further extended. It is an exacting crop upon the land, and, sooner or later, the exhaustive process will ultimately work the deterioration of any neighborhood or farming district where its culture is a prominent part of the farming operations.

The forests of Stark County are well supplied with the sugar maple, and farmers have not been slow to utilize them in the way of making sugar. It was the practice, at an early date, to manufacture this product in grain sugar, as it proved more available for the

uses of the household, but of late years it has found a more valuable market in cakes and as sirup.

A survey of this branch of Stark County's agriculture would hardly be complete without some reference to the late frosts of 1859 and 1845. The frost of 1859 came on a Saturday night in June. The previous night had brought a fall of rain, and on Saturday it cleared off with a cool atmosphere, which grew colder as night approached. In the morning, the "killing frost" had left scarcely a vestige of the growing crops alive. Corn was about eight or ten inches high, and potatoes had reached the growth that made the effect of frost most damaging. All grain was ruined, and the people found themselves face to face with "perilous times," if not starvation. The frost had been general over the State, and the situation was considered alarming. Some time was lost in unavailing regrets, and some crops that might have been saved by prompt cutting off even with the ground were lost by delay. Fortunately, there were some late crops that had not come forward enough to become involved in the general disaster, and others were saved by favorable locations. The less fortunate farmers set at once to repair the misfortune so far as possible. The corn and potatoes were replanted, buckwheat was sowed in the place of wheat, and, thanks to an unusually long season, these crops were fairly matured. There was a large proportion of soft corn, hundreds of bushels of which proved almost a complete loss.

Fruit culture has, from the first, occupied a prominent place in the care and attention of the farmers, so that Stark is now the leading county for fruit in the State. As early as 1806, orchards were set out and considerable care given to their culture. In this year, Rev. Mr. Gans, of Lexington, had an orchard; Valentine Weaver, in Plain, had an orchard raised from seed at the same time; James Gaff, two miles north of Canton, followed in 1808, as well as Simon Essig and Frederick Stump; Jacob Shanabager started an orchard on the farm of J. Harmer in 1806 and 1807. Considerable care was exercised in the selection of varieties and in cultivating the trees, and among some of the early varieties were some which still find a large number of cultivators. Among these may be mentioned the Pennock, Blair, New Town Pippin, Vandever, Romanite, Roman Stem, Spitzenberg, Bell Flower, French Pippin, etc. During the first years, apples were a great luxury, and found a ready sale when brought into the settlements from the older communities. They were brought in from Steubenville as early as 1809, and were among the regular order of things on training days. On these occasions, the wagon-loads of apples were hailed with as much enthusiasm as the loads of water-melons at a fair in these later days, and were rapidly sold at a shilling a dozen. Among the early varieties, the Blair, though a small apple, was a prime favorite, and was readily sold at $1 per barrel. The Romanite was especially marked as an excellent keeper, and was in good demand.

Stark is well situated for a fruit country. It is particularly free from frost-killing, and, with a little more of the iron element in the soil, would be the ideal location for fruit-growing. The natural hindrances to this branch of farm industry, by intelligent experiment and careful husbandry, have been so far overcome that much of the best fruit of the country is produced here in excellent quality and profitable quantity. Among the leading modern varieties may be mentioned the Baldwin, Bell Flower, Vandever, Red Canada, Wells Apple, Ohio Nonpareil, and King. The last-named, known by many as "King of Tompkins County," is a great favorite. It is a fine, large apple, some of the fruit measuring fourteen and a half inches in circumference, and at the same time retaining a fine flavor and smooth texture. The demand here is not, however, for a large apple. They are found more liable to rot, with a consequent greater loss, than in the case of a smaller apple; fruit-growers find the loss from dropping from the tree greater, and, as the larger part of the picked fruit is marketed in the county, the various demands of the domestic economy are better served with fruit of medium size. The apple is the hardiest fruit in this locality, and there are probably more acres in apple orchards than in all other fruits

combined. The extensive cultivation of apples in orchards, however, has been of comparatively recent effort. Most of the surplus crop finds a market in Germany, and is dried for shipment. The recently improved evaporators are used on most of the farms, which save time and give a better color to the fruit, enhancing the market value of the dried product 100 per cent.

Peaches are not so successful in this county. They were grown here as early as 1809, and were at first as prosperous, perhaps, as apples, but succeeding years have wrought such climatic changes that there is a good crop hardly more than once in five years. There is an exception, perhaps, to this rule, in the case of Sandy and Pike Townships, where the great bulk of the peach crop of this county is produced. The peach-tree is found to mature too early, and consequently to rapidly decline, the average life of a tree not reaching more than ten years. The leading varieties are the early and late Crawfords, which, in the particular localities mentioned, produce reasonable results. There is, however, no disposition to surrender the cultivation of this fruit entirely. Fresh trees are being planted, careful investigations are being made, and it is hoped that the present obstacles will be overcome.

Pears were found in this county at an early date, the first being cultivated on Adam Oberlin's place, on the Fulton road. Stark takes the third place in the State in the growth of this fruit, and many orchards of considerable size are devoted to it. The Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Siecle, White Doyen, etc., are the leading varieties. The tendency to blight, which the pear-tree shows here as elsewhere in Ohio, has caused considerable loss in the culture of this fruit, but a remedy has been found which, it is thought, will effectually prevent it. This is the application of salt to the ground about the tree. The theory of this remedy has not been explained, but, so far as experiments have been made, its success seems to be demonstrated.

Cherries of the hardier sort are found to do pretty well, though, as it is a fruit into which iron enters more than any other, the soil here is found the best adapted to the highest success in the cultivation of this fruit. The various kinds of English Morellos are the only kinds grown to any extent, and, though needing considerable attention, they produce a fair return. They are seldom injured by frost, and are planted in considerable numbers. The history of the plum-tree here is that of this fruit in most parts of the State. It is a natural plum country, and, until about 1845, it was the surest fruit in this section; but about this time, the *curculio* came in, and has taken the fruit regularly ever since. Occasionally a fair product is got from a single tree, by a lavish outlay of time and pains, but the result does not warrant the expense needed to secure it.

The number of large towns, with their large proportion of mechanic population, found in the county, has of late years given a marked impetus to the cultivation of small fruits and vegetables. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries of the improved varieties are largely cultivated, and find a ready sale at fair prices in the different towns. There is no surplus for exportation or for wine-making, and little of either is done in Stark. Grapes are found to flourish here scarcely second to any other place in the State. The Concord, Delaware, Lady and Agawain are the leading varieties. The Isabella is not grown, and the Ionia and Catawba are unsuited to this location, the early frost of autumn preventing their maturing. These also find a ready market in the various towns, and are not made into wine at all.

Of late years, the interest and profit in the cultivation of vegetables for the home market has shown a marked increase. Last year, a considerable "annex" was built by the agricultural society to accommodate the display of exhibits in this class.

This success in fruit-growing is doubtless to be referred not less to the intelligence with which the subject has been studied, than to the natural advantages of the soil. An outgrowth of the interest in this subject was the organization of the Horticultural Society, October 11, 1878, by such gentlemen as J. K. Neisz, Levi Stump, Andrew Pontius, Lewis Essig, H. W. Firestone, J. F. Neisz, W. W. Reed and others. This society has its meet-

ings monthly, at the residences of its various members, and has accomplished a great deal for the fruit-growers of the county. Experiments are constantly being made, which are fully discussed at their meetings, and the value of these discussions is being felt and acted upon by the mass of farmers.

In the matter of stock-breeding, there is a very general interest, though the number of those who make it a specialty, or a leading feature of their farm industry, is small. Probably less than one-tenth can be placed in this class, though among these may be included many of the wealthier farmers. Among this portion of the farming community, a persevering, patient, investigating spirit has been manifested, that has accomplished large results for the stock of the county. No class of stock has been slighted in this respect, though perhaps horses and sheep have profited most.

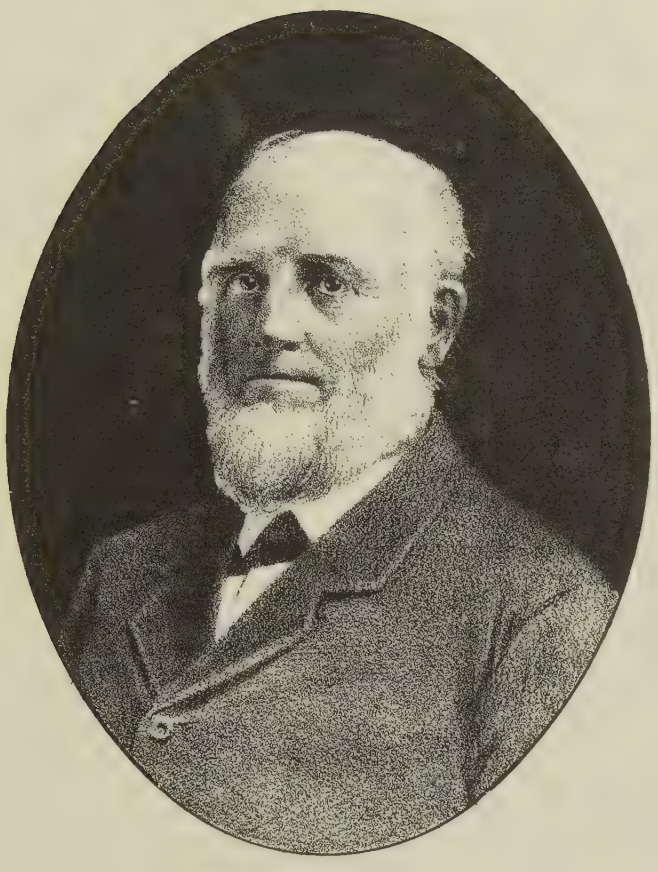
It is quite natural that the early history of the horse in Stark County should be somewhat obscure. In the early settlement, the nature of farm work called for the steady strength, the freedom from accident and the easy keeping of the ox, and horses found no general demand until the pioneers could afford the luxury of speed in travel. It was not long before this demand made a marked change in the character of the teams, which has continued until now one would scarcely meet with an ox team in a month's travel through the county. The early stock of horses were such as could be bought in the older settlements, and were marked by no particular characteristic of breed or quality. The only demand was for the ordinary purposes of the farm, and the people were not only not in a position to "look a gift horse in the mouth," but were quite as powerless to be fastidious in regard to any horse. Among the earliest efforts to improve upon this stock was the importation of a horse known as "Merry Andrew," from Virginia, and which was reputed to be a thoroughbred animal. The old settlers, who remember his appearance, agree that his equal has not since been in the county. He was imported in 1825, by Dr. Simmonds. Henry Barber, who was a devoted lover of fine horses, had at this time a fine imported mare, of good blood, and from these two animals some excellent stock was raised, which gave the first impetus to an effort to improve the grade of horses. About 1832, John Meyers brought into the county a fine chestnut-sorrel stallion, called "Windflower." He was a good-blooded horse, of fine parts and splendid action, and left a marked impress upon the stock of the county. He sired a great many colts, and his blood can be traced in the fine appearance and action of many of the best horses yet to be found in the county. In 1849, "Napoleon Morgan" was brought from the East, and first introduced this strain in the county. His trotting qualities, fine action and splendid appearance gave him a popularity, and for several years the Morgan strain was in high favor. "Green Mountain," a dark brown horse, was brought here in 1859, and was the sire of a number of valuable horses. The natural tastes of the people who settled this county, however, did not lead them to prefer this class of horses, and in a few years the demand veered around to those of heavier proportions. This led to the introduction of the English draft horses, "Scotch Clyde" and "Plow Boy." This class of horses are of Scottish descent, of the largest size, averaging from sixteen to eighteen hands high, with ponderous bodies, stout limbs, hairy at the fetlocks, of high and noble carriage, and unsurpassed in weight and strength. They occasionally reached a weight of seventeen and even eighteen hundred pounds. Of late years, the Norman, though not bred here, has been brought in from neighboring counties, and are largely used in the extensive teaming business which the mining and manufacturing interests support. They are natives of France, and embody more speed in action than the ordinary draft horse, together with great strength of limb and power of locomotion. Their average size is from sixteen to seventeen hands high, compact in body, symmetrical in shape, clean in limb and enduring in labor. Their color is a fine silver gray, the best adapted to withstand the burning rays of the sun in the field or on the highway. Other horses that have contributed to the present status of the horses in Stark County are "Chilton," "Timoleon," "Tuckahoe," and the Messenger strain. Both carriage and draft horses

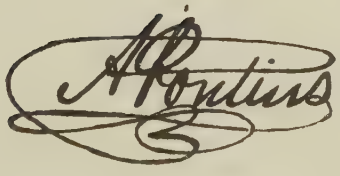
are well represented in the county, and a marked improvement has been going on for the past twenty years.

The introduction of cattle into the county was as early as the coming of the first settler. Cows were a necessary part of the pioneer's outfit, without which his chances for obtaining a reasonably comfortable existence were very poor indeed, and few families were without them. But, once here, it required all the care and diligence of the settler to protect them against the ravages of wild beasts and disease. Wolves were not so dangerous to cattle as in many places, but now and then a yearling or calf was sacrificed to their voracious appetites. The murrain, a little later, took off scores of these animals, entailing considerable privation before they could be replaced. Then the marshes and the rank vegetation took their quota, so that, in spite of the employment of all the available children in the settlement as herders, and the dosing of cattle with alum, soot and soft soap, hundreds fell victims to the snares of a new country. Under such circumstances, the effort was narrowed down to a struggle to maintain, rather than improve, the breed. The short-horn Durhams were probably the first introduced. These cattle were introduced into Ohio from Kentucky at first, but, in 1834, the "Ohio Importing Company" was formed to import short-horn Durhams from England. Seven bulls and twelve cows, nineteen in all, were imported, and exhibited the following year at the State Fair. This company subsequently increased the number of their importation to thirty head. In 1852, the "Scioto Importing Company" imported sixteen head, and, in the following year, a similar company formed in Madison County, imported twenty-two head. In 1854, similar companies were formed in Clinton and Clark Counties, by which some forty more animals were brought to the State. Amid all this activity in the improvement of stock, it is not to be expected that the enterprising people of this county should fail to profit by it. The Devons are also held in high esteem here. This is a strikingly distinct breed in form and quality, medium in size, uniformly red in color, and comely in appearance. This blood, or that which was closely allied to it, seems to have been imported into New England in the seventeenth century, and the native stock of that section has for many generations borne strong resemblances to this stock. The stock of the county has been greatly improved by the intermixture of these breeds, and it is estimated that at least three-fourths of the stock of cattle are more or less mixed with these breeds. Among those who have been identified with this movement are Edward Brook & Son, of Marlboro Township, John Shock, of Canton, and Thomas Chapman, of Bethlehem, with Durham stock; Benjamin Thompson, of Lake, Jonas Brougher, of Jackson, and H. Raynolds, of Canton, with Devon. The value of this stock over the native breed is plainly apparent in their keeping qualities, size, form, early maturity, increase of milk, and superior beef. It is claimed by the friends of these improved cattle that there has been an increase of one-third, at least, in the value of the cattle of the county by their introduction.

Sheep were introduced into Stark County almost as early as any stock. The first settlers seemed to have looked the ground all over, and to have prepared for an isolated existence in the woods. In these plans, sheep formed a conspicuous item, as the production of wool for the various articles of clothing seemed nearly indispensable. But the number and boldness of the wolves made sheep-raising a burden upon the frontier farmer, taxed as he was with the cares and anxieties of a "clearing," that he could ill afford, and many soon gave up the experiment. Others, however, persevered in spite of discouragements, and the county has probably not been without sheep since their first introduction, though the number has been very small at times. After the wolf had been exterminated under the influence of liberal bounties paid for their scalps, the dogs caused serious havoc among them, a farmer sometimes finding as many as twenty or thirty killed and wounded in a single night. It did not need any outside encouragement to wage a war of extermination upon these animals, and many a sheep-killing dog was summarily disposed of.

It is difficult to detemine the characteristics of the early sheep. In 1816, Wells & Dick-




A Pontius



inson, large woolen manufacturers at Steubenville, had large flocks of Spanish merino sheep, derived from the Humphrey importations. These were pastured at this time on the Stark County plains, and were the talk of stock admirers of the State. In 1824, the failure of this firm caused these sheep to be scattered in small parcels all over the State, and they fell into the hands of many who cared more to improve on the common stock than to breed full-blooded animals. These sheep were characterized by a light carcass and fleece, though the latter was of fine texture and good fiber. American cultivation has done much to improve these original and subsequent importations, so that at this day no fine-wooled sheep in the world excel, and few equal, the American merinos in the heavy product of their fleeces, or the size and stamina of their bodies.

Previous to the Wells & Dickinson flock, about 1809, "Mr. Thomas Rotch, a member of the Society of Friends, emigrated from Connecticut to this county, and brought with him a small flock of merino sheep. They were good, and a few of them were of the flock imported by Col. Humphrey. At that early day he hoped, in twenty years' time, to see every farm in the county stocked with merinos. In this he partially succeeded, but a prejudice against the breed prevented them from becoming so general as he had anticipated."* To this statement Secretary Klippart adds a note to the effect "that his wife, Charity," frequently solicited from him a fund which might be invested for charitable or benevolent purposes. But he hesitated, until, one spring morning, he gave her two *sick* merino lambs, and told her that she might take them as "*capital*" for benevolent purposes; the noble-hearted wife thankfully accepted them, nursed them and cured them. With this, as foundation of a flock, she accumulated a sum which, in course of time, became sufficient to build and endow the "Kendall Charity School."

Many efforts have been subsequently made by farmers to improve the breeds, both native and those early imported. The Vermont merino, Cotswold and Liecester, have been introduced, but none have gained the suffrage of the whole county. The Dickinson merinos still hold their place with old wool-growers, while the younger portion of wool-growers prefer the Vermont sheep. There does not seem to be any middle ground on which the two classes can meet. It is claimed on the one part that the Vermont merinos require more care and attention than the Dickinson, and that the increased weight of the fleeces is caused entirely by a gummy grease peculiar to them. It is also claimed that they will not thrive in large flocks, and that, although the fiber may be longer, this advantage is more than counterbalanced by the other disadvantages. On the other hand, it is claimed for the Vermont sheep that they not only have a longer fiber, but finer wool, and that they will clip from half a pound to two pounds more clean wool. It has been suggested that a cross between the merino and Cotswold would make a better sheep for all purposes, but this experiment has not yet been fully tested.

Swine were the earliest and the most easily maintained of any stock on the frontier farms. No family was so poor as to be without them, and none were so rich as not to need them. In many parts of the county, they were allowed to run at large in the forest, gradually taking on the nature of the wild hog, which was found here by the first settlers. This breed of hogs was of thin flesh, large bones, thick skin and formidable tusks. They were wholly unfit for food, though the exigencies of pioneer life often made them the only resource. Their skin was used for tanning purposes, and furnished a very desirable leather for horse collars and other parts of the harness. The woods breed of hogs, however, has long since become extinct in this county, and, where it used to take two years to make a 200-pound hog, a 300 and 400-pound hog can be made in nine to twelve months. In these animals there are more evidences of improvement than in any other class of stock. The original breed was long in the body, long in the legs and long in the snout, famous for rooting and jumping fences, and were distinctly termed "land sharks." The "grass breed" and the Berkshires were introduced about the same time, and a cross between

*State Agricultural Report, 1859.

these produced a hog before which the native swine fast disappeared. The principal breeds which have been more or less introduced here are the Suffolk, Chester White and Berkshire. The latter, when first introduced, were a rough, coarse-boned animal, and were crossed with the "grass breed" and soon abandoned in their purity. A fine-boned Suffolk followed, but they were found as much in the one extreme as the early Berkshires had been in the other. A cross between these and the Chester White has produced a favorite animal with many. A later Berkshire, which answers the demands of the critic, has been introduced to some extent, but the Chester Whites and Suffolks are preferred, and a cross between these two are the great favorite in the county. They are noted for their rapid growth, fine form and fattening qualities.

In poultry, Stark County is perhaps second to no county in the State. About 1860, there was a marked interest taken in this branch of "farm stock," and several varieties of chickens were introduced, among which were the Game, Shanghai, Dorking, Brahma-Pootra and Black Spanish. The last-named is the only one that time has proved to be a considerable improvement. Many turkeys are raised, but no special effort has been made to improve the variety. The same may be said of geese and ducks. Guinea and pea fowls are found here and there, but they are raised more for appearance than for profit.

The Stark County Agricultural Society held its first fair on the 15th and 16th of October, 1850, and numbered at that time 235 members. The exhibition of stock was held on the south part of the grounds belonging to the Presbyterian Church, while the domestic and fruit display was made in two rooms of the West Tuscarawas Street Schoolhouse. The State Report of that year says in regard to this fair: "More than enough to pay all the expenses for diplomas, arranging grounds, erecting pens, providing feed, preparing rooms, paying hands, and all the printing bills, were procured by the committee from the citizens of Canton. The streets of Canton, during the whole time, were thronged with the members of the society, and with anxious and admiring spectators." After using this ground two years, the society bought twelve acres on the "Young farm," now in the Fourth Ward of the city. Here the grounds were inclosed, permanent buildings erected, and a track built. In the course of some eight or ten years, this was found to be too small, and a tract of land extending from Lawrence avenue to the Louisville road, in the north part of the city of Canton, was secured. Here a good half-mile track has been constructed, and good buildings. In 1866, a magnificent hall was erected, at a cost of about $6,400. The center is octagonal, eighty feet in diameter, surmounted with a dome ninety feet high. Wings extend north and south, 56x22 feet, each having recesses and a dome. In capacity and architectural beauty, it exceeded, it is said, anything of the kind in the State at that time. The exhibitions of the society continue to increase in interest, and considerable inconvenience is being felt at the lack of room, though the grounds cover some forty acres.

[NOTE.—The geological features of the foregoing chapter have been compiled from the State Report, and the agricultural part has been largely drawn from an essay by M. Raynolds, written in 1866.—ED.]

CHAPTER II.*

THE EARLY INHABITANTS—PRE-HISTORIC OCCUPATION AND REMAINS OF STARK COUNTY—CLASSIFICATION OF EARTHWORKS—SKETCHES OF THE INDIAN TRIBES—STARK COUNTY INDIANS DURING THE BORDER WARS—INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

THE development of all the branches of natural science within the last half-century has been so colossal that a flood of light has been thrown upon numberless subjects, that before were either wholly or partially unknown. New fields of instruction have been opened to the race in every department of science, and a vast fund of information that touches the springs of human life, and widens and elevates the sphere of social usefulness, has been placed before every true philomathean for his improvement. One of the most baffling undertakings for the unpromising research of scientific men, is to clear up the mystery enveloping the origin and early stages of human life. That all earnest efforts looking to this result have signally and wholly failed, is not because millions in money have not been expended, nor because unremitting research of splendid intellects has not been turned in this direction; but is probably because the subject lies beyond the limits of the circle in which the mind of man must move. The sedulous endeavors to clear up the mystery have disclosed many circumstances connected with the early history of the human race that are of vast social value, and are regarded with universal interest throughout the earth. Many of the factors which combine to form the wonderful organism of society, many of the relations and forces compelling and controlling individual conduct, and many of the pre-existing, environing conditions, which metamorphose the laws governing social intercourse, have been revealed by the persistent labor of scientific men.

The general desire and inclination to sift all subjects of this character to the bottom, have led antiquarians to the study of the lives of the ancient people, now universally known as Mound-Builders. That a strange and semi-civilized people resided throughout all the country in times which antedate the Indians' occupancy of the soil is established by conclusive evidence, aside from the almost universal denial of the savage tribes of their having had any participation in the erection of the vast number of earthworks scattered throughout the continent. It is estimated that, in Ohio alone, there are 10,000 of these works, many of them being in a fair state of preservation. All that is known of this mysterious people has been discovered from the decaying remnants of their works; but their origin and final fate are enshrouded in hopeless obscurity. Some authorities have suggested that they ultimately deteriorated into the ancestors of the Indian tribes, though the majority of intelligent writers on the subject discourage such a view, and give evidence tending to show that an interval of many centuries elapsed between the reign of the two races. Others state the conviction that they were Mongolians, having reached the Western Continent by way of Behring's Strait. Various antiquarians have referred their origin to the Hebrews, Tartars, Persians, Celts, Egyptians, Toltecs, Aztecs and Peruvians; but in most cases the reference is largely speculative. From their works must be derived the solution of their modes of life; habits; customs; advancement in intelligence, morals, social intercourse, and the means of sustaining life; their degree of civilization; their knowledge of the arts of peace and war; their language, religion, and labor; and their final fate, whether by extinction through war, famine, or pestilence, or whether they became the ancestors of the succeeding Indian tribes. Although the pre-historic remains of Stark

*Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

County are few in number and comparatively uninteresting in detail; yet, since research has thrown so much light upon the subject, and aroused so much interest among scientists and lovers of science, a brief statement will here be given of the progress that has been made in this branch of archæology.

The ancient earthworks, conceived to have been erected by the Mound-Builders, have been divided from the theory of their special uses into mounds, effigies and inclosures. Mounds are subdivided into sepulchral, sacrificial, templar, observative and memorial. Effigies are animal, emblematic, symbolical and religious. Inclosures are military, covered, sacred and festival. Earth was the usual material used in the construction of these works. Some are found built wholly of stone, and some of earth and stone in varying proportions. Sepulchral mounds are ordinarily conical in form, are of all sizes, varying in height from a foot to seventy feet, and are more numerous than any other class. Within them, and usually at the center of the base, there are always found bones, which sometimes are hard and sound, but usually are brittle or in a crumbled condition. The universal presence of human bones renders the view plausible, that these mounds were used as sepulchers. They always contain one or more skeletons, together with implements and ornaments, supposed to have been placed there when the individual was buried, for use in the Spirit Land. It is thought that the size of the mound bears some relation to the illustrious character of the person, in whose honor it was erected. Others infer from the quantity of bones often found in the larger ones, that they were the tombs of many individuals. Igneous stones, ashes, and charcoal are often found in proximity with the skeletons, under conditions which render it probable that fires were used in the burial ceremony. With the skeletons are also found specimens of mica, pottery, bone and copper beads, and animal bones. Ordinarily these mounds contain but one skeleton, though in Licking County seventeen were found. The most noteworthy of this class was one in Hardin County, which contained 300 crumbling skeletons. Col. Whittlesey and others, however, entertain the opinion that they belong to the Indians, who had used the mounds for burial purposes. Templar mounds are few in number, and are ordinarily circular. They are invariably truncated, and are often surrounded with embankments, inclined planes, or spiral pathways or steps, leading to the summit. They are found round, square, oblong, oval and octangular, and generally rest upon a large base, but have a limited altitude. It is supposed that these elevations were surmounted with wooden temples, all traces of which have been removed by the ravages of time. These mounds and the buildings at their summits, are thought to have been erected for religious purposes. Sacrificial mounds are ordinarily stratified, with convex layers of clay and loam above a stratum of sand. They generally contain ashes, charcoal, igneous stones, calcined animal bones, beads, stone implements, pottery, and specimens of rude sculpture. They are often found within inclosures, which are supposed to have been associated with the religious ceremonies of the Mound-Builders. Altars of igneous clay or stone are often found. Evidences of fire upon the altars yet remain, showing that various animals and probably human beings were immolated to secure the favor of the Great Spirit. These mounds infrequently contain skeletons, together with implements of war; mica from the Alleghenies; shells from the Gulf of Mexico; differently colored varieties of obsidian; red, purple, and green specimens of porphyry; and silver, copper and other metallic ornaments and utensils. Observative mounds were apparently designed for alarm-towers, or signal stations. Some writers have fancied that they "occur in chains, or regular systems, and that many of them still bear traces of the beacon fires that were once burning upon them." They are often found built like towers from the summits of embankments surrounding the inclosures. One of the latter, in Licking County, has a height of twenty-five feet. "Along the Miami River," says Judge Force, "are dotted small mounds or projecting highland which seem to have been built to carry intelligence by signals along the valley." Memorial mounds are of that class of *tumuli* intended to commemorate some important

event, or to perpetuate the memory of some distinguished character. Most of the stone mounds belong to this class, and usually contain no bones, for the supposed reason that they were not used as sepulchers. They are thought to have been monuments over the illustrious dead of the Mound-Builders.

Effigies are elevations of earth in the form of men, beasts, birds, reptiles, and, occasionally, of inanimate objects, varying in height from one foot to six feet above the surrounding soil, and often covering many acres of land. Mr. Schoolcraft expresses the belief that this class of works were designed for "totems," or "tribular symbols;" while Prof. Daniel Wilson and other writers of distinction entertain the opinion that they were erected in accordance with the religious belief of the various tribes of Mound-Builders, who worshiped or in some way venerated the animals or objects represented by the elevations. A large work near Newark represents a bird of enormous size, with its wings outspread in the act of flight. Its total length is about 200 feet. An excavation in this effigy disclosed a clay and stone altar, upon which were found charcoal, ashes, igneous stone, and other evidences of fire. The surroundings indicated that the altar had been used for sacrificial offerings. It is called "Eagle Mound," from its fancied resemblance to that bird. Another work near Newark represents a huge alligator, having a total length of 200 feet. Prof. Wilson believes that it "symbolizes some object of special awe and veneration thus reared on one of the chief high places of the nation, with its accompanying altar, upon which these ancient people of the valley could witness the celebration of the rites of their worship, its site having been obviously selected as the most prominent feature in a populous district abounding with military, civic and religious structures." The greatest breadth of the body is twenty feet, and its body, from hind-legs to fore-legs, is fifty feet. Each limb is twenty-five feet long. The principal portions of the animal are elevated about six feet, while other portions are much lower. The most remarkable earth work in Ohio is in Adams County. Its form is that of an enormous serpent more than a thousand feet in length, with body in graceful anfractuous folds, and tail ending in triple coils. The greatest width of the body is thirty feet, and the effigy is elevated about five feet above the surrounding soil. "The neck of the figure," says the American Cyclopedia, "is stretched out and slightly curved, and the mouth is opened wide, as if in the act of swallowing or ejecting an oval figure, which rests partly within the distended jaws. The combined figure has been regarded by some as a representation of the oriental cosmological idea of the serpent and the egg."

Defensive inclosures are irregular in form, and are always on high ground, in positions difficult to approach by a hostile foe. "The walls," says the American Cyclopedia, "generally wind around the borders of the elevations they occupy, and when the nature of the ground renders some point more accessible than others, the height of the wall and the depth of the ditch in these weak points are proportionally increased. The gateways are narrow and few in number, and well guarded by embankments of earth placed a few yards inside of the openings or gateways, but parallel with them and projecting somewhat beyond them at each end, thus fully covering the entrances, which, in some cases, are still further protected by prejecting walls on either side. These works are somewhat numerous, and indicate a clear appreciation of, at least, the elements of fortification, and unmistakably point out a certain degree of engineering in their general make-up.

"A large number of these defensive works consist of a line of ditches and embankments, or several lines, carried across the neck of peninsulas or bluff-headlands, formed within the bends of streams—an easy and obvious mode of fortification common to all rude peoples." The embankments of one of this class in Warren County are nearly four miles in length, varying in height from ten to twenty feet, to accord with the locality to be protected, and inclose several hundred acres. Covered ways or parallel walls are often found, either connecting different inclosures, or portions of the same. They were undoubtedly designed to protect those passing back and forth within. There are large numbers

of sacred inclosures in the form of circles, squares, hexagons, octagons, ellipses, parallelograms, and others, many of which are designed and executed with surprising geometrical accuracy. They are sometimes found within military inclosures, and very likely were connected with the religious rites and ceremonies of the people, as small elevations are found within them, which were evidently used for altars, upon which sacrifices of various kinds were offered. Some archæologists maintain that many of the so-called sacred inclosures were intended and used for national games and celebrations, and it is probable that those without the altar were used as such.

The earthworks and their contents afford abundant opportunity to speculate as to the characters and customs of this ancient people, of whom nothing is left save their crumbling habitations. They were a numerous people, as is clearly proved by the magnitude and elaboration of their works. Their presence here, beyond question, antedates the coming of Columbus, and very probably extends back a thousand years or more. Perhaps a majority of intelligent men who have made the subject a study place the Mound Builders' period back to that of the Egyptians, Assyrians and Babylonians—to a period two or more thousand years before the Christian Era. Some place them back much farther in the past—back to a time when Southern Europe and the British Isles were inhabited by what is now known among antiquarians as "Fossil Man." The antiquity of man is now an established fact.* Pre-historic archæology, the latest-born of the sciences, has lived through the successive stages of scornful denial, doubt and unwilling assent, and has finally won for itself substantial recognition. Even its most strenuous opponents are forced to concede that there are proofs of man's existence during a lapse of time far exceeding the limits of the previously approved chronology. In the Quaternary gravels and caverns, mingled with the bones of numerous extinct species of animals, such as the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, and the cave bear; human bones have been discovered, although comparatively rarely, while the implements and objects of man's fabrication are found in large quantities. Those found imbedded in or covered by stalagmitic formation, sometimes many feet in thickness, render it impossible to confuse these evidences of man's prehistoric existence with those of a later date. The human remains discovered show man, at this earliest epoch, to have been possessed of a cranial development quite equal to the average now. But, though the antiquity of man is admitted, and the fact of his co-existence with extinct animals during the Quaternary period cannot be denied; yet both the duration of the Quaternary period, and the question of his existence in the previous Tertiary age, are still stoutly contested. Whether the duration of Quaternary times extended over a period of one hundred thousand years, as some claim, or over twenty thousand, or even less, can never probably be absolutely determined. The most satisfactory explanation of the chronological question has been found in the systematic explorations that have been carried on without interruption since 1865, by a most competent committee of the British Association, of a large cavern in South Devonshire, near Torquay, called "Kent's Hole." The most scrupulous care and vigilant watchfulness have characterized these explorations and investigations. The following is a brief sketch of what has been discovered in the course of the exploration: The bottom of the cavern was found to be encumbered with huge blocks of limestone that had become detached from the roof, between and under which was a layer of vegetable mold of varying depths, up to a foot or more. In this layer were found objects of various periods, running back as far as the time of the Roman occupation of the island. Below this came a floor, a stalagmite of an average thickness of sixteen to twenty inches, and underneath it a layer of cave earth four feet deep, in which were found objects of man's fabrication. Still lower, they came upon a second floor of stalagmite, which in some places had attained a thickness as great as twelve feet. Below all came a breccia (angular fragments of rock cemented together), in which were found numerous teeth and bones of the cave bear,

* The Fossil Man: by Henry W. Haynes, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, July, 1880.

and with them three undoubted flint instruments. Now, in one part of the cavern is a huge boss of stalagmite rising from the floor, and on it is inscribed, "Robert Hedges, of Ireland, February 20, 1688." For nearly two hundred years, the process of the formation of stalagmite appears to have been going on, and still the letters are now only covered by a film of not more than one-twentieth of an inch in thickness. Even granting that the deposition of stalagmite may have proceeded much more rapidly under former conditions than at present, when more water and more carbonic acid may have penetrated the cavern, still it is evident what a lapse of time is required to account for the formation of such a mass of material. Nor can accident or fraud be invoked to explain the presence of these relics of man, under the circumstances in which these have been found. The work was executed under the daily supervision of the committee, and by trustworthy laborers, and no intermingling of objects falling from a higher level; no burying of them in later times in excavations made in an older deposit; no attempt at making gain from forged articles, palmed off upon the credulous collectors, in this case, is possible."

Much more might be quoted in this connection, if space permitted. The distant antiquity of the Mound-Builders is not so well established as that of the "Fossil Man." While some intelligent authorities place the latter twice, or thrice, or even more times, back of the Mosaic account of creation, the former are allotted a period in history corresponding, as has been said, with that of the Egyptians, when records were first chronicled. Many important inferences can be drawn of the character of the Mound-Builders, from their works. They were unquestionably subservient to rulers or superiors, who had power to enforce the erection of gigantic structures, which, considering the semi-barbarous condition of the people, their lack of suitable implements of labor, and their imperfect and insufficient knowledge of mechanical principles, are surprisingly vast in extent and ingenious in design. Their works indicate that the people were warlike; that they were familiar with many mechanical and mathematical rules; that they were religious and probably idolatrous; that they were skilled in the manufacture of metallic and bone ornaments and pottery; that they had attained no little degree of perfection in the working of metals; and that they were essentially homogeneous in customs, pursuits, religion and government. They, of necessity, were an agricultural people, being too numerous to live by the chase alone. They offered burnt and other sacrifices and oblations to both good and bad spirits. Dr. Foster says they worshiped the elements, such as fire, air and water—also the sun, moon and stars, and offered human sacrifices to the gods they worshiped. Many implements and ornaments have been found scattered throughout the continent, that undoubtedly belonged to the Mound-Builders. Of these there are stone axes, mauls, hammers, celts, mortars, pestles, flint arrow and spear heads, fleshing and skinning instruments, ceremonial stones, shuttles, colored slate ornaments, breastplates of stone or shell, ornamental charms or totems, shell ornaments, rude and imperfect specimens of pottery, bone and metallic ornaments, igneous stones, slate implements for weaving, inscriptions and devices, and a multitude more, of all sizes and shapes, whose uses are unknown. That many of these were made and used by the Indians is certainly true. It is quite likely that the latter people would learn something from their predecessors, especially of those implements used in the arts of war, even though an interval of many years elapsed between the reigns of the two races.

It is now the design to give a brief, accurate description of every earthwork in the county, whether it was constructed by the Mound-Builders or by the Indians. In Congress Lake, in the northern part of the county, is a singular formation. Near the center of the western side of the lake, bounded on the east by its waters, and on all other sides by a deep, marshy swamp, is a large mound, some seventy-five feet in diameter north and south, and about fifty east and west. It is conical, rises some fifteen or eighteen feet above the level of the swamp and lake, and is composed of the same material as the adjacent bluffs. It is difficult to determine whether this is an arti-

ficial or natural formation. In either case, it must have been an island in an early day, and, if occupied by either of the above-mentioned races, must have been an impregnable position. An excavation of a few feet was made on the eastern side, but nothing of note was discovered. Future efforts in this direction may bring to light important facts.

On the farm of David Yant, in the southeastern part of Bethlehem Township, is a structure which must be referred either to the Mound-Builders or to the Indians. In a large, level field on a low tract of land, is a large mound, which must have been erected long before the white man came to the country. The mound is some sixty feet in diameter and five feet in height, although, when first erected, it is evident it was much narrower at the base, and had a corresponding increase in height. Time has accomplished the change by washing the soil from the summit. The mound is constructed of earth and stone, and, from the design, it would seem that the latter was at first heaped together, very likely with some distinct order in view, and afterward, over all was thrown a large quantity of dirt. There is a strange tradition regarding this mound, which is as follows: Two powerful Indian tribes had been at war for many years, and still the feud between them was unsettled, and the tomahawk and scalping-knife continued to do their dreadful work. The older sachems of both tribes saw that the hostile parties were so equally matched that both tribes would be almost or wholly exterminated should the feud continue until settled by the arbitrament of war. Treaties for peace were called, but no terms could be mutually agreed upon that would be satisfactory to both parties. Finally, after many such attempts to adjust the difference by overtures of peace, it was agreed that twenty of the bravest and strongest warriors of each tribe should assemble on the level tract of land where the mound now rests, and there, with knife and tomahawk and war-club, should be closed in deadly strife, after which the "hatchet" should be buried, and peace should prevail. Accordingly, on a given day, the two parties of dusky warriors, armed *cap-a-pie* for the fray, assembled, and, after arraying themselves in the grotesque paraphernalia of war, and assuming a hostile attitude near each other, the word for the onset sounded, and the dreadful work began. Every art of desperate encounter was practiced by the combatants, and the brave men, one by one, sank down in death, until at last but a single one remained, a powerful young warrior, the coming chief of his tribe. But the terms by which the feud was to be adjusted called for the blood of this young warrior, and his father, an old man, and the chief of his tribe, stepped forward, and, with one blow of his tomahawk, stretched his son dead at his feet. The bodies of the forty sacrificed warriors were placed together on the ground where they fell, and over them were heaped the stones and the earth constituting the present mound. If the tradition be true, the mound should contain the crumbling skeletons of the dead warriors. It has never been opened, and it will be left to some future historian to record the probable truth of the tradition, after the mound has been opened and its contents disclosed. As far back as the memory of man runneth, a large oak tree, between two and three hundred years old, was growing from the summit of the mound. This was removed many years ago, and the soil around the mound is now a cultivated field. The Mound Builders are known to have erected similar structures, and possibly this formation may be properly referred to them. Even if the mound is found to contain many crumbling skeletons, or evidences thereof, either the tradition may be true, or the structure may have been the work of Mound-Builders, as the latter people often buried their dead in large numbers in the same mound. Of course, all positive knowledge on the subject will ever remain hidden, until all things shall be made plain. There is said to be a smaller mound not far from the one just described, but its location could not be found by the writer. At various places along the course of the Tuscarawas, there are meager evidences of the presence and work of a former people. Several mounds may be seen in the valley at different places, but there are no traditions regarding them, and, beyond reasonable doubt, they are natural formations. When the

county was first settled, it was no uncommon thing to discover old Indian trails intersecting each other at various points in the county, and to find the crumbling remains of old villages, that once teemed with a large and thriving population. These have long since been removed by the destructive influences of time. There are many curious earth formations in the county, which, after extended examination, might disclose the fact that they were constructed by the earlier races. Others, no doubt, have been destroyed by the husbandman. From the fact that Stark County has a noticeable lack of ancient remains, it has been inferred that the county was a portion of the neutral land which separated two or more hostile nations or tribes of Mound-Builders. Large numbers of earth and stone works are found along the Cuyahoga River in Summit County, and also farther south on the Lower Tuscarawas, and on the Muskingum. This renders plausible the neutral view of Stark County. Perhaps, over these broad plains, long before the present growth of timber had started, the god of battles raged and thundered. In some portions of the county, large numbers of flint arrow and spear heads, and implements and utensils of various sorts, are discovered, some of which have been referred to the Mound-Builders, and some to the Indians. Quite a number of iron axes have been found in the county. These were manufactured in England, and shipped to this country to be used by the Indians during the bloody border wars of the last half of the last century. Many years ago, on the farm of Martin Bechtel, where his residence now stands, a number of flint arrow-heads, spear-heads and ornaments were found buried. At the same time, several Indian saddles were unearthed, all being considerably decayed. No evidences were seen that Indians had been buried there. Their saddles, however, had been, but certainly not for safe keeping. There is scarcely a portion of the county that has not a similar tradition.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Indian history of Stark County is extremely meager as regards prominent events, several interesting incidents are remembered, and will be narrated. Perhaps no other territory in the United States was the stage upon which were enacted so many thrilling border incidents as Ohio in early years. From 1750 until the war of 1812, there was a continued succession of Indian atrocities and alarms. Some of the Ohio tribes were, for short periods, at peace with the whites, but no permanent cessation of massacre and pillage could be anticipated. Other tribes, as the erratic Shawanese, constantly protested against the encroachment of the whites on the Indian lands, and steadily resisted almost every overture for peace. During all the wars in which the borderers were likely to be involved, an alliance with the Ohio Indians was earnestly sought, or at least great inducements were offered them to remain neutral. The British, on the Canada side, through the artifice or imposture of their emissaries, lost no opportunity of inciting the savages to butcher the white pioneers in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, and to pillage and burn their homes. In 1750, the members of some ten or twelve tribes lived in what is now Ohio, among whom were the following: The Wyandots (called Hurons by the French), the Delawares and Shawanese (both members of the Algonquin group), the Miamis (also called Twigtwees), the Mingoes (a branch of the Iroquois or Six Nations), and the Ottawas and Chippewas. The Wyandots occupied the country in the vicinity of Sandusky River. The Delawares were established on the Muskingum and Tuscarawas Rivers, and at a few other points. The Shawanese were chiefly found on the Scioto and Mad Rivers. The Miamis were on the Great and Little Miami Rivers. The Mingoes were in great force at Mingo Bottom near Steubenville, and at several other points in Ohio. The Ottawas occupied the valleys of the Maumee and Sandusky Rivers; and the Chippewas, few in number, were mostly confined to the southern shore of Lake Erie. Only four of these tribes were present in such numbers as to merit a special sketch. These are the Wyandots, the Delawares, the Shawanese and the Ottawas.

The Wyandots, as indicated by the idioms and other characteristics of their language, were related to the Iroquois; but, about the middle of the seventeenth century, they em-

braced the religious faith of the Roman Catholics, and, for some reason unknown, severed their connection with their relatives, the Iroquois, and cast their lot with the powerful Algonquins.* Their original residence was in Canada, some authorities fixing their location on Georgian Bay, and others, as Mr. Schoolcraft, on Montreal Island. Their number is estimated to have been about 40,000 souls. Some time after this, they became involved in a war with the Iroquois, by whom they were nearly exterminated, after which they removed first to Charity Island, and finally to Quebec. They were found south of the great lakes in 1660, by some French traders, and, ten years later, having become involved in a war with the powerful Sioux, they removed to Michilimackinac, and were accompanied by Father Marquette. Afterward, they established themselves at Detroit, their hunting-grounds extending into Northern Ohio. In 1778, remnants of the tribe were yet in Canada, while the one at Detroit was estimated to comprise about one hundred and eighty warriors. In 1829, a small band of the tribe was located in Michigan. They numbered about forty, and were provided with annuities by the Government. Immediately after the war of 1812, the principal portion of the Wyandots, numbering about six hundred, were established on the Sandusky River, on a tract of land eighteen miles long east and west, and twelve miles wide. In 1835, the Wyandots decided to sell a strip of land five miles wide on the eastern border of their reservation, and the land was accordingly thrown into market. In 1843, they all were transferred to Kansas, where they have since resided, and the land of their reservation was annexed to the adjoining counties.

The Shawanese are an erratic tribe of the Algonquin family. A tradition of recent origin makes them one with the Kickapoo nation; but they moved eastward, and a part are said to have remained, in 1648, along the Fox River, while the main body was met south of Lake Erie by the Iroquois, and driven to the Cumberland River. Some passed thence to Florida, and some to Carolina. One band was in Pennsylvania at the close of the seventeenth century. Those in Florida lived at peace with the Spaniards, and afterward became known as Savannahs, or Yemassees. These retired to the Creeks, and finally joined the Northern Shawanese. The Iroquois claimed sovereignty over the Shawanese, and drove them west. In 1758, they aided the French; but, in 1781, sided with the English. They joined the conspiracy of Pontiac, and were active in war until subdued by Col. Bouquet. In 1774, enraged at the attacks of Col. Cressap, they roused most of the Western tribes, and, in October, defeated the Virginians at Pleasant Point, but sued for peace the following year. Col. Bowman, who marched against them in 1779, was twice defeated. They joined the peace treaty of 1786, but took part in the Miami war, in the campaigns against Harmar and St. Clair, but were reduced by Gen. Wayne, and then entered the peace treaty of 1795. The main body was at this time on the Scioto, but a few had gone to Missouri, and another band had gone South. During the war of 1812, urged by Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, they endeavored to unite the Western Indians against the Americans; but those in Ohio remained faithful. The Missouri band ceded their land to the Government in 1825, and the Ohio band in 1831. In 1854, the band of Shawanese proper, living in that part of the Indian Territory now included in Kansas, and consisting of 1,600,000 acres, numbered 900; but at this time, or soon afterward, the tribal relations were dissolved by treaty, and the lands divided in severalty. Besides these, there were, in 1872, ninety in the Quapau Agency, and 663 in the Sac and Fox Agency.

The Ottawas, when first known to the French explorers, were located on the Manitoulin Islands, and the northwest shore of the Michigan Peninsula. They believed in Michabou, "the great hare," a mythical personage who formed the earth and developed men from animals; in Mirabichi, god of the water; and in Missabizi, "the great tiger." Soon after 1649, they fled before the Iroquois to Green Bay, thence west beyond the Mississippi to the country of the Sioux, with whom they became involved in war, when they fell

*The sketches of these four tribes have been taken from the American Cyclopedia.

back to Chegoimegon before 1660, and finally to Mackinaw. The tribe became considerably divided here, one of the divisions settling near Detroit, and the other at Mackinaw, but finally passed over to Arbre Croche. The greater number of the Ottawas were in the last war with the French, and at its close, Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, and one of the ablest Indians of any tribe that ever lived, organized a vast conspiracy for the destruction of the English. They were under British influence during the Revolution, and at this time numbered about 1,500. They participated in the treaties of 1785, 1789 and 1795, and afterward, by other treaties, they acquired a tract of land on the Miami, thirty-four miles square. By the treaty of 1833, they ceded their land around Lake Michigan for land south of the Missouri River, and soon ceased to be a distinct band. A band of Ottawas at Maumee ceded 49,000 acres in 1836 to Ohio, and 200 emigrated to the Osage River, locating south of the Shawanese. Some 230 remained and became scattered in detached bands. In 1867, they became citizens, and, in 1870, were removed to a reservation of 24,960 acres in the Indian Territory. Several thousand are yet living in scattered bands in Michigan and Canada, and all are self-supporting. The Delawares are a tribe of the Algonquin family, and, when first known to the whites, were dwelling in detached bands, under separate sachems, on the Delaware River. They styled themselves Renappi, or, as now written, Lenape, or Lenni Lenape. The Dutch began trading with them in 1616, and enjoyed friendly intercourse with them until 1632, when the settlement at Swanendael was utterly destroyed by a sudden attack, but trade was soon afterward resumed. The Swedes made efforts to Christianize them, and had Luther's Catechism printed in their language. The Delawares claim to have come from the West with the Mingoes, who soon afterward reduced them to a state of vassalage, and, when they were conquered by the Five Nations, they were termed women by the latter. The Delawares formed three families or clans—the Turkey, the Turtle and the Wolf. At the time of the "walking treaty," made by Penn, the Delawares complained that they had been defrauded in the interpretation of the treaty, and showed a reluctance to "walk," upon which the authorities called upon the Six Nations, who ordered the Delawares, as women, to retire. The Delawares were now thrown among warring people; and, though previously mild and peaceable, they now became energetic and savage, and conducted their wars with great ferocity and courage. In a war with the Cherokees, they reached the Ohio River, where a portion remained until 1773. They took up arms and fought with the French at Braddock's defeat, and elsewhere, but suffered so much from English attacks that they finally treated for peace, part of them in 1757, and the others after the fall of Fort Du Quesne. They then centered on the Susquehanna, and a small number soon afterward came West and settled on the Muskingum. They took up arms in the border war, but were badly defeated at Bushy Run, in August, 1763, by Bouquet. Their towns on the Susquehanna were pillaged and burned, many were killed and dispersed, and, in 1768, they emigrated as a body to Ohio. In 1774, they were again badly defeated at Pleasant Point, and a part were afterward engaged in the Revolution. In 1772, the Christian Delawares settled on the Muskingum (which, in early years, extended as far north as the mouth of Sandy Creek), but were hastily removed to Sandusky in 1781, by the British. Early in the following year, ninety-four who returned were murdered by a party of enraged borderers under Col. Daniel Williamson. By the treaty of 1785, the Delawares occupied the soil between the rivers Cuyahoga and Miami. At this time, there were many scattered bands of Delawares, several of which were Christian, and at peace with the whites. The main tribe at Grand Blaze, with 480 warriors, was hostile, and 400, under Buckongehelas, were at the defeat of St. Clair in 1791; but, four years later, they joined the peace treaty at Greenville. In 1808, there were 800 at Wapeminskink, a few at Sandusky, a few on the Muskingum (and Tuscarawas), and a large body at Fairfield, Canada. In 1818, the Delawares, 1,800 strong, ceded their lands to the United States, and emigrated to Missouri. In 1829, many went to Kansas, and some to south

of the Red River. In 1853, they sold all their lands to the United States, except their reservation in Kansas. During the last war, out of 201 able-bodied warriors, 170 enlisted and served in the army. They sold their lands, in 1868, to the Missouri Railroad, and settled on the Verdigris and Cone Rivers. In 1866, they became citizens, though their clans —Turkey, Turtle and Wolf—still exist.

The Delawares who lived along the Tuscarawas and Muskingum Rivers were the principal tribe with which Stark County has to deal. The lands upon which they lived did not really belong to them, but had been granted them by the Wyandots, whose headquarters were at Sandusky, when they immigrated to Ohio. Portions of the Delaware tribes through all the bloody Indian wars of the last half of the last century, were steadfast friends to the white settlers, and did all they could to restrain their young men. Sometimes they were successful, but oftener the headstrong young warriors, through the influence of the savage Shawanese, or at the instigation of British agents, refused to remain at peace, and took up the hatchet, notwithstanding the protests and entreaties of those who were opposed to war. From the fact that the Moravian missionaries were not only established along the Tuscarawas further south, but also in Stark County, the Indians in this part of the State were no doubt often counseled not to take up the hatchet against the borderers. It may also be reasonably concluded that the Delawares were often restrained from indulging in war through the influence of the missionaries. However, the Moravians could not do much, as there were always prominent chiefs in the tribe who were bitter enemies of the white borderers, and lost no opportunity to slaughter and pillage. The following, from the pen of a local writer, was written in 1846: "In 1762, an Indian village of forty wigwams was standing across the river from the post settlement. The spot where the dwellings stood, and the streets between them, as well as the place of carousal, and where they used to play ball, were plainly visible. So was their burying-ground easily identified, as well as the havoc which some unprincipled fellows committed about twenty years ago, in digging after some silver trinkets, which the Indians used to bury with their dead. The graves were dug open, the silver taken out, and the bones scattered over the ground. Just across the river is the old missionary station. It is situated on the north side of the river, near its bank, about three-fourths of a mile above the bridge, on the road leading from Bolivar to Bethlehem, and just below a spur of the hill which approaches the river above it. The stones which had probably formed the back wall of the chimney form a heap of rubbish about two feet high. This is all there is left by which the site of the house can be identified. The place where their garden was differs from woods around it by the total want of heavy timber. This corresponds in all respects with the description given in Mr. Heckewelder's journal." It will be remembered that Frederick C. Post, the missionary who is reputed to have been the first permanent white settler in Ohio, built his cabin in southern Bethlehem Township, where he lived in constant communication with the Indians for many years. The following, taken from the sketches of a local writer, more fully explains Mr. Post's surroundings: "The old Indian crossing-place at the Delaware capital (called Tuscarawas), one mile north of Fort Laurens, is a prominent landmark in the early geographical division of Ohio, as well as the scene of the most important events that transpired in Stark County. Tuscarawas Town was located upon the bluff on the west side of the Tuscarawas River, at the mouth of Sandy, on land now (February, 1877) owned by Samuel Burns, and was on the main trail from Fort Pitt to Sandusky." The writer goes on to say that near the southeastern corner of Bethlehem Township was the cabin built in 1761 by Frederick C. Post as a mission among the Indians. It was located about a mile from the crossing, on the east bank of the Tuscarawas. The trading-house of Calhoun was on the west side of the river, about fifty rods above the iron bridge. In 1764, the military expedition of Col. Bouquet followed the Indian trail west from Fort Pitt into the heart of the Wyandot and Indian country, crossed the Muskingum (now Tuscarawas) at the above-mentioned crossing-place, and pro-

ceeded down the river to Goshegunk (Coshocton). Post's house was about a mile northwest of the Delaware capital. The Delawares were at first disposed to dispute the right of Post and Heckewelder to cut down the forest around their cabin, and sent them word to desist, and to appear at the council the following day to give an account of their conduct. At the head of this council was Tamaque (or Beaver), the chief of the Delawares, who said to Post that the latter, instead of devoting his time in instructing the Indian children, was cutting down the forests and taking possession of the land, as all the whites unlawfully did. Post replied that, while his real object in coming into the Indian country was to instruct the children, yet he must make arrangements to live. He must have corn and vegetables, and could not raise them unless he had the necessary land. Finally, after some further amicable discussion, it was agreed that Post should have a garden, fifty steps square, and this land was stepped off the next day by the afterward famous, or infamous, Capt. Pipe. There was at this time quite a large Indian village at Navarre, or near there. A mile down the river from Post's house was a trader named Calhoun, and farther down was the Delaware capital (Tuscarawas), containing some forty wigwams. Post owned a canoe, and was in the habit of rowing up the river until near Navarre, when he would land, cut a quantity of cedar wood, load it in his boat, and return down the river. The wood was used in making tubs, etc., for the Indians. The Indian capital about this time is supposed to have contained some 700 inhabitants. It is stated that the village was the capital of the Senecas, as well as the Delawares. No doubt but that, in the early border wars, white captives were held at this village, and very probably more than one white Indian slayer was tortured to death on this spot. Col. Bouquet, in his expedition into the Indian country passed through the southern part of the county. His object was to subdue the Indians, or awe them into submission, and his army comprised some 1,500 men, all well armed and prepared, if necessary, to chastise the Indians in a manner they would not soon forget. Seeing the danger they were in, the Indians came humbly forward and sued for peace. Col. Bouquet charged them with a wanton violation of their treaties, but the Indians, through their speakers, Turtle Heart, Custaloga and Beaver, vehemently asserted that they were unable to restrain their young men. Col. Bouquet demanded every white captive they had, and finally received some 300 of these unfortunates. "There were seen," says a writer in the Historical Record, "fathers and mothers recognizing and clasping their once captive little ones; husbands hung around their newly recovered wives; brothers and sisters met, after long separation, scarcely able to speak the same language, or to realize that they were children of the same parents. In those interviews, there were inexpressible joy and rapture, while, in some cases, feelings of a very different character were manifested by looks or language. Many were flying from place to place, making eager inquiries after relatives not found, trembling to receive answers to their questions, distracted with doubts, hopes and fears; distressed and grieved on obtaining no information of the friends they sought, and, in some cases, petrified into living monuments of horror and woe on learning their unhappy fate." It is also said that "in some cases, strong attachments had grown up between the savages and their captives, so that they were reluctantly surrendered, some even not without tears, accompanied with some token of remembrance."

The full force of all the sanguinary Indian wars during the last half of the eighteenth century fell upon the border settlements in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, and Eastern Ohio. The savages were not slow in availing themselves of every opportunity to massacre the pioneers, destroy their homes, and drag large numbers of unfortunates into hopeless captivity. To retaliate, bands of daring borderers would invade the Indian country and slaughter many of the inhabitants. White men were bred to the one pursuit of slaying Indians. Great rivalry existed among them, in the frontier settlements, as to who could strike the severest blow the farthest into the heart of the Indian country, and return in safety to the settlements with satisfactory proof of their deeds. They were

taught from the cradle to hate the Indian, and their boyish tongues soon learned to lisp maledictions against the hated race. Indians were not merely killed to avenge wrongs done by them to the whites. The borderers courted death and danger from love of excitement, or because they desired to boast of their exploits, or because they expected pecuniary gain. Horse-stealing was a favorite pastime, in which both races indulged without restraint, and many of the most exciting individual contests recorded in border history were the result of these unlawful incursions. The dreadful and desultory border warfare became, in a measure, systematic. Rangers and scouts were to be found all along the frontier, who constantly penetrated the Indian domain to watch the movements of the warriors, to warn settlers of impending attacks, and, if possible, to rescue white captives. These daring men were often captured and made to feel the weight of savage vengeance in agonizing deaths by fire and torture. John Glover, who was captured during Crawford's campaign against Sandusky, and who escaped death at the stake as by a miracle, states that, while he was at Wapitomica, twelve captive white men were brought in from Kentucky, all of whom were tortured to death by the savages. A captive was first stripped naked, and then, by means of charcoal and water, *was painted black* (a sure omen of an awful death). He was then forced to run the gantlet. Two lines of Indian men, women and children were formed, two or three hundred yards in length, and about twelve feet apart, the men being armed with tomahawks, knives, and guns loaded with powder, and the women and children with bows and arrows, clubs, knives, etc., the object being to inflict all but death upon the runner, without checking or impeding his progress by a front fire. As the captive dashed through the lines at full speed, his body was shot full of powder, and cut and hacked in a frightful manner. After this, the whole band pursued him round and round, beating, burning and torturing him in every conceivable manner, until death at last came to his relief. The body was then either cut in pieces and raised on poles, or given to the dogs! Thus ended the awful tragedy. Beyond question, the Delaware capital was the scene of incidents of this character. Perhaps the hills around Navarre have echoed with the frenzied death-cries of white men, and the dreadful yells of exulting savages. There is one conflict, between the Delawares and a small band of scouts from Pennsylvania (probably), the record of which may properly come within the limits of Stark County history. An account of this was written a number of years ago by Dr. Slusser, of Canton, and will be given in his words:

"On the occasion of this encounter, the party left the place of rendezvous for a scout, in April, 1793. It consisted of six men, five of whom were James Downing, Sr., John Cuppy, Isaac Miller, George Faulk and Thomas Dillon. They crossed the Ohio River at the mouth of Yellow Creek, followed up the north branch of that stream to near its source, then directed their course west to the head-waters of Sandy. After reconnoitering this section of the country for miles around without discovering any signs of Indians, they concluded there were none about. Up to this time, they had not discharged a gun for fear of being detected. The rations they had brought with them were nearly exhausted, and they concluded to kill some game for subsistence. Downing shot a deer, and another of the party a turkey. This was the morning of the fourth day out, between Little Sandy and Indian Run. As they had not yet taken breakfast, they concluded to prepare the meal. Miller was kindling a fire; Faulk was preparing the turkey for roasting; Downing was in the act of bending down a sapling, upon which he intended to hang his deer, that he might the more easily skin it; and Cuppy was sitting at the root of a tree, with his gun on his lap, examining the lock. A party of Indians, numbering eighteen or twenty, as was afterward ascertained, of the Delaware and Wyandot tribes, heard the firing, and thereby detected the locality of the scouts. They divided their force into two parties, with the view of approaching them from different points, and from the direction the scouts would be most likely to take in attempting to escape. One party of the Indians circled around and advanced from the northeast, the other from the south-

east. While Cuppy was engaged with his gun, he happened to look up, when he saw at a distance an Indian peering through the underbrush. Instantly he sprang to his feet and gave the alarm. As soon as the Indian saw he was discovered, he turned and ran, and as he did so, Cuppy fired at him, but without effect. Miller and Faulk snatched up their guns and gave chase. The ground was sparsely timbered, and, as the two men continued the pursuit, Miller being in advance, Faulk called to him to halt, as he knew that just as soon as the Indian reached a more heavily timbered place, he would stop behind a tree and shoot Miller as he approached. Thereupon Miller turned about, and he and Faulk started back for the place they had left. Meanwhile, the other party of Indians, coming from the other direction, made their appearance in great numbers. Downing said to Cuppy and Dillon: 'Let us stand together and defend ourselves to the last.' Dillon hastily replied: 'Each one for himself,' and, suiting his action to the sentiment, broke and ran. Downing and Cuppy kept together, and moved along the higher ground toward the forks of Sandy. As the Indians pressed upon them, they would turn, raise their guns as though they intended to shoot, whereupon the Indians would jump about with the view of diverting their aim. By degrees they became bolder, and advanced closer, when Downing shot the nearest, which had the effect to keep the others at a greater distance. Soon after, Downing and Cuppy caught up with Dillon, who seemed much exhausted, and was staggering as though about to fall. Dillon begged for God's sake that they would help him, and, as Downing turned and saw his face, he was found to be choking on account of his neck-tie. Dillon, in his haste in trying to loosen it to improve his wind, pulled the wrong end and made it tighter instead. Downing cut the neckerchief with his knife, thereby relieving the panting Dillon, who immediately took a fresh start and was soon out of sight. Downing and Cuppy were both past middle age, and somewhat fleshy. They were nearly exhausted, and knew they could not hold out much longer. Downing at last said to Cuppy: 'I can't go any farther; I'll stand and fight under this thorn-bush if I die'—and stand he did. Cuppy at the same time got behind a tree, and both anxiously awaited the appearance of the savages, determined to make the best resistance they could. They had not long to wait, for soon the Indians were seen approaching. Downing reserved his fire until the foremost Indian came within close range, then, taking deliberate aim, fired and brought him down, The others returned a volley, which cut the bushes around the two men, but failed to strike either. Miller and Faulk, hearing the firing, hastened in the direction whence it came, and, ere they were aware, were among the Indians. Miller observed a large one with a silver half-moon on his breast in the act of loading his gun, and, just as the scout was drawing a bead on him, he gave a yell and sprang behind a tree. Miller soon discovered that the Indians had so surrounded him that it was impossible to protect himself behind a tree, whereupon he determined upon flight as the only means of preserving his scalp. Quick as thought he sprang from the upper bank, and ran across the bottom toward the north branch of the stream. The Indians left Downing and Cuppy, and all united in the pursuit after Miller. At one time, they were so near him that he recognized a tall warrior known among the whites as Tom Jilleway. After Miller crossed Little Sandy and came out in an open plain, he thought, as he afterward expressed it, 'Now, legs, for it,' and ran with all his might for about a mile and a half northwest, until he reached the highland, or ridge, when he stopped to look back and listen. He could neither see nor hear anything of the Indians. After resting awhile, he concluded to return to the place where they were first surprised, in the hope of meeting the balance of the company. Not finding them there, and the day being far advanced, he decided to make for the rendezvous of the company, on the east bank of the Ohio River. He continued to track as long as he could see, and passed the night on a ridge bordering Yellow Creek. He made a bed of chestnut leaves under a fallen tree that lay up from the ground, and slept soundly, amidst the howling of wolves and the screaming of wildcats. Next day, he crossed the Ohio at the mouth of Yel-

low Creek and reached the place of rendezvous, where he found Downing, Cuppy and Dillon safe and unhurt, save that Downing's face was much swollen, and his eyes bloodshot from over-exertion. In the evening of the next day, Faulk made his appearance, and reported that, when the Indians started after Miller, he hid himself in the brush. When they were out of sight, he crossed over a branch of Sandy (since called Indian Run, from this fight) and secreted himself on a hill, where he could overlook the plains south without being discovered. He could see the Indians in camp, and, from their performances, was satisfied, from a knowledge of their ceremonies, that two of their number had been killed. In talking over the matter, the company were of the unanimous opinion that they had the best of the fight, and had made a very lucky escape."

The above sketch was written a number of years ago, and was then published in the county papers. It has passed the ordeal of public criticism without serious injury, and is given in full as written. In conversing with various parties throughout the county, the writer has found some objections to many of the circumstances connected with the movements of the hostile parties, as narrated by the writer. It is stated by descendants of Mr. Downing that the site of the battle was farther south than as stated in the sketch. Others have suggested that some of the circumstances described are overdrawn, and that too much speculation was employed in the narration of minor details. In all histories, the writers, after becoming thoroughly familiar with the prominent events, and as many details as possible, are compelled to conjecture, from evidences known to be correct, many facts which they record. This is done by all historians, and curious mistakes often occur under the pen of the most careful writer. The high social standing of Dr. Slusser, his thorough knowledge of pioneer events, his reputation as a writer, and his eminent, recognized integrity, place his writings far above insignificant innuendoes and criticisms.

The following sketch was written a number of years ago, by Col. E. Ball, of Canton, and published, as given, in one of the county papers:

"A gentleman, whose name is not remembered, had been to Canton on business, and stopped on his way home (to Lake Township) at what was known as Everhart's Mill (in Plain Township), and there reported, in the presence of a number of farmers and their sons, that a band of Indians was passing through the settlements south of Canton, laying waste the country and spreading death and destruction as they went. He reported that they had just laid Rowland's Mill in ashes, and were about to lay siege to the village of Canton, and that it was their purpose to visit Cleveland and all intermediate settlements, and drive the palefaces out of the country. The settlers of Lake, Green and Plain Townships became terribly frightened. Neighbor was sent to sound the alarm to neighbor, and thus the sad intelligence spread with astonishing rapidity, until it reached the ears of hundreds. Men flew to their cabins, where each family held a council of war. Every latch-string was pulled in, the store of ammunition was examined, and, if bullets were lacking, new ones were cast. Axes, pitchforks, scythes and sickles were immediately hunted up and brought into the house, not only to prevent their being used in the hands of the expected savages, but for the purpose of being used as defensive weapons in the hands of the family. Many families carried their most valuable articles to the woods, and covered them with leaves and old rubbish, while others buried them in the ground. Many of those residing within a few miles of Greentown met at Squire Dickerhoof's, where they placed the wives and children in the garret of the cabin, while the men formed themselves into a company. Everybody armed, and all awaited the arrival of the savages. One man became so much alarmed that he loaded his family in a two-horse wagon, and, leaving his house and such goods as he could not carry, left the country. He did not stop until he found himself east of the Allegheny Mountains, where he had come from a short time before, and where he remained for the space of two years, when he returned, never to hear an end to the jeerings of his neighbors for this singular manifestation of backwoods bravery. My own father left his cabin, which was situated in

the woods about a mile and a half west of Greentown, and, with his wife and children, walked to the residence of my grandfather, a distance of several miles. Such was the consternation in the neighborhood that finally a few young men volunteered to act as a scouting party. Accordingly, they mounted the best horses they could find, and, with their trusty rifles, moved down toward Canton. That village, consisting of about half a dozen houses, was found to be unharmed. Here the whole affair was found to be a complete fabrication. The boys returned and spread the glad tidings, and thus ended the last 'Indian war' in Stark County." Whether this Indian alarm occurred during the war of 1812 is not stated. During and prior to this war, the Indians were to be found in large numbers at the old Delaware capital, and in many temporary encampments throughout the county. They were peaceable, though it was well known that they might arise in fury at any moment. It was a common thing to hear them boast of their exploits on the border—of how many white men they had killed, or how many had suffered death by torture at their hands. Some of them proudly displayed dry tongues or scalps, stating that such had been taken from white captives. It is related that, on one occasion, when one of the Indians had displayed a string of dried human tongues, and had boasted of having killed the white men, he was followed by Mr. Harter, of Plain Township, and after that the Indian was never seen again. Mr. Harter is said to have stated significantly, afterward, "He will never show those scalps again." Mr. Bechtel had a similar experience with another, who is also said to have started, about that time, on a prolonged trip to the happy hunting grounds. Occasionally, troubles arose between them and the whites, mainly owing to the rascality of the latter. The Indians were notorious beggars, surpassing the tramp in artifice and expediency. They were very fond of sweet milk, and one of them could envelop a gallon of that delicious liquid with apparent ease. Cows were frequently found dry upon being driven home, but no one seemed to know what became of the milk. The Indians would secure wild honey, or venison, or furs, which would be traded for potatoes, pumpkins, melons, corn-meal, flour and other provisions. Sometimes, when they found the whites unwilling to give, they resorted to artifice. They would watch the cabin until the husband and father were absent, when they would quietly present themselves, enter without invitation, seat themselves, and ask for whisky, or whatever was wanted. If the settler's wife hesitated or demurred, a few hostile looks and gestures were sufficient to kindle into life her most lavish generosity. If whisky was given, the wife knew that she must immediately get rid of her tawny guests, or, when the liquor had gained control, she might suffer many indignities, and perhaps serious injury or death. "The northwest quarter of Section 20, in Green Township, formerly belonging to Stark County, but now to Summit, on land purchased by Cornelius Johnson of the United States in 1813, appeared to have been a favorite hunting-ground, or battle-ground, of the Indians, as arrow-heads, hatchets, skinning knives and other implements have been found there in great abundance. From the numerous flint chips found on that quarter of the section, it seems to have been a place for manufacturing their stone hatchets and arrow-heads. Where they obtained such large quantities of flint is unknown. The spot seems to have been selected on account of its being light-timbered, clear from underbrush, and elevated a little above the surrounding lands. Scattered over this elevated plateau were found piles of stones, varying in size from two to eight inches in diameter, and arranged in heaps of from four by six feet to a little larger or smaller. Tradition assigns to them the honor of holding the ashes of some warrior or chief, but, as no bones or human remains have ever been found in them, they are thought by some people to have been sacrificial altars, or monuments, erected to perpetuate the memory of some great events." The above is quoted from the writings of Josiah Q. Kern. Henry Bechtel, of Jackson Township, says that on one occasion a settler who was sawing logs in the woods was approached by an Indian, who, after viewing the operation with great interest for a time, left, and, some time afterward, when the settler was absent, the Indian returned, accompanied by

two others, and, after pointing to the nicely sawed logs, took his ramrod and drew it back and forth at right angles across the log, to illustrate the manner in which the sawing had been performed. The ease and simplicity of the process were beyond the comprehension of the red men of the woods.

During the war of 1812, the settlers in the county were apprehensive that the Indians might turn against them, in which case a dreadful time of blood and death might be expected. At one time, news was received that 800 warriors had congregated in the bend of the river at Navarre, and were making preparations to attack the settlers. The news came from a reliable source, and was credited, and immediate preparations were made to receive them in a fitting manner. A company of militia at Canton, commanded by Col. Sloane, and another in Sandy Township, commanded by Capt. Downing, were hastily assembled to resist the expected attack. The few cabins then in Canton were barricaded, and rendered as strong as possible by levers and bars. Pickets were sent out a half-mile or more from the village, and all movements of the people were made subservient to the orders of the military commanders. All the settlers living on the outskirts of the settlement hurried to Canton, armed with pitchforks, sickles, clubs, scythes, axes, etc., prepared to sell their lives at a high premium (if the figure may be indulged in). Philip Dewalt's tavern became a sort of headquarters for the excited populace. Drums were improvised from old pails, and martial music soon fired the blood of the citizens to fever heat. No one slept that eventful night. All were watchful, and properly so. Indeed, the settlers did exactly right, for, if the report had been true, their promptness would have disconcerted the savages, to say the least. Some laughable incidents are related. John Shorb, during a portion of the night, was assigned picket duty on the advance line. While on his beat, on the alert for any suspicious sound, he was suddenly startled by the snapping of a twig, as if some person had incautiously stepped upon it. Mr. Shorb instantly cocked his rifle, and demanded, in stentorian tones, "Halt! who goes there?" A painful and ominous silence answered his words, and for a moment nothing could be heard but the rapid beating of his heart, and the soft sighing of the night wind through the dark forest. Suddenly the same noise was repeated, and again Mr. Shorb commanded a halt. Squatting upon the ground, he could see some dark object coming nearly toward him, and, raising his rifle, he took deliberate aim and fired. A heavy fall announced the success of the shot, and Mr. Shorb, after loading his rifle, stepped cautiously forward to view his fallen foe. He reached the spot, and, peering forward, saw the bloody corpse of a—cow. He afterward said, "That's what the cow got for not answering." He never boasted very much, however, of this exploit. When the morning dawned, the two companies moved forward to discover what had become of the Indians. The site of Navarre was reached, but no bloodthirsty savages were seen, and, after proceeding some farther and not finding an enemy, the companies returned to Canton. The vigilance and alarm did not subside immediately, but everything, including the militia companies, was kept in readiness to resist a possible attack. Extra precautions were taken when the news was received that the British were landing from Lake Erie, with the intention of attacking the settlements in Eastern Ohio. All apprehensions of danger from this source were removed by the appearance of a few of Hull's half-starved, half-clothed, paroled soldiers, who were the ones that had landed at the lake. The Indians continued in the county, and in all Eastern Ohio, until after the war. It is said that, just before the battle of Tippecanoe, the Indians were seen to be unusually active. War dances were frequently held, and the battle cries and scalp halloos could be heard above the boisterous confusion in the Indian village. The Indians would flourish their tomahawks and scalping-knives, and the settlers wondered if another outbreak was brewing. At last the news of the battle of Tippecanoe was received, and after that, the commotion in the Indian villages ceased, save an occasional war dance, indulged in in memory of olden times, and to prevent the time-honored customs of the tribe from dying out. The settlers were often pres-

ent during the tribular ceremonies, and occasionally they took part in the dance. When it came to taking food or soup prepared on these occasions, the settlers, one and all, desired to be counted out. Wrestling matches were formed, and the "whites" and "reds" were arrayed against each other. Sometimes one succeeded, sometimes another. Shooting matches were formed, yet, notwithstanding the superior vision of the Indians, the white hunters usually secured the prizes. The greater portion of the Indians left immediately after the close of the war, though straggling bands remained and could be seen as late as 1825, or even later. The tale of the red man will soon be told as a romance of the past.

CHAPTER III.*

POST AND HECKEWELDER'S MISSION — EARLY SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES — EARLY PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—DIVISION OF THE COUNTY—POOR HOUSE AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

STARK COUNTY can proudly boast of being the site of the earliest white settlement in the State of Ohio. In about the year 1740, large numbers of Moravians had established themselves in a beautiful section of country at Bethlehem, Penn. Here they quietly worshiped God and increased in numbers, and at last instituted an association, the object of which was the establishment of missions among the Indians, that these wild people might learn more of Jesus Christ, and their children be taught to read and write. Great influences were brought to bear by the Moravians, to induce grave and capable men to dare the dangers which would possibly result from constant communication with the Indians. This course, calculated, as it was, to bring to the front the courage, intellect and religious manhood of the Moravians, resulted in the creation of a vast system of pioneer missions, whose holy achievements have become embalmed forever in the history of this country. Under the influence and protection of the system, the sturdy ministers of this sect penetrated unmolested far into the wilderness, where no white foot had before pressed, and where the wild forms of nature were as yet untouched by the fashioning hand of man. Homes with the savages were not always secured without a struggle, as is evinced by the historical fact that many failed to secure the longed and prayed for results—some efforts, indeed, resulting in bloodshed, others in brief and unhappy periods of continuance, while a few were hopefully successful through a long, bright period of years. One of the chief designs of the Moravians was the creation of a friendly feeling between themselves and the Indians, that a basis might be formed by means of which the former might induce the latter to refrain from bloody wars upon the white pioneer settlements. This design was effectively accomplished in some instances; in others, it utterly failed.

Sometimes the Moravians sent their missionaries to the Indian villages; but the most noteworthy missions known in history were established by men who immured themselves amid the dangers of the wilderness from choice, and quite often in opposition to the wishes of the Directors of the Moravian Association. The early settlement in Stark County referred to above has been recorded in detail by many writers, all of whom seem capable of throwing some new light on the subject. One thing is certain: The results accomplished by the settlement have been greatly overdrawn. Rev. Christian Frederick Post, a regularly ordained minister of the United Brethren Church, of his own choice, and independent of the Moravian Association at Bethlehem, Penn., came to Stark County some time during the year 1761, and erected a log cabin, after which he immediately returned to Pennsylvania, to seek an associate who could teach the Indian children to read and write, while he preached to the adults. How long Mr. Post remained in Stark

*Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

County at the time the cabin was built is probably not known; yet it could not have been longer than about a month, and might have been but two weeks, as nothing of consequence was accomplished save the erection of the cabin. The cabin was located on the north bank of the Tuscarawas River, on Section 25, Bethlehem Township, and within a short distance of the confluence of the river and Sandy Creek. In early years, the stones which had probably formed the chimney, and a quantity of rubbish, marked the spot, although at present scarcely a trace of the old cabin is left remaining. The important point for the reader to note is, that, while Mr. Post's design was to establish a mission among the Indians, the plan was abandoned before that result was accomplished. It was an unsuccessful attempt to found a mission, as no mission was really founded, save an imperfect one, and that but for a few months. Almost directly south of Mr. Post's cabin, distant about two-thirds of a mile, was the Delaware village, Tuscaroratown, which comprised forty wigwams, and could place on the war path 180 warriors. On the opposite side of the river from Post's mission, and a few rods farther down, but above Tuscaroratown, was a rude cabin occupied by a white trader named Thomas Calhoun, a moral and religious man. Below the village, a few wigwams were scattered for a distance of several miles, while above it, and distant about seven miles, was another Indian village, the size of which is not known. These were the surroundings. Mr. Post, upon his return to Pennsylvania, was not long in discovering a suitable associate in the person of John Heckewelder, who, of his own choice, and independent of the association, signified his willingness to accompany Post into the wilderness to teach the Indian children. Heckewelder was but nineteen years old, and, for the purpose of accompanying Post, was released from an apprenticeship to a cedar cooper. Other accounts than the one above followed state that Heckewelder joined Post with and under the consent of the Association. This is probably true, for Heckewelder states as much in his memoirs, which were afterward published in Germany. According to the account given in these memoirs, Post and Heckewelder left Bethlehem, Penn., early in March, 1762, and, after a harassing journey of thirty-three days, through spring floods and snows, reached the log cabin in Stark County. They passed through Fort Pitt, and were warmly welcomed there by Col. Bouquet and Capt. Hutchins, then on duty at that point. It is said that two missionaries entered their log cabin singing a hymn. Immediately after their arrival, and early in April, Post and Heckewelder began clearing a small piece of ground for a garden, but were ordered to desist by the Indians, who were jealous of such acts without authority. A council was held, which resulted in Capt. Pipe's stepping off a small piece of land for the missionaries' garden. Here Post and Heckewelder remained until about August, at which time Post was required by the Governor of Pennsylvania to bring the principal Delaware Chiefs to the treaty that was to be held at Lancaster, Penn. Post did as required, and Heckewelder was left alone at the mission. Here he remained until October, when, fearing a border war, he returned to Pennsylvania, and neither he nor Post afterward returned to their mission. It appears, then, that Post remained at the mission about four months, and Heckewelder about six months. But little in respect to the object of the formation of the mission could possibly have been accomplished in that brief space of time. Post's mission receives its greatest credit from the fact that it opened the way to important missions which succeeded it. It was was the beginning of a series of missions on the Tuscarawas that did a great deal to prevent the Delawares, at least, from engaging in the bloody border wars. Loskiel has this to say of the Post mission, in his "History of the Missions of the United Brethren among the Indians of North America:"

"On the Ohio River, where, since the last war, some of the Ohio Indians lived who had been baptized by the Brethren, nothing could be done up to this time. However, Brother Frederick Post lived, though of his own choice, about one hundred English miles west of Pittsburgh, at Tuscaroratown, with a view to commence a mission among the Indians. The Brethren wished the blessings of the Almighty

upon his undertaking, and, when he asked for an assistant to help him in his outward concerns, and who might, during the same time, learn the language of the Delaware Indians, they (the Brethren) made it known to the congregation of Bethlehem, whereupon Brother John Heckewelder concluded, of his own choice, to assist him." And then, to explain the above somewhat, he goes on to say: "We know of Post that he was an active and zealous missionary, but had married an Indian squaw, contrary to the wishes and advice of the Directory that had the oversight of the Moravian missions; and this act had forfeited so much of his standing that he would not be acknowledged as one of our missionaries in any other manner than under the guidance of another missionary. Whenever he went further and acted of his own accord, he was not opposed, but had the good-will of the society of which he continued a member, and of its Directory, and even their assistance so far as to make known his wants to the congregation; and they threw no obstacles in the way of any person inclined of his own choice to assist him. But he was not then acknowledged as their missionary, nor entitled to any further or pecuniary assistance."

Rev. David Zeisberger, who afterward formed a permanent mission a few miles down the river, also refers to Post's mission. Maj. Robert Rogers, sent on an expedition to the Western country from Montreal, crossed the river at the fording place at Tuscaroratown in the year 1761, and afterward stated that there were at that time some 3,000 acres of land, cleared and under cultivation, at the Indian village. The chief of the Delawares at this time was Beaver, and their principal war chief was Shingess, who is supposed to have been the same as Buckongahelas. This noted warrior was living in 1804. In 1764, when Col. Bouquet marched to this village with his army of 1,500 men, it was found deserted. It will thus be seen that the only important result of the Post mission was the founding of a series of missions on the Tuscarawas. Did not Heckewelder do even more than Post to insure a continuance of the work founded by this mission? And yet Post led the way, even against the wishes of the Directory of the Association, and was in reality instrumental in laying the foundation of the succeeding missions.

It is not the design in this chapter to enter into the details of the first settlements made in the different townships in the county. That task falls upon the township writers. It is proper, however, at this point, to give a summary view of the general early settlement, for the purpose of giving a connected account of the growth of the county. The earliest settlers throughout Ohio, and, in general, throughout all new countries, were a courageous class of men, known as squatters, whose occupation was hunting and trapping, upon which they almost or quite wholly depended for subsistence. These men usually thought the country was becoming too thickly settled when a dozen families lived within as many miles, and, in such cases, ordinarily moved farther out into the unexplored wilderness. In their places came the advance guard of the grand army of settlement and progress. It is always the case that the enterprising, the energetic and ambitious are the ones who first brave the hardships of a new country, and who thereby write their names on the most prominent page of the history of their country. It is always the venturesome, the daring spirit, that swings off from the great army and strikes in a new and surprisingly effective manner at the object to be attained. Such men are not imitators; they are imitated. They do not follow; they lead. They do not wait like Micawber for something to turn up; they turn something up. They are the initiators of genuine progress. Stark County had its share of these men. Their faces are yet familiar to the old settlers, although their rifles and traps have been laid aside long ago. Every stream knew them; every hill and dale had felt the pressure of their feet; every grove had re-echoed with their shouts, and with the reports of their rifles. Their rude dug-out canoes swept silently across the lakes beneath the strength of their sturdy arms. All this is now gone. Waving fields of grain stand upon the hills and line the sloping dales; the stealthy footfall of the hunter is no more; the busy hum of human life has taken the place of silence and shadow. As nearly as can be ascertained,

the townships were first settled as follows: Canton, March, 1805; Plain, summer, 1805; Nimishillen, autumn, 1805; Sandy, autumn, 1805; Osnaburg, autumn, 1805; Paris, autumn, 1805; Marlborough, autumn, 1805; Washington, autumn, 1805; Lexington, spring, 1806; Lake, summer, 1806; Perry, summer, 1806; Pike, summer, 1806; Jackson, 1807; Bethlehem, 1807; Tuscarawas, 1808; Lawrence, 1808; Sugar Creek, 1808. These dates are not far from correct. The settlers were largely from the Keystone State, though many were from the Old Dominion, and from the Empire State, and a few were Yankees. Perhaps four-fifths of the early population were of German descent. Localities in the county were colonized by Yankees and by French Catholics. Later years have served to reduce, greatly, the German characteristics. The English language is principally spoken, though there are places where the German prevails, or where the vivacious French may be heard. Settlers were careful to locate on the outskirts of the settlements, as in that case they could have choice of land, and could also be near schools, churches, stores, mills, etc. These were important items to be taken into consideration, as many a settler who disregarded them learned to his sorrow. It was important, also, to locate near some good highway. Milling was a fashionable and profitable employment. The extensive immigration prior to 1820 created an enormous demand for native lumber. Houses, barns and other buildings were erected by the thousands; but, as the demand for building lumber increased, the number of saw-mills to supply that demand increased. The early saw-mills were, of course, operated by water-power, and hence the selection of farms having excellent mill sites occupied the attention of many an early settler. Grist-mills sprang into existence to supply the demand for bread. Every township had one distillery or more. There was an enormous demand in early years for liquor. Whisky was upon every sideboard, and children and adults daily took a pull at the bottle. It was the custom, just before eating, to take a horn, as the liquor was thought not only to aid digestion, but to furnish a positive nourishment to the system. Workmen really thought they could not get along without it, and frequently left the field when it was not furnished. The best of whisky could be bought for from 12 cents to 30 cents per gallon. It is said that every house was a public house in early years. The latch-string hung out to all, and no one was turned away without a bed or a meal, such as they were. Little villages sprang up like mushrooms, from all quarters. Every owner hoped that his village would be favorably smiled upon by fortune. Some hopes were realized, some were blasted. Stores were opened with small stocks of goods, that were slowly increased as the patronage extended, or was auctioned off as the owner saw that his effort was abortive. People were without money, yet extensive commerce was carried on by means of exchanges, with some temporary measure of value. There arose two prices—the "trade price" and the "cash price." This state of things often wrought great hardships, but was finally outgrown. Schools and religious meetings were first held in the settlers' houses. Finally, the old log schoolhouse was erected. Here the meetings were also held, until at last log churches were built. These old schoolhouses and churches have been replaced by many others, each an improvement on the one preceding it. Thus settlements and improvements have multiplied, with their attendant blessings.

A few years after Columbiana County had been created, and after a number of the first settlers had located in what is now Stark County, the territory embraced within the limits of the latter county, and other territory of about the same extent, were included in the former county for election purposes. It must be understood that, when speaking of Stark County in early years, not only the present territory embraced within the county limits is meant, but also Franklin and Green Townships in Summit County, and Brown, Rose and Harrison Townships in Carroll County. These townships, at the early organization of Stark County, were a part of the latter. While under the jur.sdiction of Columbiana County, the Stark County of early years was divided into two townships by a line passing east and west through the county, on the northern line of the present Canton Township. The territory

north of this line was called Lake Township, and that south of the line, Canton Township. These two townships included the whole of Stark County. Soon after the Indians' title to the land west of the Tuscarawas was extinguished, the present Wayne County, and portions of the townships of Lawrence, Tuscarawas and Sugar Creek, lying west of the river, were attached to Lake and Canton for election and judicial purposes. As soon as the last two townships were created by Columbiana County, which was done in 1806, an election of the necessary township officers was ordered. Who these officers were is not now known; but Jacob Loutzenheiser was commissioned Justice of the Peace of Lake Township, and James F. Leonard the same of Sandy Township. No other important alterations were made until the county was created. The following is the full text of the creating act, passed by the Sixth General Assembly of the State of Ohio, begun and held in the town of Chillicothe, on the 7th of December, 1807:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the following tract of country be and the same is hereby erected into a separate county by the name of Stark, viz.: Beginning on the southern boundary of the Connecticut Reserve, at the northeast corner of township number nineteen in the sixth range; thence running south between the fifth and sixth ranges, to the southeast corner of the fifteenth township of said sixth range; thence west with the township line until it intersects the eastern boundary line of the United States Military District; thence with the said eastern boundary line north to the northeast corner of the tenth township, in the first range of said military district; thence west with the township lines until they intersect the Indian boundary line; thence with said Indian boundary line to the northwest corner of fractional township number ten of the tenth range, in the new purchase, south of the Connecticut Reserve; thence north, with the line running between the tenth and eleventh ranges, to the northwest corner of township number two of the tenth range; thence east with the southern boundary line of the Connecticut Reserve to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That the said county of Stark shall, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine, be and the same is hereby declared to be a separate and distinct county, and entitled to all the rights and privileges appertaining to the same: *Provided,* That all actions and suits which may be pending in the county of Columbiana on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine shall be prosecuted and carried on to final judgment and execution, and all taxes, fines and forfeitures, which shall be then due, shall be collected in the same manner as if this act had not passed.

SEC. 3. That all that tract of country lying west of the tenth range and east of the sixteenth range in the said new purchase, and south of the Connecticut Reserve, and north of the United States Military District, shall be a separate and distinct county by the name of Wayne; but, with the county of Stark, shall be attached to and made a part of Columbiana County, until the said county of Stark shall be organized, and shall thereafter be and remain a part of the said county of Stark until otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 4. That there shall be appointed by a joint resolution of both houses of the present General Assembly, three commissioners to fix the seat of justice in the said county of Stark, agreeable to the act establishing seats of justice, who shall make report of their proceedings to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbiana County, and who shall be governed by the provisions of the aforesaid act.

SEC. 5. That the commissioners aforesaid shall be paid for their services out of the treasury of Columbiana County.

This act shall take effect and be in force, from and after the passage thereof.

PHILEMON BEECHER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS KIRKER,
February 13, 1808. *Speaker of the Senate.*

The three Commissioners appointed by a joint resolution of both Houses of the Sixth General Assembly to locate the county seat of Stark County were Elijah Wadsworth, Eli Baldwin, and another, whose name does not appear upon the Columbiana County records. On the 14th of June, 1808, Daniel Harbaugh, Joseph Richardson and George Alterholt, Commissioners of Columbiana County, issued an order, in accordance with Section 5 of the above enactment, upon the Treasurer of that county, paying to each of the constituted Commissioners appointed to locate the county seat of Stark County the sum of $13 for his services. These Commissioners, after carefully considering the claims of the three villages, Canton, Osnaburg and Nimishillentown, for the location of the county seat, unanimously selected the former. An election of county officers was ordered, and, on the 16th day of March, 1809, the first Commissioners of Stark County met at Canton for the transaction of business. These men were John Bower, James Latimer and John Nichols. They met at the residence of James Campbell, and appointed William Reynolds Clerk of the Board. The first thing done was the division of the county

into townships, or, as some then called them, "election districts." This was effected as follows:

Ordered by the Board, That the county of Stark be divided into townships or election districts as follows, to wit: Canton Township (election to be held at the residence of Samuel Coulton, in Canton) beginning at the southeast corner of the ninth township in the eighth range; thence north with the line between the seventh and eighth ranges to the northeast corner of the tenth township in the said eighth range; thence west with the township line to the west boundary of the county; thence south and east with the county line to the place of beginning. Plain Township (election to be held at the residence of George Harter), beginning at the northeast corner of the twelfth township in the eighth range; thence south to the southeast corner of the eleventh township in the eighth range; thence west with the township line to the west boundary of the county; thence north and east with the county line to the place of beginning. Nimishillen Township (election to be held at the residence of Henry Loutzenheiser), to include the eighteenth and nineteenth townships in the sixth range, and the nineteenth and twentieth townships in the seventh range. Osnaburg Township (election to be held at the residence of William Naylor), to include the seventeenth township in the sixth range and the eighteenth township in the seventh range. Sandy Township (election at the residence of Isaac Van Meter), to include the fifteenth and sixteenth townships in the sixth range, and the sixteenth and seventeenth townships in the seventh range. *Further ordered*, That the clerk do ascertain of the Associate Judges of Stark County, how many Justices of the Peace will be necessary in each of the townships in the county, and that he, having got the certificate of said Associate Judges, do proceed to advertise an election in each of the said townships, to be held on the first Monday in April next (1809), for the election of the number of Justices agreed on by the Associate Judges, and for all other necessary township officers.

In accordance with Section 3 of the above creating enactment, attaching the county of Wayne to the county of Stark, the Commissioners, on the 10th day of April, 1809, ordered that the county of Wayne be considered attached to Canton Township, and that the residents of that county vote at the usual place where the citizens of Canton Township do. The Commissioners soon saw that they must levy a tax to secure a revenue for carrying on the expenses of the county. Not a road, with perhaps one or two exceptions, had been laid out in the county; and, as the settlers began to come in very rapidly at this time, repeated demands were made for bridges and for better roads. It is said that, during the winter of 1805–6, there were not to exceed twelve families in the entire county. The next winter, there were about three times as many, and at the time the county was organized, in 1809, some localities were quite well settled. To meet the current expenses of the county in the construction of roads and bridges, and the payment of county officers, the Commissioners, on the 10th day of April, 1809, ordered the following assessments: Taverns in Canton, a license of $9 per annum; in all other parts of the county, $5 per annum. Ferrymen on the Tuscarawas River, $6 per annum; and the same on all other streams of the county. Ferrymen were allowed to charge as follows: On footmen, 6¼ cents each; man and horse, 12½ cents; team and loaded wagon, 50 cents; all other vehicles, 37½ cents; team and empty cart, sled or sleigh, 8¾ cents; cattle and horses, each, 6¼ cents; sheep and hogs, each, 2 cents. The following additional assessments were made by the Commissioners in June, 1809: On all ordinary horses, 25 cents annually; on horses of the masculine persuasion, the season price per annum; cattle, 10 cents; on all other taxable property, a levy of ½ per cent. For the scalps of wolves and panthers, a bounty of 50 cents was offered, provided the animals were under six months old; if over that age, $1. The following year, this bounty was doubled. At the April session of the board, James Campbell was appointed County Treasurer, whereupon he gave bond for $3,000, with George Bair and Philip Slusser, bondsmen. At the June session, Joseph McGuigan was appointed Sheriff. His bond of $4,000 was signed by Thomas Giason, Hugh Cunningham, Samuel Coulter, Andrew Suckey and James Williams. In September, 1809, the Commissioners ordered the county of Wayne to be detached from Canton Township, and to be organized as an independent township by the name of "Kilbuck." The citizens of that county were directed to assemble at the residence of Benjamin Miller, in Wooster, to elect the necessary township officers, which was accordingly done. This order of the Commissioners was issued in accordance with the prayer of the citizens of Wayne County, who had petitioned for a separate organization. The first road ordered viewed was a branch of

the Steubenville & Bethlehem road, and was to extend from Jacob Oswalt's to the town of Canton, thence toward the portage of the Tuscarawas River. The second road was to extend from the northeast corner of the county to Lexington, thence to Raleigh Day's Mills, thence to Canton. An application was made for a road extending from Canton to the confluence of Sandy Creek and Tuscarawas River. This was at first refused, but in December the application was granted. In December, 1809, the first Court of Common Pleas was convened by Judge Calvin Pease. More of this court will be learned in the chapter on the county bar. In the autumn of 1809, Samuel Coulter took the place of John Bower as one of the Commissioners, the latter probably having left the county. It was decided by ballot that James Latimer's term of office should be one year, Samuel Coulter's two years, and John Nichols' three years. The Court of Common Pleas met in the upper story of S. W. Coulter's building, and, as ordered by the Commissioners, the Judge "will be entitled to receive $3 for each court." The following are the dates at which subsequent townships of Stark County were created: Tuscarawas, 1810; Green, 1811; Perry, 1813; Brown, 1815; Jackson, 1815; Pike, 1815; Lawrence, 1815; Lexington, 1816, and again in 1821; Sugar Creek, 1816; Lake, 1816; Franklin, 1816; Bethlehem, 1816; Harrison, 1817; Paris, 1818; Rose, 1818; Washington, 1818; Marlborough, 1821. During the year 1810, the Township Collectors reported and paid into the county treasury about $200. Of this, John Campbell, Treasurer, turned over to his successor $48.55. In 1811, James Drennan was appointed by the board to "keep the county measure." It was about this time that the first land tax was collected, Thomas C. Shields being the County Collector. In December, 1811, the board came to the conclusion that the old court room in Samuel Coulter's house should be abandoned, and a better one entered in the second story of George Stidger's new brick. The contract between the board and Mr. Stidger was as follows: "Stidger is to give for the use of the county the south half of the upper story of said house, and to devote the same to the uses of a court room. The Commissioners engage to put up in said house such accommodations as they think proper for the court, and to do it with as little injury as possible to the house, and to pay the said Stidger the sum of $3 for each and every court that may sit in said house, except called courts for transacting administrative business." The board also, at this time, rented the upper story of the house owned by Daniel Faron, the same to be used as a jail, and Mr. Faron to be paid $1 per month for the use of such story. Mr. Stidger's house was used as a court room under the above contract until 1814, when the contract was altered so that the owner was paid $40 per year, and the court continued to sit there as before. In 1814, the tax on personal property was raised somewhat, but that on real estate remained at ½ per cent. James Williams, County Collector for 1813, turned over to the Treasurer $739.45, less his commission, etc. Soon after this the tax on real estate was raised to 1 per cent. This was rendered necessary on account of the enormous pressure brought to bear upon the Commissioners for building bridges, viewing and constructing roads, and the general expenses of the county. The following is the report in full of John Harris, County Collector, for 1814:

Collector's Report,	*Cr.*	*Dr.*
To the amount of his duplicate,		961 02
By defalcations	$ 14 40	
By tax on lots donated to the county by Beraleel Wells	4 75	
By commission for collecting	9 61	
By Treasurer's receipt dated Oct. 24, 1814	700 00	
By Treasurer's receipt dated Jan. 3, 1815	180 00	
By Treasurer's receipt dated March 7, 1815	51 26	
		$961 02

The Collector for 1812 reported $265.80, and the one for 1815 $1,256.23. In 1815, the propriety of building a court house was discussed; but the matter did not take shape until the summer session of 1816, when proposals for the erection of a brick court house were received. On the 23d of July, 1816, the Commissioners entered into a contract with Thomas A. Drayton and John D. Henley for the erection of a brick court house, the same to cost $6,250, "exclusive of the bell, bell-frame, spire, ball and lightning rod." This

building, with some modifications of details and price, was completed in 1817, and was immediately occupied by the county officers. This court house, with various alterations and additions, was used until the present one was built. In December, 1829, the Commissioners authorized the Auditor to give notice that sealed proposals for the erection of a county jail would be received; and, at a special session in February, 1830, they caused to be recorded: "After a careful examination of the several proposals laid in for the erection of a new jail, it is ordered that the contract be assigned to Calvin Hobart, he having agreed to furnish materials and complete the work for the whole building for the sum of $3,600; and it is further ordered that the said contractor enter into bond with sufficient security for the faithful performance of the work." This building was completed in January, 1831, and a settlement made with the contractor. In August, 1833, the Commissioners considered the advisability of altering and remodeling the court house; whereupon, it was "ordered that Dwight Jarvis, Esq., be authorized to employ W. W. Knapp, of Massillon, or some other competent mechanic, to go to Ravenna and take a plan of the court room at that place, and ascertain whether the court room at Canton can be so altered as to correspond with that, and to estimate the cost of such alteration." Nothing further seems to have been done regarding this order, for, in March, 1834, Eli Sowers was authorized to repair it in accordance with a plan he had prepared, for which he was paid $844.81. In January, 1836, the Commissioners called for proposals for the erection of a new court house, to accord with a plan they had at their office; but, for some unknown reason, nothing further was done in this particular. In June, 1842, it was decided to build a large structure for the county offices. The contract was awarded Francis Warthorst in September, the cost to be $4,475. The work was fairly begun in March, 1843, when the Commissioners were petitioned as follows: "Your petitioners, citizens of Stark County, respectfully solicit your honorable body to suspend the building of the county offices until after the expression of the will of the tax-paying citizens of this county, to be determined at the election to be held in the spring. Your petitioners, in making this request, would respectfully represent that they are desirous of ascertaining whether the tax-paying community of this county feel themselves in a situation, taking into consideration the present depressed state of monetary affairs of this State, to see built, at an additional tax of from $6,000 to $8,000, the said county offices; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray." After carefully considering the petition, it was "ordered that, in consequence of the advanced state of the work of the contractor, and also the fact that the additional tax will be necessary to complete the building, the Commissioners deem it inexpedient to comply with the prayer of the petitioners." The buildings were accordingly completed. In December, 1843, the following curious preamble and order was adopted by the Commissioners:

WHEREAS, Great complaint has been made in various portions of the county, that the public offices, erected for the security of the public records and the convenience of the public, have been converted into gaming rooms, inducing idleness and immoral habits; therefore, it is ordered by the undersigned Commissioners of Stark County, that, from and after this date, every species of gaming, whether for amusement or for wager, is strictly forbidden and prohibited in the public buildings. And it is further ordered, that the Clerk of the board furnish a copy of the foregoing preamble and order for each room of the public buildings.

JOHN BRETZ,
GEORGE HOWNSTINE, } *County Commissioners.*
WILLIAM DILLON,

December 8, 1843.

On the 16th of May, 1849, the Commissioners, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, subscribed 1,500 shares, or $75,000, in the capital stock of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the same to be paid in cash, or in the bonds of Stark County at par, at the option of the Commissioners. It was nearly twenty years before the last of these bonds were paid. The old brick court house erected in 1817, the jail erected in 1830, and the county offices erected in 1843, served the purposes of the county until 1867, when it was decided to construct new and better buildings. At this time, the laws of the State did not authorize County Commissioners to levy a tax to exceed $15,000

for the purpose of building court houses. It was therefore found necessary to secure a special enactment for that purpose. This was done as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the commissioners of Stark County be, and they are hereby authorized, to build a new court house, with public offices, at the county seat of said county, on the lot now occupied by the old court house and public offices, at a cost not exceeding $100,000. The material in the old court house and public offices may, in the discretion of said commissioners, be used in erecting the new court house, or sold and the proceeds or any part thereof appropriated to the building or furnishing of said new court house.

SEC. 2. To enable the commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, they are hereby authorized to transfer to the building fund and use for the purposes of this act any surplus of other funds now in the county treasury, or which may hereafter accumulate, not needed for the specific purposes for which said surplus was raised; and also raise by taxation on the property of the county whatever sum may be needed for said purpose, not exceeding in all the aforesaid aggregate amount of $100,000; but the taxes so levied shall not in any one year exceed $20,000. In anticipation of the collection of said taxes, the said commissioners shall have power to issue the bonds of said county in such sums and upon such terms, bearing legal rates of interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of said commissioners, which bonds shall not be sold for less than par value.

SEC. 3. Before determining upon a plan of said building, said commissioners may personally examine similar structures anywhere in the State; and they shall call to their assistance a competent architect or engineer to prepare drafts and specifications of the plan determined upon; and the work of the building of said structure may be done either under their own supervision or that of a superintendent, to be appointed by them and subject to their control, in accordance with the plan determined on by them, or any modifications thereof they may make.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ED A. PARROTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ANDREW G. MCBURNEY,
March 14, 1867. *Speaker of the Senate.*

Immediately after the passage of this bill, the Commissioners issued an order to the effect that, if the city of Canton would furnish $25,000 toward the general expense of completing the court house, an order would be issued for the erection of the same. This occurred on the 9th of April, 1867; and, on the 7th of May, the City Council of Canton notified the Commissioners that the above proviso was agreed to, and $25,000 would be donated for the purpose stated. The Commissioners advertised for plans and specifications, and, on the 12th of October, considered the following:

H. E. Meyer, brick building, stone wing	$ 93,000 00
J. C. Hoxie, brick building, stone wing, completed	100,000 00
George P. Smith, first floor stone, others brick	110,000 00
George P. Smith, brick building	87,000 00
George P. Smith, brick building, modifications	80,000 00
W. H. Frazer, stone building without furnace	100,000 00

On the 18th of October, the Commissioners decided to accept the plan proposed by J. C. Hoxie, and issued orders for sealed proposals for the erection of the building according to this plan. The following proposals were received and considered:

J. and G. Hickliffer	$ 95,000 00
Rob Greenlee	91,038 70
Rob Greenlee, Hoxie's plan, stone corners	93,038 70
Rob Greenlee, Hoxie's plan, entirely stone	114,338 70
Payser & Campbell	87,256 00
Miller, Frayer & Smith	89,900 00
J. C. Hoxie, including price of plan	100,000 00
Mr. Waterson	125,000 00

After due consideration, the board were unanimously in favor of accepting the proposal of Payser & Campbell. Henry E. Meyer, of Cleveland, architect and engineer, was employed, at a salary of $4,814, to superintend the erection of the building. Soon after this, Hoxie's plan, for definite reasons, was abandoned, and one prepared by H. E. Meyer was substituted in its place, the building to cost $98,000. This alteration of Hoxie's plan was used as an amendment to such plan. The contract as amended was signed by Commissioners and contractors March 11, 1868. The work on the building was commenced; court house bonds, bearing legal rates of interest, were ordered sold at par, as money was needed to meet the estimates of the architect; loans at reasonable rates were effected; and a tax, in pursuance of the above act, was levied. The work progressed rapidly, and, early in 1870, the building was completed and ready for occupancy. Soon afterward, the following settlement was made with Payser & Campbell:

Contract price of court house	$ 98,000 00
Extra work as per bill	1,974 27
Extra work as per estimates of architect	3,796 58
Extra work for plumbing, furniture, etc.	7,480 10
Extra work with stairs and bell	218 50
Total	$111,469 45

The 22d of February, 1870 (Washington's birthday), was selected for the twofold purpose of celebrating the day in memory of Washington, and of dedicating the new court house. A large assemblage gathered in the court room on that day, where appropriate ceremonies were held in honor of the occasion. Eloquent and extended remarks were made by Dr. Tonner, John McSweeney, Esq., and others, the addresses of the former two being spread, by order of the Commissioners, upon the county records. The following explains itself:

At a Court of Common Pleas, begun and held at the court house in the city of Canton, within and for the county of Stark, and State of Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and being the first term in the new court house.

Present—

HON. JOSEPH FREASE, *Judge.*
A. W. HELDENBRAND, *Clerk,*
R. A. DUNBAR, *Sheriff.*

In the record and proceedings of said Court then and there held, are the following, to wit: "Now comes Col. S. Meyer, and presents to the Court the proceedings and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the bar and officers of the Court, held at the court house on the morning of the 28th of February, previous to the opening of Court, and moved the Court that the same be entered on the journal, which was accordingly ordered done." The proceedings and resolutions are as follows, to wit:

"At a meeting of the members of the bar and officers of the Court, held at the new court house on the 28th day of February, 1870, to celebrate the completion of the same and its first occupation for public business, on motion of Col. S. Meyer, Hon. Joseph Frease was appointed Chairman, and A. W. Heldenbrand, Secretary. And, on further motion, a committee consisting of Col. S. Meyer, Alexander Bierce, Robert H. Folger, John McSweeney and Harvey Laughlin was appointed to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion. The following was offered by the committee: The committee appointed at a meeting of the bench and bar and other officers of the Court, to report a preamble and resolutions appropriate to the occasion of opening the new court house to the purposes of justice, beg leave to report as follows:

"'WHEREAS, On taking possession of this stately edifice for the purposes contemplated by its builders, the people of the county of Stark, who have cheerfully borne great sacrifices to secure its construction, it is meet and proper that the bench and bar, with the various officers of the Court, who are called upon to exercise their respective functions and discharge their respective duties within its sacred precincts, now appropriately and solemnly dedicate the same to the administration of justice, therefore,

"'*Resolved,* That his Honor, Judge Frease, on behalf of the bench and bar, and various offices of the Court, formally dedicate the same as a Temple of Justice, where a ready redress may ever be found for every wrong, and where the cherished rights of personal liberty, security and right of property will ever be sacredly enforced and secured, while now formally throwing open its portals for the administration of even-handed justice.

"'*Resolved,* That the Court be prayed to cause the proceedings of this meeting, followed by the respective names of the members of the bench and bar and officers of the Court, to be spread on the journal and records of the Court as a perpetual memorial of the dedication of the new court house.

"'By the Committee, S. MEYER, *Chairman.*'"

Names of the members of the bench.—Hon. Joseph Frease, Hon. George M. Tuttle, Hon. Norman L. Chaffee, Hon. Philo B. Conant.

Names of the members of the bar.—S. Meyer, Alexander Bierce, George E. Baldwin, J. J. Parker, James Amerman, A. L. Jones, Anson Pease, A. L. Baldwin, Robert H. Folger, Harvey Laughlin, William McKinley, Jr., John Lahm, William A. Lynch, W. B. Higby, Ed S. Meyer, Ed F. Schneider, W. C. Pippitt, James J. Clark, W. W. Clark, Louis Schaefer, John C. Stallcup, George W. Raff, John W. McCord.

R. A. Dunbar, Sheriff; A. W. Heldenbrand, Clerk.

On the motion to adopt the foregoing resolutions, stirring and effective remarks were made by Col. S. Meyer, Robert H. Folger, Alexander Bierce and John McSweeney, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and, on motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

Whereupon His Honor, Judge Frease, in some appropriate remarks, formally dedicated the new court room to the transaction of public business; and, to further signalize the occcasion of the first occupation of said court-room, Court adjourned until 8.30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

JOSEPH FREASE, *Judge.*

Since the erection of the court house, the county has gone to the expense of building a large, strong jail. The county buildings and the lots upon which they stand have cost the citizens in the neighborhood of $250,000. But few counties in the State have better court buildings than Stark. They are situated in the business center of the city, and their location and size render them conspicuous to all who catch a glimpse of Canton. When the court house was built, the citizens of Canton Township, through their representatives, agreed to give $1,000 toward the building of

the court-house, provided they might have permanent use of a room in the basement for township purposes. The Commissioners agreed to this, adding, as a proviso, that the citizens would be expected to pay more toward the room, if necessary.

By special enactment of the Ohio Legislature, on the 25th of December, 1832, Carroll County was created, by which act Stark County was robbed of the townships of Brown (except the northern tier of sections), Harrison, Rose, and two tiers of sections on the western side of Sandy. This bill was stoutly opposed by the Stark County Representatives in the Legislature, and in general by the citizens throughout the county. Those who had chosen the above townships as their homes dreaded the thought of being separated from their love, "Mollie Stark," to whom they had become strongly attached. Notwithstanding the opposition, however, the division was made, and the citizens soon became reconciled to the situation. On the 16th of December, 1833, the Commissioners of Stark County, James Hazlett, James Downing and Nicholas Stump, and two of the Commissioners of Carroll County, John Shober and John W. Russell, met at Canton to divide the county funds, in accordance with the change that had been made in the territory of the county. This division of funds was calculated in the following manner: The total valuation of taxable property in Stark County in 1832 was $1,981,691. The valuation of that in Harrison Township for the same year was $58,814. That of Rose, $45,-811. That of Brown, $52,958. That of the two tiers of sections on the east of Sandy, $13,-056. That of one tier on the north of Brown, $5,188. Brown, Harrison, Rose and Sandy, added, give $170,639. Northern Brown deducted from this leaves $165,451. Then, as $1,981,691 is to the amount in the county treasury, $1,170.05, so is the valuation of the territory remaining in Stark County, $1,816,-240, to the portion of the funds the county has a right to retain. This sum is found to be $1,072.35, which, deducted from the funds in the treasury, gives what was paid Carroll County, the amount being $97.70. On the 17th of February, 1834, the surveyors appointed by the two counties met at the residence of John Whitacre, in Paris, to locate the boundary dividing the counties. It may be truthfully said that those townships were better situated as part of the new county than as part of Stark. Time has not changed the condition.

In 1840, another bill, which was passed by the Legislature, robbed Stark County of two more townships. These were Franklin and Green. This bill, which was for the creation of Summit County, met with the bitterest opposition from Representatives and Senators whose counties were clipped to form the new. The bill was introduced in the House on the 17th of December, 1839, by the Chairman of the Committee on New Counties, and, from that time forward until its passage, on the 6th day of February, 1840, was fought inch by inch by Hons. John Smith and James Welsh, Stark County Representatives, but without avail, for, at the latter date, it slipped through the House by a majority of but three. In January, 1840, the bill was taken up by the Senate, but every possible effort was made to defeat it by Mr. Hostetter, of Stark, and others. The struggle was long and severe, but the friends of the measure were too strong, and at last the bill passed the Senate by a majority of four. It became a law on the 3d of March, 1840. On the 15th of May, George Kreighbaum, John Bretz and Peter Stemmel, Commissioners of Stark County, and John Hay, Jonathan Starr and Augustus E. Foote, Commissioners of the new county of Summit, met at Canton to make an apportionment of the county funds. The valuation of taxable property in Stark in 1839, was $2,698,773. The valuation of that in Green Township was $106,219, and that in Franklin was $96,940. The last two sums, added, give $203,159. There was in the county treasury at that time $4,158.19. By computation similar to that above, it was found that Summit County was entitled to $313, which sum was accordingly paid. No other notable alterations have been made in the original limits of the county. The following table shows the population of the county at different periods:

CENSUS.	1870.	1880.
Canton City	8,660	12,260
Canton Township	1,952	2,620

CENSUS.	1870.	1880.
Massillon	5,185	6,896
Alliance	4,063	4,633
Paris	2,625	2,720
Washington	1,980	2,127
Lexington	1,637	1,649
Marlborough	1,870	1,935
Nimishillen	2,645	3,120
Osnaburg	2,046	2,299
Sandy	1,116	1,285
Pipe	1,333	1,506
Plain	2,226	2,543
Lake	2,113	2,119
Jackson	1,616	2,050
Perry	1,736	2,388
Bethlehem	2,148	2,303
Sugar Creek	1,779	2,223
Tuscarawas	2,412	2,969
Lawrence	3,366	4,348
Population in 1810		2,734
Population in 1820		12,406
Population in 1830		26,558
Population in 1840		34,603
Population in 1850		39,878
Population in 1860		42,978
Population in 1870		52,508
Population in 1880		63,993

For a number of years prior to 1867, there was considerable talk in the county regarding the erection of a hospital for contagious diseases. The idea met the approval of many, and at last the Representatives in the Legislature were instructed to secure the passage of a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Stark County to appropriate from certain funds sufficient to meet such expense. The following is the bill:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Commissioners of Stark County are hereby authorized to secure, by lease, donation or purchase, a suitable lot, lots or piece of land, in or near the incorporated village of Alliance in said county, and to erect thereon a building to be used mainly as a hospital for contagious diseases. They may also furnish the same in such manner as to secure the comfort and proper treatment of those who may become its inmates.

SEC. 2. To enable the Commissioners to execute the provisions of this act, they are hereby authorized to appropriate from the poor fund of said county an amount sufficient for the purposes named in the foregoing section, not exceeding the sum of $3,000.

SEC. 3 The Infirmary Directors of said county shall have the general management of said hospital when completed, and the same shall be subject to such lawful rules and regulations as they may prescribe. They shall provide for the reception and care therein of paupers chargeable to said county, who may be afflicted with contagious diseases. They may also provide for the admission of other persons suffering from disease, upon such terms and under such conditions as they may deem proper. They may also place such hospital temporarily under the immediate supervision and control of the Trustees of Lexington Township in said county.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

ED A. PARROTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ANDREW G. MCBURNEY,
April 13, 1867. *Speaker of the Senate.*

This bill was passed at the same session as the one providing for the erection of the court house, and but a month later. But the people of the county found that they had upon their hands a burden as great as they cared to bear when they began the building of the court house, and the hospital for the care of those afflicted with contagious diseases was dropped then and there, without ceremony, and has not been touched since. The hard times and the heavy taxation immediately succeeding the war were sufficiently oppressive without undertaking any additional expense other than that required to erect the court house. Although the erection of such a building has not since been seriously considered by the citizens of the county, yet one having a similar charitable object in view has been completed in the county, and is now occupied. Reference is made to the "Children's Home," near Alliance. The following is a portion of the law providing for the erection of such building:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That for the purpose of establishing a children's home in accordance with the provisions and regulations of the above recited act, so far as they may be applicable, the Commissioners of any two or more adjoining counties in this State, not to exceed four in number, may, and they are hereby authorized, when in their opinion the public good demands it, to form themselves into a joint board, and proceed to organize their respective counties into a district for the establishment and support of a children's home, and to provide for the purchase of a suitable site, and the erection of necessary buildings thereon, for the purposes contemplated and specified in the act to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 2. That said children's home shall be for the use, protection and benefit of such persons resident of the district wherein located, and of similar persons resident of other counties, who may be admitted under the provisions, requirements and regulations of the act to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 3. Provides for the appointment of Trustees.

SEC. 4. Specifies the powers of Trustees.

SEC. 5. The first cost of the home, and the cost of all betterments and additions thereto, shall be

paid by the counties composing the district in proportion to the taxable property of each county, as shown by their respective duplicates, and the current expense of maintaining the home and the cost of ordinary repairs thereto shall be paid by the counties comprising the district, in proportion to the number of children from each county maintained in the home during the year.

SEC. 6. Provides for the expense of the Commissioners.

SEC. 7. Not to conflict with previous law.

SEC. 8. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

GEORGE L. CONVERSE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALPHONSO HART,
March 30, 1874. *Speaker of the Senate.*

In accordance with the provisions of the above enactment, the Commissioners of the counties of Stark, Carroll, Jefferson, Columbiana and Mahoning met at Salem, Ohio, on the 26th of June, 1874, to consult in reference to the establishment of a children's home. It was here decided that the counties of Stark, Columbiana, Portage and Mahoning "would make a compact and suitably located district, generally easy and convenient of access." It was further decided that such home should not cost more than about $40,000, and that Alliance, or near there, would be a suitable place for its location. After the adoption of these considerations, the President of the meeting declared the four last-named counties formed into a district as provided in the enactment. At subsequent joint meetings of the Commissioners, dissatisfaction arose, and, after extensive discussion and maneuver, Portage and Mahoning Counties asked the privilege of withdrawing from the compact. This was granted, and the next meeting was held at Canton, by the Commissioners of Stark and Columbiana Counties. The meeting was made public, and was addressed by many prominent men in both counties, all of whom were in favor of the immediate erection of the home. About this time, an effort was made by a few men to withdraw Stark from the compact, but without avail. The following Trustees were appointed: C. K. Greiner, five years; James Davis, four years; Joshua Lee, three years; Joseph Oberlin, two years; and William Barber, one year. Two Commissioners and two Trustees were appointed to purchase a tract of land near Alliance. A farm of 153 acres, owned by Thomas Rakestraw, and located about three miles north of Alliance, was purchased for $13,770, and, on motion, was styled "Fairmount Children's Home." Plans for the building to be erected were considered, and, in July, 1875, the following proposals were received:

Robert Greenlee	$31,716 91
Augustus Vort	32,000 00
R. H. Bolen	45,353 55
E. C. Bard	44,795 00
John R. Poiser	32,549 20
Jonathan Meyers	32,097 72
Thomas McEnery	38,964 00
Nathan Falk	33,836 00
Irwin McDonald	31,383 00
William Rinker	33,955 00
J. H. Morrison & Co	30,285 00
S. Harrold & Co	30,715 00
Campbell, Eck & Co., Modifications	27,981 95
R. H. McCracken, two cottages	8,989 00
Dull & Thomas, one cottage	5,485 00

The erection of the building was awarded J. H. Morrison & Co. J. F. Buck, of Lancaster, was employed as Superintendent, at a salary of $1,000 per year. John Shirtzer was hired for $400 to work a year on the farm. Contracts were made to provide the building with gas and steam-heating apparatus. The entire cost of constructing the buildings was $53,094.02, and the expense of conducting the home for the first year was $9,025.75. The building was formally opened for the reception of children during the spring of 1877. The following is the report for the six months ending November 1, 1877:

Total children from Stark County	87
At the Home from Stark, Nov. 1	63
Total from Columbiana Co	57
At the Home from Columbiana, Nov. 1	41
Punctuality of attendance, Stark County	62.48
Punctuality of attendance, Columbiana Co	37.52
Total number in the Home	169
Died	7
Sent to Ohio Reform School	2
Discharged	2
Excepted	1
Sent to Imbecile School	3
Returned to friends	5
Adopted	7
Indentured	38
Leaving in Home Nov. 1, 1877	104

In pursuance of Section 5 of the above enactment, it was found that Stark should pay three-fifths of the cost of constructing the building, and Columbiana two-fifths. The expense of each county in conducting the home is ascer-

tained from the percentage of children from such county during the year. The number of children receiving the care of the institution has slowly increased. The erection of the home and its subsequent management have met with considerable opposition and discouragement, yet the institution, at present, is certainly doing good work, and reflects great credit on the eleemosynary spirit of Stark County.

It may be an item of some interest to our readers to know the names of the different post offices in the county, when established, etc. We give below a list of them, as furnished by the Post Office Department at Washington to Dr. Slusser, who has kindly placed them at our disposal. They are as follows:

Post Office	When established.	Name of first Postmaster.
Canton	January 1, 1809	Samuel Coulter.
Paris	August 22, 1822	Daniel Burgett.
Lake	December 12, 1823	Joseph T. Holloway.
Waynesburg	May 19, 1824	George Beatty
Greentown	January 27, 1827	Bradley C. Goodwill.
Osnaburg	December 24, 1827	Christian Kuntze
Minerva	February 8, 1828	John Pool.
Bethlehem*	February 8, 1828	Thomas Hurford.
Navarre	August 14, 1843	George W. Swearingen.
Barryville	May 28, 1830	Jacob Wolfe.
Canal Fulton	October 18, 1830	John Robinson.
New Franklin	February 20, 1832	Jesse Shoard
North Industry	April 6, 1832	B. C. Goodwill.
East Greenville	December 7, 1832	Jacob Gregor.
Marlborough	February 8, 1833	Abraham Brooke.
Jobville†	February 25, 1833	Job Johnson.
Mount Union	January 30, 1835	Job Johnson.
Magnolia	May 26, 1836	John W. Smith.
New Baltimore	February 18, 1837	William Haines.
Louisville	March 11, 1837	Solomon A. Gorgas.
Mapleton	May 12, 1837	William Criswell.
Hartville	November 4, 1837	John D. Willis.
Limaville	March 14, 1839	John G. Morse.
West Brookfield	May 1, 1843	Valentine Bohn.
Cairo	April 9, 1850	Abraham G. Bair.
Alliance	December 31, 1851	David G. Hester.
McDonaldsville	April 26, 1852	Benjamin F. Williams.
McDonaldsville	Discontin'd Oct 14, 1852.	
Maximo	February 15, 1853	Jacob C. Fry.
North Lawrence	June 6, 1854	Jacob John.
South Rome	June 6, 1854	Adam Koons.
South Rome	October 4, 1858‡	
Pierce	June 8, 1854?	John Croft.
Freeburg	March 29, 1855	John S. Cook.
McDonaldsville	December 29, 1857	Samuel Litchlennater.**
Robertsville	December 1, 1862	Peter Adolff.
Wilmot	June 7, 1866	Charles W. Keotz.
Richville	January 12, 1872	John Martin.
Justus	February 3, 1874	Henry Morganthaler Jr.
Crystal Springs	August 19, 1874	James W. Reed.

As early as December, 1834, the County Commissioners directed the Auditor to cause to be published in all the newspapers in the county a notice to the effect that the Commissioners would "pay $10 for the best plan for a poor house, or the plan which may be adopted by the board, to be submitted on the 2d of February, 1835." The 2d came, but only two of the Commissioners were present, and the matter was postponed until the next regular session. It seems, however, that this was not the first move in this direction, as on the 17th of December, 1833, it was decided that the county must have a home for the poor. At this time, they bought of John Shorb and John Saxton a farm of about 150 acres, being a part of the northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 11, Range 8, paying for the same $2,000. Beyond a doubt, the subject had been broached and discussed at earlier meetings of the board, but this was the first decided movement toward the carrying-out of the plan. In June, 1835, John Shank was employed to dig a well on the farm, which he did at the rate of $1.50 per foot. At this time, a tax of ¾ of a mill was levied on the taxable property of the county, for the purpose of paying for the poor farm and erecting the necessary public buildings. In August, 1836, the board borrowed $1,000 of the Canton Bank, the same to be used toward the erection of the poor house. After examining several proposals, Abraham Lind was finally employed to construct the building, and, on the 14th of July, 1837, it was taken, completed, from his control. The writer of this chapter could not learn the contract price of constructing the building. There was some misunderstanding regarding the cost of the building, as, in July, 1837, the board ordered an extra allowance of $2,000 given to Mr. Lind; but, in September, this order was rescinded, and the whole subject of settlement between the contractor and the board was left to the following committee of arbitrators: Lot Goodspeed, Jacob Bahney, Benjamin Bliler, John Gruble and Peter Troxell. The terms agreed upon are not recorded. Since this early day, various improvements and additions have been made to the farm and building, until at present the institution has quite an imposing appearance. The following is taken from a late number of the Canton *Repository:*

The infirmary is situated about two miles north of the city, the buildings being several hundred yards back from the road. They are reached by a neatly kept lane, bounded on each side by whitewashed fences, and the visitor is first impressed by

* Changed to Navarre.
† Changed to Mount Union.
‡ Discontinued.
? Established.
** Re-established.



Peter Sorgenheiser



the air of neatness and order that everywhere prevails. The grass along the roadside and the lawn before the building is smoothly cut, and free from any signs of rubbish. The main portion of the building extends from north to south, with a wing at each extremity running backward. The main portion is 100 feet long, the north wing 112 and the south wing 100. It is two stories high, with a large double verandah running along the north and south sides. It was erected in 1837, and at the time of its completion must have been sufficiently ample in all respects for the use to which it was adopted, as well as a work of merit, from an architectural point of view; but such a length of time has elapsed since then, and the increasing demand for room growing proportionately with the increase in population, now makes it confined and inadequate to the demands upon it. The noticeable feature, remarked by all who visit it, is the superior manner in which it is governed and everything relative to it conducted.

The main portion of the building on the first floor is devoted to the private use of the Superintendent and his family, dining rooms in several departments, public rooms, as the office and room for the reception of visitors, rooms for household work and to other uses. In the basement of the main portion, which is on a level with the ground, are kitchens, storerooms and various other departments. The second floor is devoted to sleeping apartments. The north wing is reserved for the insane, corriders running the entire length of it on both floors, lined on each side by the various rooms.

On the first floor are the dining rooms, sitting rooms and some sleeping apartments. The wing is not entirely devoted to the insane, the large number of inmates necessitating a portion of the space being given to the other inmates. It is divided into male and female departments, communicating with each other by an iron door, generally locked, but during the day in warm weather open, to create as much draft as possible. The south wing is for the better class of inmates, and corresponds in general to that of the north.

The grounds comprise 230 acres of as good land as can be found. It is kept in the best condition and yields abundantly. In addition to the various smaller buildings devoted to their several uses, there is a large, handsome barn, completed last summer, and being 115x56 feet in size. As an idea of the quantity produced by the farm, the following yield of last year is given: 1,950 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of corn, 1,700 bushels of oats, 1,500 bushels of potatoes and 110 tons of hay.

Throughout the entire building all is neatness and order, the walls and ceilings being nicely whitewashed, and the wood work showing frequent applications of sponge and water. Those who are able among the inmates are assigned work suitable for them; the men being employed on the farm and out-door work generally, while the females are supplied with duties about the house. The aged and infirm, and those in any manner disqualified for labor, are to be seen sitting around in various places, on the many seats conveniently provided, or slowly walking from place to place. There are now 172 inmates in the infirmary, while the building contains eighty rooms. The first inmate was Samuel Miller, aged twenty-five, from Massillon, who died in November 1875; the last entered, Mrs. Preast, from Canton. The oldest inmate is Tim Simmons, aged one hundred and three, who came from Alliance about two years ago. Mr. Samuel Cromer, the Superintendent, has occupied that position for the past ten years.

At the March session of the Board in 1835, an order was issued appropriating $125 to aid in defraying the expense of transporting a fire-engine from Philadelphia to Canton, for use in the latter town. From the fact that the uses of steam at that day were comparatively unknown, and steam engines at best were but rude affairs compared with those at present, this movement of the citizens was not only a noteworthy one, but it must have been as much of an experiment as anything else. What the sequel was cannot be learned.

NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICERS FROM THE

Year.	CLERK.	SHERIFF.	TREASURER.	AUDITOR	RECORDER.	CORONER.	PR'G ATTORNEY.
1809	.....	J. McGuin.....	James Campbell.	Wm. Raynolds...	.....	.....	.....
1810	.....	J. McGuin.....	James Campbell.	Wm. Raynolds...	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	Thos. C. Shields..	D. L. McClure...	Wm. Raynolds...	.....	.....	.....
1812	.....	.....	D. L. McClure...	Wm. Raynolds, Jr	.....	.....	.....
1813	.....	.....	D. L. McClure...	.....	.....	.....	.....
1814	.....	John Patton.....	D. L. McClure..	J. H. Hallock....	.....	.....	.....
1815	.....	D. L. McClure...	D. L. McClure...	J. H. Hallock....	.....	.....	.....
1816	.....	Moses Andrews..	William Fogle...	J. W. Lathrop....	.....	Moses Andrews....	.....
1817	.....	Moses Andrews..	.....	J. W. Lathrop....	.....	.....	.....
1818	.....	Moses Andrews..	.....	J. W. Lathrop....	.....	.....	.....
1819	.....	Moses Andrews..	.....	J. W. Lathrop....	.....	.....	.....
1820	.....	John Augustine..	.....	J. W. Lathrop....	.....	.....	.....
1821	.....	John Augustine..	.....	J. W. Lathrop....	.....	.....	.....
1822	.....	John Augustine..	.....	J. W. Lathrop....	.....	.....	.....
1823	.....	John Augustine..	.....	J. W. Lathrop....	.....	.....	.....
1824	.....	John Augustine..	.....	John Layton.....	.....	.....	.....
1825	John Myers.....	John Augustine..	.....	John Layton.....	.....	.....	.....
1826	.....	Timothy Reed...	.....	Alpheus Brown..	.....	John Clark.....	.....
1827	.....	Timothy Reed...	William Fogle...	Alpheus Brown..	.....	John Clark.....	.....
1828	.....	John Casky.....	William Fogle...	Alpheus Brown..	.....	G. N. Webb.....	.....
1829	.....	John Casky.....	William Fogle...	Alpheus Brown..	.....	G. N. Webb.....	.....
1830	.....	Henry Guise.....	William Fogle...	Alpheus Brown..	.....	William Roberts...	.....
1831	.....	Henry Guise.....	John Bonfield ...	Alpheus Brown..	William Bryce.....	William Roberts...	.....
1832	.....	Henry Guise.....	John Bonfield....	Alpheus Brown..	William Bryce.....	Abraham Lind.....	.....
1833	.....	George N. Webb.	John Saxton.....	Alpheus Brown..	William Bryce.....	Abraham Lind.....	Dwight Jarvis.....
1834	.....	George N. Webb.	John Saxton.....	Alpheus Brown..	D. Raffensperger...	Henry Slusser.....	Dwight Jarvis.....
1835	.....	George N. Webb.	Abraham Lind...	Alpheus Brown..	D. Raffensperger...	Henry Slusser.....	George W. Belden..
1836	.....	George N. Webb.	Abraham Lind...	Dan'l Gottshall...	D. Raffensperger...	Elijah Crisman.....	George W. Belden..
1837	Harmon Stidger.	D. Raffensperger	William Dunbar	Dan'l Gottshall...	Arnold Lynch.....	Elijah Crisman.....	Samuel Lahm.....
1838	.....	D. Raffensperger	William Dunbar	Dan'l Gottshall...	Arnold Lynch.....	Elijah Crisman.....	Samuel Lahm.....
1839	.....	D. Raffensperger	William Dunbar	Dan'l Gottshall...	Arnold Lynch.....	Elijah Crisman.....	Samuel Lahm.....
1840	.....	D. Raffensperger	William Dunbar	.....	Arnold Lynch.....	Peter Barges.....	Samuel Lahm.....
1841	.....	John Brandon...	R. H. McCall.....	Dan'l Gottshall...	Arnold Lynch.....	Peter Barges.....	J. D. Brown.....
1842	.....	John Brandon...	R. H. McCall.....	Alex. McCully...	Arnold Lynch.....	Peter Barges.....	J. D. Brown.....
1843	.....	John Brandon...	R. H. McCall.....	Alex. McCully...	John Bauer.....	Peter Barges.....	J. D. Brown.....
1844	D. Raffensperger	John Brandon...	R. H. McCall.....	Alex. McCully...	John Bauer.....	James Doltahen....	J. D. Brown.....
1845	.....	H. Shanafelt.....	J. Keplinger.....	Alex. McCully...	John Bauer.....	James Doltahen....	James Armstrong..
1846	.....	H. Shanafelt.....	J. Keplinger.....	W. H. Burke.....	George Held.....	James Dallaghan...	James Armstrong..
1847	.....	George N. Webb.	J. Keplinger.....	W. H. Burke.....	George Held.....	James Dallaghan...	S. Myers.....
1848	.....	George N. Webb.	J. Keplinger.....	W. H. Burke.....	George Held.....	David Hahn.....	S. Myers.....
1849	.....	George N. Webb.	G. P. McCadden..	W. H. Burke.....	George Held.....	David Hahn.....	S. Myers.....
1850	.....	George N. Webb.	G. P. McCadden..	Isaac Stadden....	George Held.....	David Hahn.....	S. Myers.....
1851	A. J. Stahl	Peter Deshong...	G. P. McCadden..	Isaac Stadden	George Held.....	David Hahn.....	W. F. Evans.....
1852	A. J. Stahl.....	Peter Deshong...	G. P. McCadden..	A McGregor.....	Peter Chance.....	D. H. Harman.....	W. F. Evans.....
1853	L. Anderson.....	Peter Deshong...	U. R. Feather.....	A. McGregor.....	Peter Chance.....	D. H. Harman.....	W. F. Evans.....
1854	L. Anderson.....	Peter Deshong...	U. R. Feather.....	Henry Cock.....	Peter Chance.....	William Barber....	W. F. Evans.....
1855	L. Anderson.....	R. A. Dunbar.....	U. R. Feather.....	Henry Cock.	Peter Chance.....	William Barber.....	Joseph Frease.....
1856	John Lahm.....	R. A. Dunbar.....	U. R. Feather.....	Henry Cock.....	Peter Chance.....	J. F. Kirk.....	Joseph Frease.....
1857	John Lahm.....	Samuel Beatty...	J. S. Rider.....	Henry Cock.....	Peter Chance.....	J. F. Kirk.....	J. D. Brown.....
1858	John Lahm.....	Samuel Beatty...	J. S. Rider.....	Thos. McCall.....	J. Keplinger.....	William Merwin...	J. D. Brown.....
1859	W. F. Evans.....	Samuel Beatty...	J. S. Rider.....	Thos. McCall.....	J. Keplinger.....	John Shepley.....	J. D. Brown.....
1860	W. F. Evans.....	Samuel Beatty...	J. S. Rider.....	T. W. Saxton.....	J. Keplinger.....	John Shepley.....	J. D. Brown.....
1861	W. F. Evans.....	Daniel Sayler....	G. W. Lawrence	T. W. Saxton.....	A. A. Bates.....	Rodman Lovett.....	S. Myers.....
1862	W. F. Evans.....	Daniel Sayler....	G. W. Lawrence	J. Keplinger.....	A A. Bates.....	Rodman Lovett.....	S. Myers.....
1863	W. F. Evans.....	Peter Chance.....	G. W. Lawrence	J. Keplinger.....	A. A. Bates.....	Rodman Lovett.....	G. E. Baldwin.....
1864	W. F. Evans.....	Peter Chance.....	G. W. Lawrence	Henry Cock.....	C. L. Reifsmiler....	Rodman Lovett.....	G. E. Baldwin.....
1865	A. Heldenbrand..	Peter Chance.....	U. R. Feather.....	Henry Cock.....	C. L. Reifsmiler....	D. V. Clark.....	C. F. Manderson...
1866	A. Heldenbrand..	Peter Chance.....	U. R. Feather.....	H. C. Ellison.....	C. L. Reifsmiler....	D. V. Clark.....	C. F. Manderson...
1867	A. Heldenbrand..	R. A. Dunbar.....	John Steel.....	H. C. Ellison.....	J. Keplinger.....	J. F. Kirk.....	W. A. Lynch.....
1868	A. Heldenbrand..	R. A. Dunbar.....	John Steel.....	H. C. Ellison	J. Keplinger.....	J. F. Kirk.....	W. A. Lynch.....
1869	A. Heldenbrand..	R. A. Dunbar.....	Ira M. Allen.....	H. C. Ellison.....	J. Keplinger.....	Daniel Dewalt.....	W. McKinley, Jr...
1870	A. Heldenbrand	R. A. Dunbar.....	Ira M. Allen.....	H. C. Ellison.....	M. E. Wilcox.....	Daniel Dewalt.....	W. McKinley, Jr...
1871	E. W. Page.....	William Baxter..	Ira M. Allen.....	Ed. A. Lee.....	M. E. Wilcox.....	Daniel Dewalt.....	W. A. Lynch.....
1872	E. W. Page.....	William Baxter..	Ira M. Allen.....	Ed. A. Lee.....	M. E. Wilcox.....	Daniel Dewalt.....	W. A. Lynch.....
1873	E. W. Page.....	William Baxter..	George Fessler...	Ed. A. Lee.....	M. E. Wilcox.....	J. E. Mentzer.....	J. J. Parker.....
1874	E. W. Page.....	William Baxter..	George Fessler...	Ed A. Lee.....	M. E. Wilcox.....	J. E. Mentzer.....	J. J. Parker.....
1875	E. W. Page.....	J. P Rouch.....	George Fessler...	J. A. Souerbeck..	M. E. Wilcox.....	H. Alterkruse.....	R. A. Shields.....
1876	E. W. Page.....	J. P. Rouch.....	S. S. Geib.....	J. A. Souerbeck .	P. Manley.....	H. Alterkruse.....	R. A. Shields.....
1877	John T. Hayes...	J. P. Rouch.....	T. Sullivan.....	J. A. Souerbeck..	P. Manley.....	R. H. Anderson.....	R. A. Shields.....
1878	John T. Hayes...	J. P. Rouch.....	T. Sullivan.....	J. A. Souerbeck..	P. Manley.....	R. H. Anderson.....	R. A. Shields.....
1879	John T. Hayes...	H. Alterkruse....	T. Sullivan.....	Wm. A. Creach..	J. W. Barnaby.....	Phillip Shilling.....	Henry Harter.....
1880	Benj. D. Wilson..	H. Alterkruse....	T. Sullivan.....	J. N. Ramsey.....	J. W. Barnaby.....	George Cock.....	Henry Harter.....

NOTE.—This list shows the dates of election, not those of entering upon duty.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY, IN 1809, TO 1875.

Year.	SURVEYOR.	COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.			PROBATE JUDGE.	COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.
1809	Among the early	J. Latimer	J. Nichols	S. Coulter	Office of Probate Judge	Calvin Pease.
1810	Surveyors were	J. Latimer	J. Nichols	S. Coulter	established 1851.	Benjamin Ruggles.
1811	Daniel McClure,	J. Latimer	J. Nichols	S. Coulter		Benjamin Ruggles.
1812	Alex. Porter,	J. Latimer	H. Eberhard	W. Fogle		Benjamin Ruggles.
1813	M. Oswalt, J.	J. Latimer	H. Eberhard	W. Fogle		Benjamin Ruggles.
1814	F. Leonard, R.	J. Latimer	H. Eberhard	W. Fogle		Benjamin Ruggles.
1815	Williams and	J. Latimer	J. Kryder	W. Fogle		George Todd.
1816	others.	W. Alban	J. Kryder	J. Drennan*		Benjamin Tappan.
1817		W. Alban	J. Saxton	John Sluss		Benjamin Tappan.
1818		W. Alban	J. Saxton	John Sluss		Benjamin Tappan.
1819		S. Harris	J. Saxton	J. Bowers		Benjamin Tappan.
1820		S. Harris	J. Saxton	J. Bowers		Benjamin Tappan.
1821		S. Harris	J. Saxton	J. Bowers		Benjamin Tappan.
1822		S. Harris	John Sluss	J. Bowers		Benjamin Tappan.
1823		S. Harris		J. Bowers		J. H. Hallock.
1824		S. Harris		J. Bowers		J. H. Hallock.
1825		P. Mottice	W. Christmas	J. Bowers		J. H. Hallock.
1826		P. Mottice	W. Christmas			J. H. Hallock.
1827		P. Mottice	J. Hazlett			J. H. Hallock.
1828		P. Mottice	J. Hazlett			J. H. Hallock.
1829		P. Mottice	J. Hazlett	N. Stump		J. H. Hallock.
1830		J. Sorrich	J. Hazlett	N. Stump		J. H. Hallock.
1831		J. Sorrich	J. Hazlett	N. Stump		J. H. Hallock.
1832		J. Sorrich	J. Hazlett	N. Stump		J. H. Hallock.
1833		J. Downing	J. Hazlett	N. Stump		J. H. Hallock.
1834		J. Downing	J. Sorrich	N. Stump		J. H. Hallock.
1835		J. Downing	J. Sorrich	N. Stump		J. H. Hallock.
1836	John Whitacre	P. Stimmel	J. Sorrich	N. Stump		J. H. Hallock.
1837	John Whitacre	P. Stimmel	G. Kreighbaum	N. Stump		G. W. Belden.
1838	John Whitacre	P. Stimmel	G. Kreighbaum	J. Smith		G. W. Belden.
1839	Michael Stump	P. Stimmel	G. Kreighbaum	J. Bretz		G. W. Belden.
1840	Michael Stump	P. Stimmel	W. Dillon	J. Bretz		G. W. Belden.
1841	Michael Stump	P. Stimmel	W. Dillon	J. Bretz		G. W. Belden.
1842	Michael Stump	G. Howenstine	W. Dillon	J. Bretz		G. W. Belden.
1843	Andrew Lynch	G. Howenstine	W. Dillon	J. Bretz		G. W. Belden.
1844	Andrew Lynch	G. Howenstine	W. Dillon	J. Gallatin		John Pearce.
1845	Andrew Lynch	G. Howenstine	W. Dillon	J. Gallatin		John Pearce.
1846	Arnold Lynch	G. Howenstine	J. Schlott	J. Gallatin		John Pearce.
1847	Arnold Lynch	G. Howenstine	J. Schlott	J. Gallatin		John Pearce.
1848	Arnold Lynch	J. B. Hoover	J. Schlott	J. Gallatin		John Pearce.
1849	John Whitacre	J. Kurtz	M. Sheplar	J. Gallatin		John Pearce.
1850	John Whitacre	J. Kurtz	M. Sheplar	J. Kurtz		John Pearce.
1851	John Whitacre	J. Kurtz	M. Sheplar	S. Smith	George W. Raff	G. W. Belden.
1852	John Whitacre	J. Kurtz	M. Sheplar	S. Smith	George W. Raff	G. W. Belden.
1853	John Whitacre	J. G. Lester	M. Sheplar	S. Smith	George W. Raff	G. W. Belden.
1854	John Whitacre	L. Alexander	M. Sheplar	J. G. Lester	Isaac Hazlett	G. W. Belden.
1855	John Whitacre	L. Alexander	C. M. Russell	J. G. Lester	Isaac Hazlett	John Clark.*
1856	John Whitacre	I. Estep	C. M. Russell	J. G. Lester	Isaac Hazlett	L. W. Potter.
1857	John Whitacre	I. Estep	C. M. Russell	L. Alexander	W. H. Burke	L. W. Potter.
1858	J. G. Willard	E. Teeters	A. Stahl	L. Alexander	W. H. Burke	J. A. Ambler.†
1859	J. G. Willard	E. Teeters	A. Stahl	L. Alexander	W. H. Burke	J. A. Ambler.
1860	J. G Willard	E. Teeters	A. Stahl	G. Wolf	J. W. Underhill	J. A. Ambler.
1861	John Whitacre	E. Teeters	S. Smith	G. Wolf	J. W. Underhill	J. A. Ambler.
1862	John Whitacre	A. Stahl	S. Smith	G. Wolf	J. W. Underhill	J. A. Ambler.
1863	John Whitacre	A. Stahl	S. Smith	G. Wolf	J. W. Underhill	J. A. Ambler.
1864	J. G. Williams	A. Stahl	S. Smith	G. Wolf	J. W. Underhill	J. A. Ambler.
1865	J. G. Williams	R. R. Porter	S. Smith	G. Wolf	J. W. Underhill	
1866	J. G. Williams	R. R. Porter	G. W. Lawrence	R. Lee	J. W. Underhill	Joseph Frease.
1867	J. G. Williams	R. R. Porter	L. Shaefer	R. Lee	J. W. Underhill	Joseph Frease.
1868	J. G. Williams	R. R. Porter	L. Shaefer	R. Lee	J. W. Underhill	Joseph Frease.
1869	J. G. Williams	R. R. Porter	L. Shaefer	R. Lee	J. W. Underhill	Joseph Frease.
1870	R. E. Wilson	R. R Porter	J. M. Trubey	R. Lee	J. W. Underhill	Joseph Frease.
1871	R. E. Wilson	C. Zollars	J. M. Trubey	R. Lee	J. W. Underhill	Joseph Frease.
1872	R. E. Wilson	C. Zollars	J. M. Trubey	J. Wood	A. Heldenbrand	Joseph Frease.
1873	J. G. Williard	C. Zollars	J. Poorman	J. Wood	A. Heldenbrand	Joseph Frease.
1874	J. G. Williard	L. Raber	J. Poorman	J. Wood	A. Heldenbrand	Joseph Frease.
1875	J. G. Williard	L. Raber	J. Poorman	J. Wood	A. Heldenbrand	Joseph Frease.
1876	John Holl	L Raber	J. Poorman	J. Wood	A. Heldenbrand	Joseph Frease.
1877	John Holl	L. Raber	J. Poorman	J. Wood	A. Heldenbrand	S. Meyer.
1878	John Holl	L. Raber	J. Poorman	E. Hazen	A. Heldenbrand	S. Meyer.
1879	R. A. Wise	L. Raber	W. Guest	E. Hazen	A. Heldenbrand	S. Meyer.
1880	R. A. Wise	Frank Millhoop	W. Guest	E. Hazen	A. Heldenbrand	S. Meyer.

NOTE—This list shows the dates of election, not those of entering upon duty.
*Pro tem.
†J. W. Church, additional Judge, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862.

CHAPTER IV.*

EARLY CHURCH HISTORY—PIONEER MINISTERS—SCHOOLS—EARLY SCHOOLHOUSES—STATISTICS—RAILROADS AND CANALS—THEIR EARLY CONSTRUCTION—PERFECT RAILROAD SYSTEM OF THE COUNTY—PROJECTED ROADS.

FOR the first ten or twenty years after settlements began in what is now Stark County, society was but little divided by sectional lines. In church, politics and social matters, neighborhoods for miles about were closely allied by the necessities of the situation, and the people in the spirit of true democracy inquired only into the moral worth of the newcomer. The majority of the adults among the early settlers of the county had been members of some one of the Christian churches of their native States or countries, and at the first opportunity arrangements of more or less permanent character were made for Christian worship. Sectarian feelings, under the exigencies of the occasion, were lost sight of, or kept strictly in abeyance, and the different religious sects and denominations united to establish and continue religious worship on the Sabbath. Exercises were held in the cabins of the settlers, new and unoccupied buildings, barns, or in any place suited to the convenience of the time. Services commenced with the "singing of a hymn, in which all took part, and were able to keep time and sing in unison without the aid of organ or musical instrument," as we were informed by an aged pioneer. After the singing, a prayer was offered, when a sermon would be read by some one, and exhortations made, after which another hymn was sung, and the congregation dismissed. Says our informant: "Many of those who witnessed these religious exercises in the then wilderness cannot have forgotten the zeal, the good feeling, the solemnity, that was apparent. God smiled graciously on the first settlers and conferred upon them many and rich blessings while employed in rearing homes in these wilds. At the Sabbath prayer-meetings there was a marked reverence, and not a few can date back to those times and places their first and lasting religious impressions."

The churches of Stark County have passed through great changes since the days of their early organization. Many have died out, some have, as an organization, changed their creed, and others have sprung up and supplanted the older established ones. Religion itself, we almost fear sometimes, is like everything else we have at the present day—slightly adulterated, and wholly unlike the old genuine article proclaimed in the sermon upon the Mount. It may be, however, that we entertain some old fogy ideas on the subject, now obsolete, and not in keeping with the age in which we live. We will, therefore, leave criticism to those who are more dissatisfied with church management than we are, and will devote our attention to the organization of churches and church societies in this county.

The early settlers of the county were morally inclined, and religious meetings were held almost as soon as actual settlements were made. Just when and upon what precise spot the first church society was organized, we are unable to say. In Plain Township we have an account of religious meetings by Rev. Mr. Stough as early as 1806, and of the erection of a church there in 1809. A church was built in Jackson Township in 1814, by all religious denominations at that time represented in the township. It was of hewed logs and called "Zion's Church." The first preaching in Osnaburg Township, of which we have reliable information, was by Rev. William Mitchell, a Methodist circuit-rider. He was also the first preacher in Sugar Creek Township. Rev. Edward Otis was one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of the county. The first church in Sandy Township was built by the Presbyterians and Lutherans, of which denominations Rev. Joshua Beer (Presbyterian) and Rev. Mr. Wagenholtz (Lutheran) were the first preachers in this section. St. John's Catholic Church was organized in Canton in 1818, and the Presbyterian Church in 1821. A Methodist Church was organized in Lexington Township in 1819,

*Contributed by W. H. Perrin.

and a church built in 1827. Revs. Weir and Faust, Lutheran and German Reformed ministers, were pioneers in Stark County. The Dunkards were the first religious sect in Nimishillen Township. The Quakers built the first church in Marlborough Township, and Rev. Richard S. Goe, a Swedenborgian, was the first preacher in Bethlehem.

Thus the different sections of the county were brought under religious influence, by the organization of churches, and the erection of temples of worship, until at the present writing, there are in the county over 130 church buildings, costing from $1,500 to $80,000 and upward each. This showing is pretty good evidence that the people have not retrograded from their early religious training.

Educational.—Nothing is more characteristic of the settlement of Ohio than the prominence which educational effort early attained in its social development. The settlements were sparse, and money or other means to secure teachers were obtained with great difficulty, but parents and children alike seemed to appreciate the great advantage which knowledge bestowed, and made endless sacrifices to gain this coveted gift. In many cases in Stark County, schools were begun and carried on without much hope of reward, and principally as a labor of love. Houses were built for school purposes, before there were children enough in the neighborhood to form a very full school.

These early schoolhouses were rude in construction, and partook much of the same general plan. Logs were cut sixteen, eighteen or twenty feet, according to the population of the district, and of these logs the walls were composed. When raised, "shakes" or clapboards covered the building. A rude fire-place, clapboard door, puncheon floor, the cracks filled with chinks, and daubed over with mud, completed the primitive schoolhouse of the pioneer period. The window, if any, was made by cutting out a log the full length of the building, and over the opening in winter was placed a well greased paper, that served to keep out the storm and admit the light. Just under this window, two or three strong pins were driven into the log in a slanting direction, and on these pins, a long puncheon was fastened, thus forming the desk upon which the writing was done. For seats, they used benches made from small trees, cut in lengths of ten or twelve feet, split open, and, in the round side, two large holes were bored at each end, which received the supporting legs, and house and furniture was complete. The books used by the pupils were as primitive as the house. The most popular reader was the New Testament, when it could be obtained, though occasionally a copy of the old "English Reader" was found, and very rarely, the "Columbian Orator" was in the family; Pike's and Smiley's Arithmetics; "Webster's Speller" was first used, and after awhile the "Elementary Speller" came in. Grammar was seldom taught; when it was, the text books were Murray's or Kirkham's grammars. The primitive schoolhouses were in keeping with the homes of the pupils. They were warm, if nothing more, as it was only necessary to make a bee and re-mud the spaces between the logs each fall before cold weather came on. Children who were barefooted till the school commenced, and sometimes till the snows covered the hills and ice the streams, were not so sensitive to cold as pupils of these latter days. "I have often," said an old gentleman to us, "seen boys sliding down hill, and upon the ice with bare feet till mid-winter."

It was easier to build the houses and warm them, however, than to obtain money to pay teachers, small as the wages were—often but $1 a week for women, and $2 or $3 for men, and board with the pupils. Books cost money, and money was a commodity that was scarce in the country, so the books were not easy to obtain. There was no changing of readers then every session, as some gassy representative of a publishing house got the "weather-gauge" of a school board, and convinced them that the old readers in use were already obsolete, as at the present day. The instructors of those early times would make a poor show beside our present highly accomplished teachers, so far as knowledge of text books is concerned. It is no slander to say that teachers who could not master square-root, or who had not seen the inside of a grammar, were more numerous than those who dared to make pretensions to such qualifications. There was first no public fund available, and in a later period the fund for the payment of teachers was quite small, and what was lacking was made up by assessment *pro rata* on those who

attended the school; hence the teacher was often compelled to wait for a part of the small sum promised him, till it could be collected. But let it not be supposed that there was no good work done in these schools. The reading, the spelling, the writing and the ciphering, so far as the teacher could go, need not have been ashamed to stand beside that of these days of high culture and extended literary attainment. The seeds sown broadcast in the forests have germinated and grown during these many years, and now we behold the magnificent harvest.

"Culture's hand
Has scatter'd verdure o'er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where barren wild usurp'd the scene."

Prominent among the teachers of an early day in the common schools—and they were very common schools in those days—may be mentioned the following persons, viz., William Lee, Andrew Murray, John Laughlin, Andrew Johnson, Alpheus Brown, Lewis Probst, a Mr. Stevens, James Grounds, Cyrus Spink, Thomas Carmichael, Dr. B. Michener, David Lawson and others, whose names are forgotten. The first schoolhouse in the county is supposed to have been built in Sandy Township, about the year 1807, and the first built in Canton Township in the fall of 1808. Another schoolhouse known as the "Cameron Schoolhouse" was built in Sandy Township in 1815. The first school taught in Nimishillen Township was taught in 1814, in a schoolhouse built upon the land of Ulrich Spenley. Lexington Township had a school in 1820; Marlborough's first schoolhouse was built in 1825. A German school was taught in Canton in a log barn in 1809, and in Plain Township, we are told that a Mr. Stevens taught a school in the fall of 1808, and about the same year Bethlehem Township had its first school. The first select school in Perry Township was taught by the late Gen. Cyrus Spink. A log schoolhouse was built in Jackson Township very early and was occupied by a school, taught by Thomas Carmichael. Dr. Michener was the next teacher in Jackson, and is still remembered on account of his love for pure English. The first school in Sugar Creek Township was taught on the McFerren farm, and the first in Tuscarawas was taught in the winter of 1812–13, and was a night-school. Its first day school was taught some time later. These early schools were all "subscription schools;" that is, each family subscribed so many scholars, for which they paid so much per scholar for the session, as there were no public funds then. In contrast to that period, we give the following statistics from the last report of the State Commissioner of Public Schools:

Balance on hand September 1, 1878		$ 85,901 79
State tax		30,909 00
Irreducible school fund		4,573 06
Local tax for schools and schoolhouse purposes		100,122 18
Amount received on sale of bonds		32,104 02
From fines, licenses and other sources		3,017 86
Total receipts		$256,627 91
Amount paid teachers—		
Primary	$73,160 84	
High	10,517 19	
	$83,678 03	
Managing and superintending	3,615 00	
Sites and buildings	38,417 16	
Interest on redemption of bonds	25,138 97	
Fuel and other contingent expenses	23.803 39	
Total expenditures		$174,952 55
Balance on hand September 1, 1879		$ 81,975 36
Receipts from counties	$32,472 79	
Payments to counties	30,909 00	
Excess of receipts		$ 1,563 79
Youth between 6 and 21 years—		
Boys	10,405	
Girls	10,295	
	20,700	
Colored—Boys	48	
Girls	48	
	96	
Total		20,796
Number of schoolhouses—		
Townships, primary	149	
Separate districts, primary	32	
High	2	
	34	
Total		183
Value of school property—		
Townships, primary		$198,400 00
Separate districts, primary $245,000 00; high, $60,000 00		$305,000 00
Total in county		$503,400 00
Different teachers employed—		
Townships, primary, males, 177; females, 125		302
Separate districts, primary, males, 26; females, 86; high, males, 13; females, 5		130
Total		432

Average wages paid teachers per month—
- Townships, primary, males.....$33 00
- primary, females..... 19 00
- Separate districts, primary, males..... 51 00
- primary, females..... 34 00
- high, males..... 64 00
- high, females..... 53 00

Number of different pupils enrolled—
- Townships, primary, males, 5,134; females, 4,318..... 9,452
- Separate districts, primary, males, 2,873 females, 2,949; high, males, 347; females, 432..... 6,651

Total.....16,103

Average daily attendance—
- Townships, primary, males, 2,254; females, 1,991.....4,245
- Separate districts, primary, males, 2,015; females, 2,029; high, males, 259; females, 318.....4,621

Total.....8,866

In addition to the common and graded schools of the county, there is no lack of instruction of a higher order. Academies, seminaries and colleges within the county limits, afford to the student ample means of a complete, or even classical education. These institutions of learning will be fully written up in other chapters of this work. Mount Union College, the Charity School of Massillon, Canton Academy, and the defunct Alliance College will receive appropriate mention in their respective chapters. It is our aim, in this chapter, to take but the merest glance at the church and educational history, but to notice briefly the organization of schools and churches, leaving their progress and advancement for other departments of this work. With these words of explanation, we will turn to another subject.

The Press.—There is no more important feature in the history of the county's social development, or one which more accurately measures it, than the newspaper. A public servant in the truest sense, it lives only by the voluntary support of the people, and as a matter of necessity, in the main, reflects the average sentiment, enterprise and moral development of the community in which it appears. The people who settled Stark County, though an intelligent people, were not so great readers or close students as their neighbors, the Yankees of the "Reserve," but they, at an early day, showed their appreciation of the local press in a substantial manner which led to the establishment of the Canton *Repository* in the early part of 1815. This was the first newspaper issued in the present boundary of Stark County Hitherto the people had been dependent for news on papers published elsewhere, but now, they had a paper of their own, which gave them quite a metropolitan air, and almost intoxicated them with their own importance. The files of the *Repository* have been bound and carefully preserved, and from them we may learn, not only much of the history of the county, but of the country at large. In the first volume one may read of Napoleon at Waterloo, and nearly sixty years later of the misfortune of another Napoleon at Sedan. It was established by John Saxton, and is still owned by the Saxtons, and is Republican in its political views. The *Stark County Democrat* was started in 1833 by John Bernard. It is now owned by A. McGregor & Son, and is the leading Democratic journal in this section of the State.

The press of the county can only receive a general mention in the present chapter, as it is fully written up elsewhere in this work. As one of the chief matters of interest and importance in each city and town, the press will be noticed with due attention in the history of those places. For general reference, however, we give the following list of the papers published in the county at the present time: Canton: Canton *Repository;* *Stark County Democrat;* Canton *Republican;* *Ohio Volks Zeitung;* Canton *Courier.* Massillon: *American;* *Independent.* Alliance: *Review;* *Standard.* Canal Fulton: Fulton *Signal.* Minerva: *Monitor.* There have been a number of papers established in the county, which flourished for a brief season—swept over the scene "like untamed meteors, flashed, darted and fizzled," and then went out. Their obituaries will appear in the history of the towns where they lived and died.

Roads and Highways.—Among the great forces that develop the moral growth of a community are the thoroughfares that connect it with the outside world. They are the arteries which carry the elements of the growth and vigor from the centers of church and school influence, and of commercial activity, to remoter points; and the great hindrance to the rapid growth, both moral and material, in frontier communities in that early day, was this lack of easy communication with the rest of the world. Information of all sorts was meager and generally inaccurate, and a place ten miles

away was less known to the pioneers for the first fifteen or twenty years than Europe is to us to-day. The papers were almost universally taken up too much with State and national affairs to mention local matters, and there was nothing to incite the community to a generous rivalry, or to awaken an enterprising enthusiasm.

One of the first roads in Stark County was known as the "Wooster Road," and passed through the county east and west. It was on this road that "Buckwheat Bridge" was built, one of the first, if not the first bridge in the county. The road passed through a large swamp near Canton, and into this swamp large quantities of buckwheat straw were thrown, and covered with sand and gravel, from which fact it received the name of Buckwheat Bridge. This was the commencement of public roads, and other important highways followed in rapid succession. For several years after settlements were made, the establishment of roads was unsettled. Each settler undertook to make a road to suit his own convenience. This, together with the uneven and hilly nature of the ground, has been the means of roads running in almost any direction, except to the cardinal points of the compass. It is proverbial that the roads of Stark County are about as zigzag as they very well can be made, unless there were more hills to go around. Notwithstanding their crookedness, however, they are about as good as are to be found in any community where there are no pikes. Bridges span the streams, and the steepest of the hills are graded down, thus making the roads as nearly level as circumstances will allow.

The next public thoroughfares to the wagon-roads were the canals. These artificial water highways antedate the Christian era, and were employed as a means of irrigation and communication by the Assyrians, Egyptians and Hindoos, and also by the Chinese, whose works of this kind are unrivaled in extent. These canals, however, were uniformly level, and it was not until the fifteenth century that locks were invented, showing thus how canals might be advantageously used for inland navigation. It was not until little more than half a century ago, that canals received much attention in the United States. The Ohio Canal was finished from Cleveland to Akron in 1827, and through to Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, in 1830. The project, with estimates of its cost, was brought to the notice of the Legislature in 1824, and commissioners appointed. An act was passed in 1825, for interior improvement by a system of canals. The Ohio Canal was chartered, and work begun on it between Akron, in Summit County, and Cleveland. In December, 1825, the line was located between Akron and Massillon, and the contract for its construction let in January, 1826. So rapidly was the work pushed forward that the canal was completed, and, as we have said, opened through to Portsmouth in 1830. This highway of communication was the inauguration of a new era. It revived all branches of business, and, for the first time since the settlement of the county, merchants paid cash for wheat. Indeed its effects were felt throughout the entire country.

The old Sandy & Beaver Canal, which touches the southeast corner of the county, was built many years ago, and was intended as a kind of feeder, both in water supply and commerce, to the Ohio Canal. It extended from Glasgow, on the Ohio River, to Bolivar in Tuscarawas County, on the Ohio Canal. From some cause, it was abandoned more than thirty years ago. It still remains, as a means of irrigation and drainage to the district through which it passes. Its history, however, has little to do with the history of Stark County, touching, as it does, a very small corner of the county. But a measure, growing out of its construction, interested and excited the people of the city of Canton, and of the county, considerably at one time, viz., the "Nimishillen & Sandy Slackwater Navigation Company." "What's in a name?" said Shakespeare, and really there seemed in this case to be very little in this tremendous name, for the enterprise finally failed. It was the design of this company to build a canal by way of the Nimishillen and Sandy Creeks to the Sandy & Beaver Canal, some miles north of its junction with the Ohio Canal. It was to pass through Canton, thus giving it water communication with the world, and hence all of her business men of that day took an active interest in the project. Ground was broken on Walnut street with the most imposing ceremonies. A plow, drawn by ten yoke of oxen, and large enough almost to make a canal at one furrow, was used to make the commencement on this new internal improvement. The Sandy & Beaver Canal,

in the meantime, dragged slowly along, and this enterprise was contingent, in some measure, upon the completion of that; funds, too, became scarce, and railroads were beginning to attract notice throughout the country, all of which, taken together, finally caused the abandonment of the Nimishillen & Sandy Slackwater Navigation project. But the railroad has destroyed to a great extent the value of canals, as a means of travel and transportation, except so far as carrying heavy frieghts, which are in no hurry to reach their destination.

The railroads now claim our attention, and as public highways constitute perhaps the most interesting chapter in the history of our country. The origin, progress and perfection of the railroad system are modern wonders that must ever command our earnest admiration. Wholly unknown to the commercial world three-fourths of a century ago, the railway has become the greatest single factor in the development of the material and social progress of not only of the United States and other civilized nations of the earth, but its inestimable blessings are being rapidly extended into the hitherto semi-civilized and barbarous portions of the globe. Though some rude tramways had previously been used in the mining regions of England, the first attempt at railroad building in the United States was in 1807. It was but a few hundred yards in length, and was built for the transporting of gravel from the top of Beacon Hill down into Charles street, in the city of Boston, the rails being entirely of wood, and the propelling power, the momentum of the loaded cars, which, in descending, by means of a rope attachment, pulled the empty cars up, a double track, of course, being necessary to the proper working of the road. As late as 1827, the then longest railroad in the United States was from the Mauch Chunk Coal Mines to the Lehigh River, in Pennsylvania, a distance of nine miles. The loaded cars were run from the mines to the river by their own gravity, and, on being emptied, were drawn back to the mines by mules.

The American people, from this time forward, became deeply interested in railroad enterprises, and from 1827 to 1830, several short lines, run by horse-power, were constructed. The first locomotive propelled by steam, to turn a wheel upon the American continent, being a clumsy, uncouth importation from England, called the "Stourbridge Lion," landed in New York in 1829. So slow, however, was the development, that the railroad running from Charleston, S. C., to Augusta, Ga., a distance of 130 miles, and then the longest railroad in the world, was, in 1833, operated by steam power for only the first 100 miles, the last thirty being by negro-power. This was owing to a sharp incline that the modern engine-driver would laugh at, but which it was then supposed only a stationary engine, with the proper hoisting apparatus, could overcome. But this was before such achievements in the railroad era as bridging the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and the crossing of the Rocky Mountains with trains. The first locomotive ever built in America, called the "Best Friend," was used upon this road during its construction. It was built at the "West Point Foundry Shops," in New York, and forwarded to Charleston by the ship Niagara, in October, 1830. The first trial trip was made on a small portion of the road out of Charleston, November 2, 1830, running, according to the report of the excursion in the Charleston *Courier*, as "on the wings of the wind, at the rapid speed of fifteen to twenty miles an hour; annihilating time and space, and, like the renowned John Gilpin, 'leaving all the world behind.'" The "Best Friend" was daily in service, transporting workmen and materials used in the construction of the road, until the 17th day of June, 1831, when it became disabled by a singular accident, and the road was without a locomotive for several months. Of this disaster to the "Best Friend," the Charleston *Courier* of June 18, 1831, gave the following account: "The locomotive, 'Best Friend,' started yesterday morning to meet the lumber cars at the forks of the road, and while turning on the revolving platform, the steam was suffered to accumulate by the negligence of the fireman, a negro, who, pressing on the safety-valve, prevented the surplus steam from escaping, by which means the boiler burst at the bottom, was forced inward, and injured Mr. Darrell, the engineer, and two negroes. The one had his thigh broken, and the other received a severe cut in the face, and a slight one in the fleshy part of the breast. Mr. Darrell was scalded from the shoulder-blade down his back. The boiler was thrown to the distance of twenty-five feet. * * * * * * The accident occurred in consequence of the negro holding

down the safety-valve while Mr. Darrell was assisting to arrange the lumber cars."

It will seem strange to the trained railroad operator of the present day that such an accident from such a cause could have been possible; but it must be remembered that the engineer, himself almost wholly unskilled in locomotive driving, had to perform all the functions of conductor, brakeman, etc., in addition to his own proper duties, his only help being such as above indicated, common, unskilled laborers, unable to distinguish between the lever of a safety-valve and the crank of a grindstone. But without further tracing the growth of the railroad system of the United States, now forming a perfect net-work of iron and steel in every portion of the country, which daily and nightly and continuously run thousands of locomotives and tens of thousands of freight and passenger cars loaded with thousands of tons of the products of the country, with valuable merchandise from any and every part of the world, and with tens of thousands of precious human beings, dashing with lightning speed from city to city, and from State to State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, we will, with a few statistics of some interest, turn our attention to the sketching of the different railroads in Stark County. In January, 1832, it was reported that there were nineteen railroads, either completed or in course of construction in the United States, and that their aggregate length was nearly 1,400 miles. Though Congress afforded no material aid in this new era of internal improvements, yet this same year it exempted from duty the iron imported for railways and inclined planes, and actually used for their construction. In 1840, it has been estimated that our yearly average of railroad construction was about 500 miles. In 1850, this average had increased to 1,500 miles. In 1860, it was nearly 10,000 miles, and in 1871 it was stated that enterprises requiring an expenditure of $800,000,000 and involving the construction of 20,000 miles of railroad were in actual process of accomplishment. In 1872, the aggregate capital of the railroads of the United States, which were estimated to embrace one-half the railroads of the world, was stated to amount to the enormous sum of $3,159,423,057, their gross revenue being $473,241,055. At the present time their estimated capital is over $5,000,000,000, an amount almost bankrupting the science of numbers to comprehend.

The first railroad touching Stark County, and which was carried to a successful termination, was the present Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. Prior to this, however, railroad enterprises had been strongly agitated in the county. In 1830–31, a road was chartered to run from Pittsburgh to some eligible point on the Ohio Canal. Another early survey was for a road on the present line of the Valley Railroad. The people of Stark County took considerable interest in these projected roads, and for a time there seemed to be a strong probability of the county getting a railroad. But the time had not yet come, and the projects were abandoned, on account, it is said, of the supposed impracticability of the routes. It was not until nearly twenty years later that a road was built from Pittsburgh through Stark County, upon a less advantageous route as to heavy grades. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad which, as we have said, was the first road in the county, passing through a corner of Lexington Township and the town of Alliance, gives Stark but a few miles of track. A charter was granted for this road by the Legislature of Ohio on the 14th day of March, 1836. Work upon the road not being commenced within the three years designated in the law, the charter became dormant, and remained so for six years, when, by an act passed March 11, 1845—just nine years after the granting of the original charter—the project was revived and the charter amended. The promoters of the enterprise, though the times were hard and money scarce, prosecuted the work as rapidly as similar enterprises were then built, though very slowly in comparison with more modern railroad operations, the road not being completed on the Cleveland end as far as Hudson, in Summit County, until the latter part of the winter of 1851–52. From the beginning the Cleveland & Pittsburgh has been under an able and efficient management, and has never experienced any of those reverses and drawbacks so common to railroad corporations in their earlier days, and so disastrous and unprofitable to the original stockholders and builders. So small a part, however, of this road is in this county, that an extended notice of it can be of no great interest to our readers. It was duly finished, and it gave to Stark County two sta-

tions, Alliance and Limaville, which was better than no railroad.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway was the next railroad built through the county. From the most reliable facts to be obtained, the history of this road may be thus briefly given: In February, 1848, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act incorporating the "Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company." On the 11th of April following, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a similar act, making the company a corporation of that State. The act of incorporation of the Ohio Legislature gave the company power to construct a railroad from Mansfield, in Richland County, eastward by way of Wooster, Massillon and Canton, to some point on the east line of the State, within the county of Columbiana, and thence to the city of Pittsburgh; and from Mansfield westwardly to the west line of the State. The work on this road was commenced in July, 1849, and the entire track was laid and the road was opened for travel from Pittsburgh to Crestline on the 11th of April, 1853. The Board of Directors had determined, in 1850, to make Crestline the terminus of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad. This made further action necessary by the people west of this place, and the subject was warmly discussed for some time by the counties through which it must pass, west of Crestline—efforts that were eventually successful.

On the 20th of March, 1851, the Ohio Legislature granted a charter to the "Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company," for the purpose of building a road from some point on the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad, through Bucyrus and Upper Sandusky to the west line of the State, and thence to Fort Wayne, in Indiana. The organization of the company was completed at Bucyrus on the 4th of July, and officers elected. On the 10th of the same month J. R. Straughn was elected Chief Engineer, and work at once commenced in making surveys for the road. In September following, the Directors fixed the eastern terminus of the road at Crestline, to connect with the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad. In January, 1852, the contract was let for the entire distance between Crestline and Fort Wayne, and prosecuted with so much vigor that on the 1st of November, 1854, it was ready for the passage of trains. The people in the counties between Fort Wayne and Chicago, determined to make a strong effort to build the last link in the chain between Philadelphia and Chicago. A convention was called at Warsaw, Ind., in September, 1852, for devising ways and means for accomplishing the object. This meeting was largely attended, and the object in view was finally accomplished. In 1856, the work was so nearly completed on this new line, that by using a portion of the Cincinnati, Pennsylvania & Chicago Railroad, a continuous line was opened on the 10th of November, 1856, from Pittsburgh to Chicago. On the 1st of August, 1856, the three corporations—the "Ohio & Pennsylvania," the "Ohio & Indiana," and the "Fort Wayne & Chicago"—were consolidated under the name and title of the "Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway," by which name it has ever since been known. Stark County took stock in the original Ohio & Pennsylvania road to the amount of $105,000. This was increased up to 1854, by the issue of stock dividends, to $127,000. When the consolidation of the three companies took place, the Ohio & Pennsylvania stock was considered more valuable than that of the other companies, and in the new issue of stock certificates, the amount held by Stark County became, in round numbers, $172,000, which was subsequently sold by the commissioners to pay off the bonds issued by the county for the payment of the original stock. Such is a synopsis of the facts pertaining to the building of this, one of the best railroads in the United States, and the first to lay its lines through the full length or width of Stark County.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway belongs to the Pennsylvania system, and is the direct source of its communication with the great West. Says a local writer, dilating upon the subject: "Where was once an isolated wilderness is now a thriving garden, connected with all parts of the continent. Less than a generation ago, the necessary supplies of life could be secured only by tedious journeys through almost trackless forests; now we take the cars and speed away to the best market in the world in less time than the pioneers went forty miles to mill on horseback, with a bushel of grain divided between the two ends of the sack."

A railroad operated at present by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, or rather by the Pennsylvania Company, known

as the "Massillon & Cleveland Railroad," deserves some mention in this connection, as a part of the Stark County system. The Massillon & Cleveland Railroad (commonly called the Massillon Branch) was built by the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company, and runs from Clinton, in Summit County, to Massillon, in this county, a distance of some eight or ten miles, only. This road was leased to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company June 22, 1869; lease assigned by that company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company July 1, 1869; and by that company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company lease assigned to the Pittsburgh, Mount Vernon, Columbus & London Railway Company (now Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Delaware Railroad Company), November 4, 1869. The road is owned by the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company, and is now (1881) operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company operating the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

The Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway is the next road claiming our attention. It enters Stark County at the northwest corner, passes through Canal Fulton, Massillon, bearing southwest through Sugar Creek Township, and leaving the county near the southwest corner. It was originally chartered as the "Cleveland, Medina & Tuscarawas Railroad," and work begun on the northern end of it as early as 1852, and a considerable amount of grading done between Grafton and Seville. The main interest in this road centered in Medina County, which at that time was without railroad communication. Bonds were issued, stock subscribed, and great energy displayed by the people of that county. But the enterprise met with many reverses and misfortunes. The bonds which had been issued and placed in the hands of a broker in New York for negotiation, were squandered by him and ultimately lost to the company. This misadventure prostrated the whole enterprise, and work on the road stopped at once, leaving large liabilities to be borne by those who had taken an active part in the project. Though greatly disappointed, the people of the sections to be most benefited by it, were by no means discouraged or dispirited by the unfortunate termination of their enterprise, and ways and means of reviving the Tuscarawas road were constantly discussed. Many propositions were made, and routes suggested, when, on the 31st of March, 1871, the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad Company was organized. The company went to work, solicited subscriptions along the route, Massillon responding with $25,000 and Navarre $17,000. Under the new organization work was begun on the southern end of the road at Grafton on the 3d of November, 1873, much of the old road-bed being used. The title was finally changed to the "Elyria & Black River Railroad Company," and under this organization completed. The subsequent history of this road has not been completely satisfactory, though quite in keeping with the general history of railroads. Becoming involved, a receiver was appointed in 1874, and on the 26th of January, 1875, it was sold, and the name and title again changed, this time to the "Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway" (which title it still bears) and a new company formed to operate it. In 1879, the road was extended from Urichsville to Wheeling by the way of Flushing. It has twenty-three and eighty-seven hundredths miles of main track in Stark County, with sidings at Massillon and Canal Fulton, and is of considerable value to the county.

The Valley Railway, extending from Cleveland to Canton, is another railroad that is of material benefit to Stark County, and at the same time, of the utmost advantage to Canton, as giving it more direct communication with Cleveland. As early as 1869, a charter was obtained for the Akron & Canton Railway, which afterward developed into the larger and more important enterprise, the Valley Railway, duly incorporated on the 21st of August, 1871. The authorized capital stock of the company was $3,000,000, the road to run from Cleveland, in Cuyahoga County, via Akron, in Summit County, Canton, in Stark County, through Tuscarawas and Carroll Counties to Bowerston, in Harrison County, on the Pan Handle Railroad. The first great movement for the promotion of the enterprise was made at a meeting held at the Academy of Music, in Akron, on the 4th day of January, 1872. Representatives from Cleveland, Canton, Wheeling and intermediate points on the contemplated route were in attendance. The meeting was presided over by James A. Saxton, Esq., of Canton, with Mr. H. Cochran, of Wheeling, as Secretary, and Hon. Ste-

phen H. Pitkin, of Akron, as Assistant Secretary. David L. King, Esq., of Akron, briefly stated the objects of the meeting, saying that the project of a road down the valley of the Cuyahoga, from Akron to Cleveland, and south from Akron to Canton and Wheeling, was no new project. Such a road, Mr. King said, would develop large quantities of coal and other minerals south of Akron, and a locomotive, after drawing an ordinary train to Akron, could by reason of continnous down grade, draw as many loaded cars from Akron, as the same locomotive could draw empty cars back. The importance and feasibility of the road was conceded by all, the discussion being mainly over the question of gauge, estimates being presented showing the comparative cost of both the standard, four feet eight and one-half inches, and the narrow, three feet tracks. At the conclusion of the discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That it be the sense of this meeting that all our efforts be devoted to raising stock for the ordinary four-foot eight and one-half inch gauge.

Subscription books were opened at Cleveland, Akron, Canton, and intermediate points on the 15th day of January, 1872, and a vigorous campaign opened "all along the line," for raising the necessary funds to build the road. Cleveland parties were pledged to raise $500,000, the quota assigned to Akron and Canton being $150,000 each, with such additional amounts as could be raised at intermediate points in the several counties interested. Meetings were held, speeches were made and subscriptions were obtained with commendable celerity. Canton was the first to announce that her full share was raised, Akron coming in soon afterward with a similar good report. Cleveland, however, was backward, trusting to the plan of raising the requisite amount, under the Boessel law, by a tax upon the city. The proposition, however, was voted down, though the amount pledged was subsequently raised by voluntary subscriptions to the capital stock of the company through the vigorous efforts of her soliciting committees. Other localities subscribed more or less liberally, so that the total amount subscribed in each of the three counties was as follows : Cuyahoga, $508,250 ; Summit, $191,700 ; Stark, $149,750. The first stockholder's meeting was held April 24, 1872, at which James Farmer, Ambrose B. Stone, and Nathan B. Payne, of Cleveland ; David L. King and John F. Sieberling, of Akron, and James A. Saxton and George Cook, of Canton, were elected Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the same day, James Farmer was elected President ; David L. King, Vice President, and Warwick Price, Secretary and Treasurer. At a meeting of the Directors held May 10, 1872, Plymouth H. Dudley, of Akron, was appointed chief engineer for the road. The route was finally agreed upon, and the contract for building the entire line from Cleveland to Bowerston was awarded to Nicholas E. Vansickle and Arthur L. Conger, of Akron, on the 3d day of February, 1873. The work was commenced at once, and a report made to the Board of Directors on the 5th of August, 1873, stated that nearly two thirds of the distance from Cleveland to Canton were graded, and that with favorable weather the remainder could be completed and ready for track-laying by the 1st of October. These anticipations, however, were not realized, and a difference of opinion having arisen between the Directors and contractors, Messrs. Vansickle and Conger, the contract was canceled, and the work suspended on the 16th of May, 1874. Reuben Hitchcock was elected President of the company, April 24, 1874, but on account of failing health, a few months later, was compelled to tender his resignation, and David L. King was elected in his place, on the 25th of September, with James Farmer as Vice President. The general stagnation of business, and especially of all new railroad enterprises, following the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., rendered the immediate resumption of work impossible. The Directors, as a condition precedent to Mr. King's acceptance of the Presidency, individually assumed the entire liabilities of the company, which, owing to inability to collect stock subscriptions, amounted to over $150,000 —a burden from which the Directors were not relieved until April, 1879. But, by the self-sacrificing assumption of this responsibility, the life of the company was saved through the long period of financial distress the country was then experiencing. Failing, through the stringency of the times, to secure aid in this country to complete the road, at the earnest solicitation of the board, Mr. King sailed for England, on the 6th day of February, 1875, to present the advantages of the investment to the capitalists of London. After weeks of pa-

tient effort, struggle and disappointment, he finally succeeded in securing a proposition for the sale of the company's bonds on highly advantageous terms, and a time was fixed for the execution of the contract. On the morning of the day agreed upon for closing the matter up, the publication, in the London papers, of the report of a committee of the House of Commons, discrediting the value of American securities in general, and railroad securities in particular, together with a cable dispatch received from New York, published in the same papers, that the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad (a very large amount of the bonds of this road being held in London) had passed into the hands of a Receiver. By the advice of the parties with whom he had been in negotiation, Mr. King returned home without having accomplished the object of his mission, to "await the logic of events," as it was considered damaging to future sales, on the return of prosperity at home, to urge the bonds of the company further upon the attention of English capitalists at that time. The merits of the line were, from time to time, brought by President King before the capitalists of Cleveland and the East, and a succession of struggles to keep the enterprise alive were continued for three years longer, happily resulting in placing the bonds on highly favorable terms at home with Cleveland and New York capitalists, the capital stock having in the meantime (April 13, 1876) been increased from $3,000,000 to $6,500,000. On the 7th day of August, 1878, the work on the line between Cleveland and Canton was resumed by the new contractors, Messrs. Walsh and Moynahan, the first rail upon the line being laid and the first spike driven by President King, at Akron, at a point near the "Old Forge," at 12 o'clock M., on the 26th day of October, 1878, track-laying being immediately proceeded with from this point both ways, and also commenced in Cleveland a few days thereafter. The operations of the new contractors not proving satisfactory to the company, the contract with them was annulled, on the 25th day of January, 1879, and the work again temporarily suspended. Subsequently, a new contract was made with Messrs. Strong and Cary, and work resumed on the 3d day of June, 1879. The road was finally completed through from Cleveland to Canton, in the winter of 1879–80. The first continuous train from Cleveland to Canton, with the officers, Directors, and other friends and promoters of the road on board, started from Cleveland at 9:30 A. M., January 28, 1880. Making short stops at the several stations on the route, the train arrived at Canton about 1 o'clock P. M. Starting from Canton on the return trip at 3 o'clock P. M., the run from Canton to Akron, twenty-two miles, was made in thirty-eight minutes, the entire trip from Canton to Cleveland, fifty-nine miles, being made in two hours—a remarkable run, considering the newness of the road, and evincing a very excellent degree of work in the laying of the track and the ballasting of the road-bed. The first regular trains commenced running February 2, 1880, and have continued uninterruptedly to the present time, with constantly increasing freight and passenger traffic, and though, by reason of the partial occupation of the ground by other similar enterprises and prospective connections, the extension of the road beyond Canton has been indefinitely postponed, the Valley Railway may well be considered a successful venture for its promoters, and a very valuable acquisition to the travel and transportation facilities of the people all along the line.

The Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad touches a corner of two townships in Stark County, passing through Minerva, in Paris Township, and Waynesburg, in Sandy Township. It, however, has but a limited space in the railroad history of the county. It was built a good many years ago, and extends from Bayard to New Philadelphia. Its completion at a time when Stark had few railroads, gave it some importance, but at present, when her system is well nigh perfect, it is of no material benefit, except to the two towns through which it passes.

The latest accession to the railroad system of Stark County is the Connotton Valley Railway. It is a narrow-gauge road (three feet) and though intended more especially for the transportation of coal, its complement of rolling-stock embraces an adequate supply of box freight cars, and elegantly finished and furnished passenger coaches. The southern terminus of the road is at Bowerston, on the Pan Handle road in Harrison County, and its northern terminus Fairport, on Lake Erie, with a branch to the city of Cleveland. The line passes through Carroll, Stark, Summit, Portage and Cuyahoga

Counties; the capital stock is $3,000,000, the funds being furnished mainly by Boston capitalists, though a majority of the Directors are the proverbial "Ohio men." The Connotton project grew out of the old Ohio & Toledo road, running from Carrolton to Minerva. This road was bought in 1878–79 by N. A. Smith, C. G. Patterson and others, who extended it to Dell Roy. Some time in 1879 Mr. Patterson conceived the idea and made it public, of running the road from Oneida, the original northern terminus of the Ohio & Toledo road, to Canton. He succeeded in interesting other parties both at home and abroad, resulting in the final organization of the Connotton Valley Railway Company. No aid or donations or bonds were asked, only a free right of way. Work was begun and pushed forward so vigorously that the road was completed to Canton early in May, 1880, and appropriately celebrated by an excursion of its friends from the southeast to Canton, where they were dined and wined to their hearts' content. Its completion to Osnaburg Village a short time previous, was duly celebrated in that suburban burg.

Upon the completion of the road to Canton, it was decided to extend it on north to Fairport, on Lake Erie, two miles north of Painesville, with a branch to Cleveland. An effort was made to sell the Alliance & Lake Erie road to the company, but this offer was declined, the company preferring to build a new road, if a free right of way could be obtained, rather than undertake the organization of any more railroad wrecks, as the Ohio & Toledo had been rather expensive in this respect. Work was begun on the northern extension under the most favorable auspices, and at the present writing it is being rapidly pushed forward. The entire length of the road is 118, sixty-two miles of which is now (May, 1881) in running order, being completed as far north as Mogadore, in Summit County, and as far south as Dell Roy, in Carroll County, and it is expected that cars will be running over the entire line by July of the present year. This road passes through from sixteen to twenty miles of valuable coal fields, fine beds of iron ore, potters' clay, building-stone, etc., besides having on its line some of the most enterprising manufacturing cities and villages in Northern Ohio.

The present officers of the road are as follows: William J. Rotch, of New Bedford, Mass., President; Samuel Allen, of Dell Roy, Carroll County, Vice President; A. B. Proval, of Canton, Stark County, Secretary and Treasurer; W. N. Moffat, formerly of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, Superintendent, and Robert Leamouth, formerly of the Pan Handle road, Roadmaster. The machine and repair shops, and the general offices of the company, are located at Canton. The Depot buildings are among the finest in the country, and an ornament to the city. The main building is 230 feet long and extends from Tuscarawas street to Fifth street, and is 40 feet wide, exclusive of porches which run along the entire building on each side. The structure is built of pressed brick, laid in black mortar, and with white sandstone trimmings, giving it a very handsome appearance. It has a tower on Tuscarawas street, 96 feet high, containing an elegant clock which tells off the passing moments by Columbus time. The first floor is devoted to waiting rooms, toilette rooms, ticket and telegraph offices, baggage room, etc. Upon the second floor, which is reached by both a front and back stairway, are eleven rooms, used as follows: General manager's office, general business office, Secretary and Treasurer's office; Auditor's office; general freight office; general ticket agent's office; Conductor's room; Superintendent's office; train dispatcher's office; roadmaster's room; Chief Engineer's office, and Engineer Corps' room, all of which are finished off in the best style, and are well, and even elegantly, furnished.

In addition to the railroads of the county now in active operation, or in process of actual construction, there are quite a number, that as yet have only been constructed on paper. The Steubenville, Canton & Lake Erie is one of the latter kind. It is the object of the company advocating this line to run a road up Wills Creek, and tap the Island Creek road, a few miles from Steubenville. Thence to Salineville where it will tap the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, and also a new road coming down from New Lisbon. Thence it is to go to Minerva and Canton, connecting at the latter place with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road. From Canton it will have direct communication with Cleveland. It is in the hands of practical and energetic men, and no doubt but it will sooner or later be built. It will be a valuable accession to the Stark County system when completed.

The Cleveland, Canton, Coshocton & Straitsville Railroad, is an enterprise that was organized some years ago, and at one time seemed likely to develop into a reality. A company was formed, a charter granted for a standard gauge, to connect with the Valley Railway at Canton, considerable stock subscribed, and work actually begun on the line of road, and a good deal of grading was done. But from some cause it languished and work finally ceased. Recently (May, 1881) it was purchased by the Connotton Valley Railway, and will be finished immediately as a narrow-gauge road. It is to be extended 105 miles in a southwesterly direction from Canton, passing through Massillon, Coshocton, Straitsville and the Hocking Valley coal district, reaching many important towns, notably Zanesville and Coshocton, and terminating at a central point in the Hocking Valley coal-field. It will be a valuable feeder to the Connotton Valley system, and of the greatest advantage to Canton, in bringing immense quantities of coal and other freight to its doors for transfer and re-shipment.

The property acquired by the Connotton in this purchase, involves the right of way through the central part of Ohio for 50 miles, and an amount of grading, upon which was expended some $400,000. Work was begun on this extension under the auspices of the new management, and it is believed that much of it will be finished during the present summer.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway, which we believe is also a narrow gauge, is another paper railroad, at least so far. From the agitation of the project, however, it is altogether possible to build such a road, especially if it is sufficiently pushed forward in the present great railroad boom now passing over the entire country. The surveyors of this projected road have just surveyed a route through Minerva, in this county, and down the Sandy Valley, and of this route they speak in high favor.

The Canton & Canal Dover Railroad is another of the prospective roads of Stark County. It has been incorporated and a company formed with a capital of $750,000. It will be 23 miles in length and will connect the Valley Railway with the Pittsburgh roads, and will also form the connecting link between Marietta on the Ohio River and Cleveland. This road, though short, will be an important one to Canton and to the county at large.

How many more railroad irons Stark County has in the fire it is impossible to say, but doubtless there are a number of projected roads that have not yet come to the surface. We have noticed all the roads of the county that have been completed, as well as those contemplated, so far as we have been able to obtain facts regarding them. If any have been omitted it is an oversight and occurred through the multiplicity of roads to be looked after and written up. The railroads form an important part of county's history, but space allows but a brief sketch of them in a work of this character, and we leave the subject without further remark.

CHAPTER V.*

WAR HISTORY—THE REVOLUTION—CAPT. STIDGER'S COMPANY OF 1812—STARK COUNTY DURING THE MEXICAN WAR—OPENING SCENES OF THE GREAT REBELLION—SKETCHES OF THE REGIMENTS—THE DRAFT—AID AND OTHER SOCIETIES—GREAT RE-UNION OF 1880—OBSERVANCE OF DECORATION DAY.

When the long years have rolled slowly away,
E'en to the dawn of earth's funeral day;
When at the Archangel's trumpet and tread,
Rise up the faces and forms of the dead;
* * * * * * *
Then the glad ears of each war-martyred son
Proudly shall hear the glad tidings "well done."
Blessings for garlands shall cover them over,
Parent and husband and brother and lover,
God will reward those dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.
—*Carleton.*

DIFFERENCES of opinion have been adjusted from time immemorial by the arbitrament of war. Individuals, dissatisfied with existing relations, have invoked the god of battles, and turned the red hand of slaughter against their brethren. Others, instigated by passion, ambition or caprice, have, by the powers of will or genius, strewn the earth with human clay, and filled the heavens with woful lamentations. Nations, delighting in conquest, and, seemingly, in slaughter, have shaken the earth with their elephantine tread, and scattered the hard-earned products of civilization with infinite disregard. Others have united in hideous schemes to deluge the world with blood, until the name of civilization has seemed a synonym for unlimited reproach. Enlightened man converts into an art the barbarous plans of human destruction, and establishes institutions of learning wherein are taught the most gigantic and expeditious modes of terminating life. The world witnesses a strange paradox when man, after thousands of years of moral and intellectual advancement, still resorts to his physical nature to secure subservience to his desires. Might, not right, still rules the world with despotic sway. War, as a result of dissimilar views, necessarily follows from conflicting enlightenment in all departments of human thought. So long as minds refuse to see alike, conflicts will occur, storms of war will trouble the earth, and the reign of peace will be clouded. The first war with which Stark County had any connection was the Revolution. Although at that time no white men lived within the present limits of the county, except, perhaps, a few missionaries, whose object was peace, yet so many of the settlers who afterward came to the county were in the struggle for independence, that reference, though brief, must be made to that war. The causes of the Revolution and the terms by which the colonies became free and independent, are too familiar to be detailed here. It is thought that the hardest times the country has ever seen immediately succeeded the establishment of peace. The colonies were no less than bankrupt, and privations and hardships in the most direful degree were willingly borne when victory and peace were secured. The paper money, by means of which the war was carried on, was worthless, and the harvests, of necessity, had been so nearly neglected that starvation stared the colonies in the face. Time alone, and at last, retrieved the havoc of war. When the country had in a measure recovered from the stroke, enterprising men and women began to push Westward. The Government offered extra inducements to settlers, and finally the rush for the West became so great that the settlers began to unlawfully invade the territory of the Western Indians. This brought down upon them numerous and bloody wars with the savages. Soon after Ohio, as a State, was created, settlers began to boldly appear, regardless of the rights of their red neighbors It has been estimated that 10 per cent of the white men who located in the county prior to 1815 had been engaged in the war for independence. The names of many of them will be found in

*Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

the biographical department of this volume.

At last another war with Great Britain cast its dark shadow over the land. When it became known in the West that war was inevitable, and had really been declared, the settlements were filled with distrustful forebodings. A coalition between the British and the Indians was anticipated, and, as soon as it became certain that this dreaded alliance had been effected, the pioneers throughout Eastern Ohio made hasty preparations for defense. Block-houses were erected in the more exposed localities, and in all places the militia mustered and equipped themselves with the implements of war. In almost every settlement in the eastern part of the State, companies were organized for a determined resistance against any foe that might appear. A large block-house, about eighty feet square, was built at Wooster, but Canton, being an older settlement, in a less-exposed situation, and well supplied with brave men, concluded to forego the luxury of such a building. As nearly as can be ascertained, Canton, at that time, was the headquarters of the Third Regiment of the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division of Ohio Militia. Several companies belonging to this regiment had been accustomed, for a number of years, to muster in different portions of the county, principaly at the county seat. At last a call for troops was issued, and a movement was instituted to effect the organization of a company at Canton from the militia. George Stidger, who had seen active service in former years in the Eastern States, and who, it is said, had been honored with a General's commission, was elected, or appointed, Captain. The company was yet incomplete, when a draft was ordered, and enough men were secured to form a respectable company of about seventy. Several men were drafted, who, from the fact that they had families dependent upon them for support, found it extremely inconvenient to leave home, and substitutes were called for. One hundred dollars became the prevailing price for a substitute, and a sufficient number to meet the demand were secured at this figure. The following is a complete list of the members of this company, secured after a great deal of trouble, from the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury, where the rosters of the Ohio volunteers of the war of 1812 are on file: George Stidger, Captain; Robert Cameron, Lieutenant; Daniel McClure, Ensign; John Miller, John Shorb, William V. Chamberlain, Christian Flickinger, Sergeants; George Cribs, Jacob Essig, John Rowland, Moses Andrews, Corporals; Thomas Neily, Bugler; and the following privates: Ezekiel Alexander, William Andrews, James Andrews, Thomas Alexander, William Brouse, James Black, Phillip Brouse, John Brouse, John Cutshall (perhaps Gotshall), John Clinger, George Crasimore, John Carper, Benjamin Croninger, Garret Cruson, Alexander Cameron, Samuel Duck, George Dewalt, Adam Essig, John Elder, Daniel Farber, James Gaff, Robert Gaff, Thomas Hoffard, John Kroft, John Koontz, George Kirkpatrick, Henry Livingston, Samuel McClellin, George Monroe, Jacob Myers, James Moore, John Potts, Samuel Patton, John Rogers, Abraham Roose, James Riddle, John Rise, Jacob Swigert, John Slusser, William Smith, Daniel Stephens, Thomas Shields, John Shineberger, Jacob Slusser, Robert Sorrels and Bezaleel Thompson. It is not known whether this is the roster at the time of muster in or muster out. It is probable that others than those mentioned above served in this company, in which case their names would appear on the roll, as made out by the officers of the company at the time such men served. Such rolls are probably long ago destroyed. It is probable that the company was ordered into the service of the Government during the summer of 1812. The period of enlistment was six months. The British and the Indians were congregating at or near Detroit, and to hold them in check, several companies, organized in the eastern part of the State, and in Pennsylvania and Virginia, were ordered to the Maumee River, where they were to mass and unite on a means of attack or defense. Capt. Stidger's company was first ordered to Wooster, where the troops remained a month or more, doing guard duty and enjoying themselves in a multitude of ways. Their base of supplies was at Canton, where beef, corn-meal, flour and other provisions were prepared and forwarded by wagon. Scouts were dispatched to inspect the neighboring Indian villages, and to notify the troops and the set-

tlements of impending danger. Finally, the company received orders to proceed westward to Perrysburg, on the Maumee River, and to report there to the commanding General. The Stark County boys remained in this vicinity, enjoying themselves in every manner except encountering the enemy, until a short time before their period of enlistment had expired, when they were discharged and sent home. They had seen no active service, much to their declared disappointment. After this, although they were not in the service, yet, knowing that the war was not over, and that attacks from Indians might be expected at any moment, they did not disband, but mustered regularly one or more times a week, to be in readiness for a possible attack, or for another call from the Government. However, they were not called out again.

During the early stages of the war, a regiment of soldiers from Pennsylvania, passing through Canton with some thirty pieces of ordnance, stopped for the night. It is related by Daniel Dewalt, whose father kept a tavern, that one of the men in charge of a cannon traded both his horses, which were good ones, but used up by the journey, for one horse belonging to the former, giving at the same time $80 to boot. "As I sold one of the horses soon afterward for $100, that," says Mr. Dewalt, "was the best horse trade I ever made." Many interesting incidents are related of circumstances growing out of the war. On one occasion, it was reported by several men who had just arrived from the North, that the British were coming, that they had been seen disembarking from vessels on the lake, and that their appearance might be expected at any moment. This was sufficient to rouse the citizens to the utmost, and immediate preparations were made to receive the enemy in a fitting manner. Dwellings were barricaded, scouts were sent out to reconnoiter, and, amidst great excitement, an informal organization of militia was effected. Finally, a few ragged, half-clothed men appeared, who announced that they and their comrades were the parties that had landed at the lake. They were a portion of Gen. Hull's paroled soldiers. The citizens slowly relaxed their vigilance, though they continued to guard all points against an unexpected attack. While an attack from the British was possible, it was not regarded as probable, and the settlers in Stark County were not apprehensive on that score; but the Indians were looked upon in a different light. Large numbers were not far distant during the war, and reports were often in swift circulation that they meditated an attack on the whites. Two companies of militia were mustered in the county, one under Capt. Downing and the other under Capt. Sloane. While these companies were not in the service of the Government, they mustered regularly, and were kept in readiness to be called out at any moment, for the protection of the neighboring settlements, in case of an attack from the redskins. Comparatively nothing is remembered of these militia companies. It is quite certain that they took one or more excursions with a view of holding bands of Indians in check, who were thought to be contemplating an attack.

Stark County took a prominent part in the war with Mexico. All are familiar with the circumstances resulting in this war. Briefly, the causes grew out of the admission of Texas into the Union. The "Lone Star State" had been a province of Mexico, but, a few years previous to its annexation to the United States, had thrown off the burdensome Spanish yoke, and organized an independent government. War followed between Texas and Mexico, and, at the battle of San Jacinto, which occurred in 1836, the Texans captured Santa Anna, Dictator of Mexico, together with a large part of his army, and succeeded in compelling him to acknowledge their independence, which he did very much after the fashion of the man referred to in Butler's Hudibras:

> "He that complies against his will,
> Is of his own opinion still."

The succeeding treaty was wholly disregarded by the Mexicans, who continued their former policy toward the hostile province. From this time onward, petitions were frequently presented to the United States by the Texans, praying for admission into the Union. There was a strong political element in the country opposed to this; and, to strengthen the feeling, and prevent, if possible, the United States from complying with the prayer, Mexico

declared that the admission of Texas would be regarded as sufficient cause for a declaration of war with the States. In the Presidential canvass of 1844, the annexation of Texas was one of the leading issues before the people, and Mr. Polk, whose party favored the admission of Texas, being elected, this was taken as a public declaration on the subject. After this, Congress had no hesitancy in granting the petition of Texas, and, on the 1st of March, 1845, formally received her into the sisterhood of States. Mexico at once broke off all diplomatic relations with the United States, recalling her Minister and making immediate preparations for war. In May, 1846, Congress passed an act authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, and appropriating $10,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. Immediately following this was a requisition by the President on the Governor of Ohio for 2,400 volunteers, in three regiments, and the Secretary of War urged all possible expedition in their enlistment. The call was for infantry, or riflemen, who were to organize and report at Camp Washington, Cincinnati.

At this time, the old militia law was in force throughout the State, requiring the enrollment of all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, for military duty. Massillon was the headquarters of the Sixth Division of the Ohio Militia, the division commander being Maj. Gen. Dwight Jarvis, of that city. On the 25th of May, 1846, he issued an order to the several commandants of brigades in the Sixth Division, requiring them to muster their commands, to ascertain how many men could be got in readiness for war. Canton was the headquarters of the Second Brigade of the Sixth Division, the brigade commander being Brig. Gen. Samuel Lahm, who immediately ordered the organized militia of Stark County to muster as follows: The First Battalion of Light Infantry, at Canton, on the 5th of June; the First Regiment of Infantry, at Osnaburg, on the 6th of June; the Second Regiment of Infantry, at Bethlehem, on the 8th of June; and the Third Regiment of Infantry, at New Berlin, on the 9th of June. This order was followed by others to the same effect, from the various regimental commanders, and from Lieut. Col. Daniel Gotshall, of the First Battalion. On Friday, the 5th of June, the First Battalion, consisting of one company from Canal Fulton, one from Bethlehem, one from Greentown, one from Louisville, one from Osnaburg and one from Canton —in all, six companies, of about 400 fine-looking men—mustered at Canton, and, as a body, offered their services for the war. A few weeks prior to this event, Capt. James Allen, who had commanded a company in Texas in 1836, opened an enlistment office at Canton and issued a call for volunteers. Men came promptly forward, and, by the 5th of June, the company was nearly half completed. The 5th was an animating day, for bands of martial music paraded the streets to fire the dormant spirits of the citizens with the glory of war. Thrilling speeches were made, and many were added to the company of Capt. Allen. In the afternoon, the splendid ceremony of forming a hollow square was executed by the militia, and a fine sword was presented to Capt. Allen, amidst the rattle of musketry and the roll of drums. The partially formed company were in full uniform, and kindled the admiration of all as they marched, with wonderful regularity and precision, through the crowded streets of the county seat. It required but a short time after this memorable day to complete the enrollment of the necessary number of men, and Capt. Allen notified his superiors that his company was ready for marching orders. The call of the Governor for 2,400 volunteers was so promptly filled that, on the 8th day of June, he announced that many more than the required number had enlisted, a portion of whom could not be accepted. It is said that, when the militia throughout the State were called upon to muster and ascertain how many could be got in readiness for the war, 30 volunteered at Xenia; 36 in Warren County; 26 in Muskingum; 20 in Fairfield; 6 in Lorain; 63 in Ross; 9 in Darke; over 40 in Portage; 208 in Clermont; 49 in Seneca; 30 in Sandusky; 41 in Licking; and nearly 400 in Stark. Massillon was made a secondary depot, where companies raised and supplies obtained in this portion of the State were ordered to report for the inspection of Gen. Jarvis. Capt. Allen's company was accepted by the Governor before the 10th of June,

and, on the 13th, received orders to report at Camp Washington, Cincinnati. Before starting, the company received from the citizens of Massillon money and supplies to the value of about $200. The ladies of that city prepared a fine flag, which was presented in their names to the company, in a fine speech by Gen. Jarvis, to which Capt. Allen responded in the following glowing and eloquent words:

"For the distinguished mark of respect and confidence just extended us by the ladies whom you represent, I would, in my own behalf, and in behalf of the company with whose command I have been honored, endeavor to thank you, were I gifted with fitting language to express our common gratitude. This beautiful flag, an offering of generous and holy hearts, shall be to us a hallowed treasure. The gift of pure and lovely women, we shall look upon it as a consecrated emblem, and our hearts draw inspiration of goodness from its contemplation. It is bequeathed to us from bosoms as pure and true as the unstained azure of its field, and from affections as bright as the stars in its mimic galaxy; and it shall be our pride and duty to love and honor and protect it while life throbs in our pulses and strength lingers in our arms. Present our adieux to the ladies who have thus so highly honored us, and say to them that we have sworn never to prove unworthy of their confidence—*never to disgrace this flag.*"

The company "sailed" for Cincinnati on the 13th of June, followed by the tears and loving farewells of friends, and the well-wishes of all. Soon after reaching Camp Washington, the "Stark Rangers," as they were called, were assigned to the Third Regiment, which comprised ten companies, as follows: Allen's, of Stark County; Woodruff's, of Norwalk; Ford's, of Mansfield; Patterson's, of St. Clairsville; Nole's, of Zanesville; Moore's, of Wooster; McLaughlin's, of Mansfield; McCook's, of Steubenville; Meredith's, of Coshocton; and Chapman's, of Seneca County. The organization and equipment of this regiment were soon effected, and, on the 3d of June, 1846, it was ordered, first to New Orleans, and thence across the gulf to Point Isabel, Texas. Capt. Allen's company consisted of eighty-four fine-looking men, as follows: James Allen, Captain; Samuel Beatty, First Lieutenant; Jacob G. Frick, Second Lieutenant; Abijah W. Baker, First Sergeant; William Hilbert, Second Sergeant; William S. Hartman, Third Sergeant; Louis E. Clement, Fourth Sergeant; Ralph S. Courtney, First Corporal; William McCurdy, Second Corporal; Robert Clayton, Third Corporal; Alonzo Waters, Fourth Corporal; and the following privates: Theodore Gibbons, James R. Stall, Findley McGrew, John L. Cross, W. C. Torrence, John Shannon, Isaac Doxey, Philip Martin, William Yawkey, Louis Heminger, Charles Bradley, Myron Monroe, John Link, John Dickas, Jereboam Creighton, Frederic Kisner, Jacob W. Rex, John Ulam, Charles H. Coombs, Andrew P. Gallaher, Ferdinand W. Haack, Thomas Thompson, Jacob Sebold, Jacob Eversole, Mathias Fox, John W. Wagner, John Matson, John R. Walter, George Stitzel, Joel B. Martin, Ambrose Essner, Samuel Stall, Jacob Fontainheim, Peter Kroft, Michael Matter, John Stephens, John Mungrew, Martin Bohrer, Mathias Hoover, Jacob Reed, George M. Bolinger, John B. Collins, Robert M. Shilling, George A. Klingel, John Cotwinkle, John Garret, Wm. Dobson, Abraham Metz, John Fitzsimmons, Patrick Fitzpatrick, Isaiah Keltner, George Toffler, John Ankeney, Frederic Souter, Frederic Hobel, William H. Christmas, James Elliott, Charles Floom, Dewitt C. Whiting, William W. Hastings, Augustus Overtel, John Schlink, Frederic Marsh, Ambrose Meeks, John C. Meloney, Frederic Vogelgesong, Alexander Shirer, John Brischt, Peter Finney, Thomas Barnd, Samuel C. Fry, Christian Ledig and John Cox. This company, as given, left Massillon, but all did not return. Some of the poor boys fell under the stroke of the deadly diseases of the South, and their graves, like the tomb of Moses, are unknown. The company was designated K, and its position was on the extreme left wing of the Third Regiment. It was about ten days in going from Cincinnati by boat to New Orleans. After remaining encamped about ten days at Camp Jackson, near New Orleans, and on the site of Gen. Jackson's celebrated battle-field, the right wing of the regiment was ordered on board a schooner, and directed to report at Point Isabel, Texas. The left wing, of which the "Stark Rangers" formed a

part, embarked on board a brig, commanded by Capt. Thompson, and, after a short, stormy passage, landed at Brazos Island. After a few weeks, the regiment was ordered to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and soon afterward to Bereta, thence to Brownsville, and finally to Matamoras, arriving at that point about the 1st of August, 1846. After remaining encamped for a short time, the regiment was divided, and the companies sent to different towns along the Rio Grande, to guard Government stores and repel sundry attacks from Mexican guerrillas. Company K was ordered into winter quarters at Fort Perides, where it remained until the 2d of January, 1847, when marching orders were received to proceed to Camargo, where the troops arrived three days later. Some time afterward, they were ordered to Monterey, and, when on the way, learned of the battle of Buena Vista. They were met by Gen. Taylor when within about twenty-five miles of Monterey, who ordered a portion of the regiment in pursuit of a fragment of the defeated Mexican army. After a harassing though bloodless pursuit of three or four days, the troops returned and proceeded to Monterey, and encamped opposite Black Fort, but soon afterward were ordered to Saltillo. Here the small-pox broke out among the citizens, and, to avoid the contagion, the troops were ordered to pitch their tents on the battle-field of Buena Vista. The "Stark Rangers" remained in this vicinity until some time in May, 1847, when they were ordered to the Rio Grande, thence by boat to Brazos Island, and finally to New Orleans, where, on the 24th of June, 1847, their term of enlistment having expired, they were mustered out of service, and the boys, those remaining, with light hearts, turned their faces toward their homes in Ohio. The "Stark Rangers" had participated in no engagement during the campaign, except perhaps a few shots with Mexican guerrillas. It is related by Mr. F. W. Haack, one of the company yet living at Canton, that the boys at times received rough usage from their commanding officers. He states that, when the company were being conveyed on board the brig across the gulf from the mouth of the Mississippi to Brazos Island, the provisions were brought out and scattered along on deck, just as the farmer scatters the corn for his swine. They were subjected to the severest military discipline while encamped at different points along the Rio Grande, and when one of their number died—Martin Bohrer—he was not given a decent burial, although he left abundant means which could be used for that purpose. Mr. Haack says that the boys were strictly forbidden to forage, but that they often disobeyed orders in this respect. One day, when on the march, he had charge of one of the wagons in the commissary train, and, seeing a number of fine fowls at one of the Mexican farms, he caught quite a number and secured them in his wagon. When he reached the next encampment and was unloading his live freight, he was suddenly approached by old "Rough and Ready," who was sitting sideways, in a dirty and dilapidated suit of clothing, on a bony old horse. The General noticed the fowls, and instantly inquired, in a loud tone: "Where in h—l did you get those chickens?" Mr. Haack, with some misgivings, informed him, whereupon the General, after a pause, said, in a low tone, reflectively: "Y-e-e-s; well, you may cook one of them for me, and I'll be around shortly." Mr. Haack did as ordered, preparing it in his best style, with an abundance of rich and excellent gravy. The General appeared promptly, sat down to the meal, and continued to eat and eat, until Mr. Haack thought he would never get enough. Finally, when all had disappeared, he arose from the camp-stool, and, walking up to Mr. Haack, said, quietly: "Look here, you prepare another of those chickens the same way, and I'll send around" (naming a favorite subordinate officer). Mr. Haack did so, whereupon the officer came forward and dispatched the fowl with even greater celerity than had the General. When nothing was left, he departed, with heart filled with glowing panegyrics for the skill of the cook.

Great hardships were endured by the boys, on account of the extremely hot weather and the inferior quality and quantity of their rations. They were often compelled to drink water from ponds covered with a filthy green scum, and it is no wonder that their robust physical development often succumbed to the deadly Mexican miasma. Capt. Allen, in a

letter to some friend in Massillon, dated at Camargo, February 22, 1847, reports the following regarding his company: "John Brischt died August 8, 1846; William H. Christmas died August 12, 1846; O. C. Billings died August 17, 1846; John Ankeny died October 20, 1846; William Hilbert died November 24, 1846; Martin Bohrer accidentally drowned in the Rio Grande December 27, 1846; George Stitzel died December 29, 1846; Frederick Habel died January 8, 1847. All these deaths occurred at Matamoras, and were mostly caused by raging fevers. In the meantime, the following were discharged for various reasons: Robert Clayton, who died at Cincinnati on his return home; Joel B. Martin; Abijah W. Baker; George Toffler; William Dobson; Mathias Hoover; Alexander Scheirer; Frederick Marsh; John Hendershot, who died at Springfield, Ohio, on his return; Samuel C. Fry; Mathias Fox; and Peter Kroft, who died at Cincinnati on his way home, and was buried in the potter's field. One of the company, Ralph S. Courtney, had deserted, and joined, it is supposed, one of the Indiana companies. The Captain also reported that his company had received recruits until it mustered about seventy men. Early in July, 1847, the company reached home, and, on the evening of the 17th of July, 1847, they were given a splendid reception and supper at the residence of Christian Cramer. Although the company had been discharged, the war was not over, and Capt. Taneyhill was authorized to enlist a company in Stark County, and, by the 17th of July, 1847, he had secured about sixteen volunteers, but the company was never completed. When the Third Regiment was mustered out of service, Col. Curtis volunteered again for the war, and was soon afterward appointed Governor of Saltillo. Many years have passed away since the Mexican war, and many of the "Stark Rangers" are laid at rest in the grave. The brave Mexican soldiers must not be forgotten amidst the glories and grand achievements of the last great war. So far as known, all of Capt. Allen's company are dead except the following: Samuel Beatty, living in Stark County; Jacob G. Frick, William S. Hartman, Louis E. Clement, in California; Theodore Gibbons, in California; John L. Cross, in Ohio; John Shannon, in Indiana; Isaac Doxey, near Massillon; Jereboam Creighton, in Summit County; John Ulam, in Indiana; Andrew P. Gallagher, in Stark County; Ferdinand W. Haack, near Canton; Thomas Thompson, at Akron; Jacob Sebold, in Stark County; Jacob Eversole, in Canton; John W. Wagner, in California; John R. Walter, in Stark County; Ambrose Essner, in Canton; Samuel Stall, in Indiana; Jacob Fontainheim, in Wayne County; George M. Bollinger, in Massillon; John Fitzsimmons, in Illinois; Isaiah Kiltner, in Ohio; Charles Floom, in Stark County; Dewitt C. Whiting, in Tuscarawas County; and Frederick Vogelgesong, in Canton. Thus ends the brief record of the part borne by Stark County in the war with Mexico. It may be said that several of the boys who had served with Capt. Allen in Mexico also enlisted and served in the last great war between the States.

It is unnecessary to give a lengthy summary of the causes which led to the war of the rebellion. Occurring as it did but twenty years ago, its weary marches, dreadful sufferings from disease, and daring achievements on the field of battle, are yet green in the recollection of maimed and honored participants. Continued and extensive preparations for war were made in the South long before the North ceased to believe that the differences which bitterly divided the two factions of the Government might be amicably adjusted. Armed and hostile bands of the rebellious citizens of the South seized, at every opportunity, large quantities of military stores, and took forcible possession of important strategic points; but still the North was hopeful that peace would prevail. President Lincoln, with that kind forbearance—that magnanimous philanthropy or charity which ever distinguished him, and which enrolls his name on the brightest page of moral and intellectual greatness—wisely hesitated to begin the contest, in hope that the South would accede to the demands of the Government and lay down the weapons of war. Hot-blooded Abolitionists in the North urged him repeatedly to strangle the hydra of secession in its infancy, but still he hesitated. He knew well the desolation that would deluge

the country, for he had seen practical evidences of the fiery spirit which characterized the Southern people. Statesmen in the North viewed with reluctance or contempt the steady and aggressive movements for war in the South, and declared that the people in rebellion would not have the temerity or courage to continue the war longer than ninety days. Finally, the blow fell like a knell upon Sumter, and instantly kindled a flame of fiery indignation throughout the North. People of all parties forgot everything, save that the country given them by their ancestors was in imminent peril. Business was almost wholly suspended, and the citizens gathered in neighboring villages to face the situation and encourage one another with hopeful words. Intense excitement everywhere prevailed Scores of militia regiments tendered their services to the Government, and when, at last, President Lincoln called for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion, a wave of relief swept throughout the North. Ohio alone offered over 80,000 men, the greater portion of whom were rejected.

Massillon was the first place in Stark County to give public expression of the feeling on the subject of the war. Notices were circulated on the 16th of April, 1861, for a mass meeting of the citizens at Madison Hall on the same evening; and the room was packed with excited men of all parties. Gen. Jarvis called the meeting to order, and R. H. Folger, Esq., who was appointed Chairman, announced that the object of the meeting was to consider what the "exigencies of the hour demanded." He reviewed the situation in loyal and eloquent words, and stated that the call of the President for troops must be promptly and abundantly met. At the conclusion of his speech, three times three cheers were given, and immediately thereafter a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The members of the committee were Gen. Dwight Jarvis, John McClymond and Hon. J. S. Kelley. The following resolutions were prepared, and adopted with a ringing and unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, The Government being in imminent danger from formidable and organized bands of lawless men, bound together for the purpose of resisting the execution of the laws; and believing as we do, that it is indispensable that the laws should at all times be kept inviolate and the integrity of the Union preserved, therefore,

Resolved, That we will not stop to inquire who is President of the United States in times of danger; but that it is the duty of every good citizen to sustain the Government with alacrity and with a will.

Resolved, That, at such times, we will bury all party feelings, and unite as a band of brothers to strengthen the constituted authorities of our country.

Resolved, That the call of the Governor is well-timed and patriotic, and will meet with a prompt response.

Resolved, That we cannot afford to have rebels and traitors in our midst, for "He that is not for our country, is against it."

Resolved, That we have yet a country and a constitution, which we have inherited from our fathers—a banner under which their blood was shed.

Rousing and patriotic speeches were made by many of the prominent citizens, and finally the meeting was adjourned, to meet again on the following Monday night. The *Repository* of the following week, in speaking of this meeting, said: "The meeting throughout was the grandest exhibition of genuine patriotism we have ever witnessed; and was fully indicative that there is a national party ready to vindicate the honor and integrity of the Government against all traitors, wherever dispersed." At Massillon, the names of 100 young men were enrolled on Thursday and Friday, April 18 and 19. This was the company of which Albert F. Beach was Captain. It was fully organized and ready to march to the field on Monday, the 22d of April, 1861. Immediately after the meeting at Massillon, others were held at almost every town in the county, and in every instance movements were effected to enlist companies for the war. A rousing meeting was held at Alliance, and many signified their willingness to enlist, and their names were enrolled. Canton was somewhat slow in holding a mass meeting of the citizens. Small assemblages of men convened to listen to loyal words, but no general meeting was held until the 9th of May, when almost the entire county met at Canton to listen to the following speakers: John McSweeney, Esq., Hon. B. F. Leiter, Mr. Upham, H. M. McAbee, Seraphim Meyer, R. H. Folger and others. This was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Stark County. It is stated that, about this time, at least one thousand men in the county sig-

nified their willingness to serve the Government. A company had been organized at Canton a number of years before, and was known as the "Canton Zouaves," James Wallace being Captain. Another company, called the "Canton Light Guards," had also been organized under the State militia law. This was commanded by Capt. Samuel Beatty. The headquarters of these two companies were at Canton. A company at Alliance, known as the "Alliance Guards," under Capt. James McGarr, offered its services for the war. The company at Massillon under Capt. Beach was called the "Massillon Light Guards." These four companies, after being re-organized and recruited, left the county early in May, and, by the middle of June, all were on duty in Western Virginia. "Williams' Battery," commanded by Capt. W. S. Williams, went from Canton to Columbus, and finally into Virginia, about the same time. In the meantime and thereafter, the rapid enlistment of Stark County men went on. Every effort was made by prominent men at this time, and afterward, to fill the quota of troops called for, but at last the county was compelled to resort to the draft. A military committee was appointed, and a local bounty was offered for volunteers, and the draft was postponed; but at last it came, on the 1st of October, 1862, at which time 571 men were drafted, about 500 of whom were sent into the field. During the progress of the war, and especially at its early stages, there were a number of men in the county, some of them being prominent citizens, who conscientiously thought that the Government had no right to coerce the seceding States. Some of these men were outspoken in their opinions, resisted the progress of the enlistment and the draft, and got into serious difficulty for so doing. On several occasions, open riots of a mild nature resulted from the clashing of public sentiment on the questions growing out of the war. Several arrests were made, and at last open or public opposition to the war was avoided. About the 7th of November, 1861, the military committee reported that 854 volunteers had enlisted from Stark. The following is a list of the number of volunteers in the field from the county at the time of the annual assessment in 1862:

Paris	59	City of Canton	155
Washington	45	Plain	22
Lexington	103	Lake	35
Marlborough	65	Jackson	28
Nimishillen	47	Perry	121
Osnaburg	31	Bethlehem	59
Sandy	45	Sugar Creek	63
Pike	43	Tuscarawas	35
Canton	29	Lawrence	71
Total	467	Total	689

Grand Total, 1,156.

This list embraces only those enlisted for three years or during the war. Two or more camps were established in the county—Camp Massillon at that town, and Camp Ford at Alliance. The fair grounds at Canton were used as a military camp. The first calls for sanitary aid came from Western Virginia during the fall of 1861. On the 15th of October, the ladies of Canton met at the residence of J. F. Raynolds to organize a Ladies' Aid Society. The following officers were elected: Mrs. J. G. Lester, President; Mrs. E. Buckingham, Secretary; and Mrs. J. A. Saxton, Treasurer. The following committees were appointed: To draft a constitution, Mrs. Isaac Harter, Mrs. Dr. Wallace, Mrs. J. G. Lester and Mrs. E. Buckingham; General soliciting—First Ward, Mrs. Pierong, Mrs. Lewis Miller, Mrs. E. C. Patterson, Mrs. George Raynolds; Second Ward, Mrs. C. Aultman, Mrs. T. W. Saxton, Mrs. W. K. Miller, Miss Henrietta Buckius; Third Ward, Mrs. Dr. Whiting, Mrs. S. Meyer, Mrs. Thomas Patton, Mrs. M. Wikidal; Fourth Ward, Mrs. G. Prince, Mrs. Dr. Slusser, Mrs. Shock, Mrs. O. P. Stidger; in the vicinity, Miss M. Harry, Mrs. William Raynolds, Mrs. H. Raynolds, Mrs. William Williams, Mrs. Simon Miller, Mrs. Cassilly, Miss Medill. Almost every township in the county organized a similar society, and, in truth, it may be said that the entire county resolved itself into a committee of the whole to see that the families of volunteers did not suffer, and to solicit money, provisions and supplies of clothing to be sent into the field. Thousands of dollars worth of hospital and camp supplies were sent from the county during the war. The citizens of the county subscribed over $30,000 to the Government loan of treasury notes prior to November, 1861. Two regiments were organized at Camp Mas-

sillon during the early autumn of 1862. On the 30th of August, when one of these was mustered into the service, Gov. Tod was present, and spoke to a vast assemblage that had gathered to witness the military review of the two newly formed regiments. The county sent a company of men on the bloodless squirrel campaign to Cincinnati. The company was commanded by Capt. Dougherty, of Greentown, and about forty of the men belonged to the "Lake Rifles." Massillon furnished eighteen colored volunteers for the Fifth United States Infantry, while, so far as known, no other portion of the county furnished a colored man, at least at that time.

It is the design, in the following pages, to give a brief though exact sketch of every regiment which served the Government during the last war, and which contained a company or more of Stark County men. While, in the main, the record given by Whitelaw Reid has been followed, yet, in almost every instance, departures have been made from his text, as the writer, after careful inquiry, has discovered his errors. The alterations will be observed in reading the sketches. In numerous instances, dates have been corrected; and infrequently serious mis-statements of fact have been discovered by having Mr. Reid's accounts carefully read by soldiers who served in the regiments. A great many regiments, sketches of which are not given, contained men from Stark County. As complete a list of these as can be given will be found below. The following regiments contained men from Stark County: One Hundred and Fifteenth, Seventy-sixth, Sixty-fourth, Eleventh, Eighteenth United States, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Seventh, Nineteenth, Fifty-first, Sixty-first, One Hundred and Second, Ninth, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, Twenty-sixth Battery (some fifteen men), Forty-fifth N. G., Third Battery, Thirteenth, Twenty-sixth, Second Michigan, One Hundred and Sixty-third, Tenth Cavalry, Sixth Cavalry, Second Cavalry, Fifteenth Illinois, Sixty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-second, Seventeenth Tennesee, Seventy-eighth, One Hundred and Twentieth, Forty-third, Third, Fifty-fifth, Sixth Michigan, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, Sixteenth, Fourth, Sixty-third, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, Second, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, Thirty-second, Fifty-eighth, Fortieth, First, Seventeenth Tennessee, Seventy-first, Fiftieth, One Hundred and Twenty-second, Forty-first, Forty-second, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, Tenth, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, Forty-fifth, Forty-eighth Indiana, Eighteenth, Sixth Battery, One Hundred and Sixty-third, Eighty-sixth, One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth, and Third Cavalry.

The Fourth Ohio Regiment was organized at Camp Jackson, Columbus, April 25, 1861, and contained one company from Stark County, under the following officers: James Wallace, Captain; Percy S. Sowers, First Lieutenant; George F. Lair, Second Lieutenant. The company, known as the "Canton Zouaves," had been organized before, under the militia law of the State, and as soon as the war broke out it was immediately re-organized and filled up, and hastily left for Columbus to secure a place in one of the first thirteen regiments. It was assigned to the Fourth Regiment, commanded by Lorin Andrews, Colonel; James Cantwell, Lieutenant Colonel; James H. Godman, Major. These were the officers during the three-months enlistment. On the 2d of May, the regiment moved to Camp Dennison, and, on the 4th of the same month, was mustered into the three-months service by Capt. Gordon Granger. On the 5th of June, a majority of the regiment signified their willingness to enter the three-years service, and were accordingly mustered in, their enlistment dating from that day. The regiment moved to Grafton, W. Va., reaching that point on the 23d of June. It moved through Clarksburg and Buckhannon, and arrived at Rich Mountain on the 9th of July, but did not participate in the battle, being held as a reserve. In July, it was brigaded with the Ninth Ohio and How's Battery, Fourth United States Artillery, Col. Robert McCook commanding, the brigade being Gen. McClellan's advance guard during his West Virginia campaign. After a variety of movements, during which the regiment pursued the enemy's forces and guarded several hundred prisoners until they were paroled, occupying, in the meantime, Beverly, Huttons-

ville and New Creek, it marched to Pendleton, Va., reaching that section the 7th of August. On the 7th of September, Companies A, F and K, under Maj. Godman, skirmished the rebels at Petersburg, capturing a large quantity of provisions, animals and some prisoners. Col. Cantwell, with six companies, moved on Romney on the 24th of September, and, after a brisk fight, d ove the rebels out, losing thirty-two men wounded. Col. Andrews having died at his home in Ohio of camp fever, his successor, John S. Mason, was appointed on the 4th of October, and, ten days later, assumed command. On the 25th, the regiment marched to New Creek, and the next day, with Gen. Kelley's command, moved on Romney, driving the enemy from that place, and capturing all his baggage, two pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners. Romney was occupied until January 7, 1862, when the regiment attacked the rebels at Blue Gap, surprised and drove them from a fortified position, capturing all the camp equipage and two field pieces. During January, 1862, a new brigade was formed, consisting of the Fourth and the Eighth Ohio, Clark's United States Battery, Damm's First Virginia Battery, Robinson's and Huntington's First Ohio Batteries, known as the Artillery Brigade of Lander's Division, commanded by Col. Mason. On the 10th of January, the regiment moved to Patterson's Creek, and, on the 4th of February, to Paw Paw Tunnel. It occupied Winchester and Martinsburg, making the former place a base of supplies, whence detachments were sent out in different directions until the 24th of March, when it started in pursuit of "Stonewall" Jackson, who had been defeated at Kernstown the day previous. It moved as far as Strasburg, and, on the 30th, to Edenburg. On the 17th of April, it skirmished on the way to New Market, and afterward occupied Moore's farm, and finally returned to New Market. It joined McDowell on the 22d of May, marching through Luray, Front Royal, Chester's Gap, Warrenton, Catlett's Station, and finally reached Fredericksburg, Va. The next day it moved back to the valley, and, on the 30th, reached Front Royal, driving the enemy from that place and capturing a large quantity of ammunition, supplies, and a number of prisoners. After remaining in this vicinity until the 29th of June, the regiment was transferred to the Peninsula, arriving at Harrison's Landing on the 1st of July. About the middle of August, it marched to Newport News. It occupied Alexandria, Centerville, Fairfax Court House, Fort Gaines, D. C., Harper's Ferry, Leesburg, Halltown, Gregory's Gap, Rectortown, Piedmont, Salem, Warrenton, reaching Falmouth some time in November. Here it remained in camp until the 12th of December, when, under the command of Col. Mason, it crossed the Rapidan into Fredericksburg, and was thrown to the front as skirmishers, holding that position until the next day, when the desperate charge was made through the streets of the city. The regiment received the first fire of the rebel artillery on the right of the national line, and lost, during the engagement, five officers and forty-three enlisted men, out of 115 engaged. It suffered terribly, and Col. Mason was made a Brigadier General for his conduct during the battle. The Fourth returned to Falmouth, where it remained until the 28th of April, 1863, and then participated in Hooker's remarkable movement on Chancellorsville. On the 3d of May, the battalion engaged the enemy, and captured one stand of colors and over one hundred prisoners, among whom were nine commissioned officers. It lost in killed and wounded seventy-eight men. On the 6th of May, the regiment moved back to Falmouth. On the 14th of June, it marched north to assist in the movement to check Gen. Lee, who had invaded Pennsylvania. Gettysburg was reached on the 1st of July, and the regiment took part in that great battle. It was one of the three regiments that drove the rebels from Cemetery Hill, and received the highest commendations from Gens. Hancock, Howard and Gibbon. It lost thirty-seven men killed and wounded. After occupying numerous positions in Virginia and Maryland—at one time being ordered to New York City to quell the riots there, and at other times marching in a circuit through Virginia, skirmishing with the rebels at Bristo Station, and at Robinson's Cross Roads on the 27th of October, losing at the latter place twenty-eight men killed and wounded—the regiment finally, on the 1st of December, went

into winter quarters near Stephensburg, Va. On the 6th of February, it advanced to Morton's Ford, crossed the river and had a skirmish with the enemy, losing seventeen men wounded. It recrossed the river on the 7th and encamped near Stephensburg, where it remained until the bloody battles of the Wilderness occurred. In all this arduous and bloody campaign, the Fourth participated. It lost, during the twenty-seven days, ending early in June, as follows: On the 5th of May, 34; on the 10th, at Spottsylvania, 35; on the 12th, at second Spottsylvania, 34; on the 13th, near the same place, 4; on the 18th, in crossing North Anna River, 11; on the 23d, at Hanover Junction, 3; on the 24th, near the same place, 3; June 3, at Cold Harbor, 20; June 5, at same place 2; making a total of 146 lost, out of 335 men who began the campaign with the gallant regiment. Those figures speak volumes, and cover the noble Fourth with the bright flowers of undying honor. At the close of the campaign, the term of service having expired, the regiment was mustered out. Those who had re-enlisted as veterans were retained, and organized into a battalion called the Fourth Ohio Battalion, and placed on duty in and around Washington City, where they remained until the final muster out during the closing scenes of the war. The Fourth Ohio Infantry marched 1,975 miles, and traveled, by railroad and transport, 2,279 miles, making an aggregate of 4,254 miles traveled. It was one of the best regiments sent from Ohio.

The Thirteenth Regiment had about two companies from Stark County. Company A was enlisted at Massillon, and was officered as follows: A. F. Beach, Captain; Dwight Jarvis, First Lieutenant; Phillip Wendling, Second Lieutenant. At the re-organization for the three-years enlistment, James Whittaker became Second Lieutenant, the other officers remaining the same. Company B (?) was enlisted in the county, and its Captain was Joseph T. Snider. The regiment was organized at Camp Jackson about the 20th of April, 1861, with the following officers in command: W. S. Smith, Colonel; C. B. Mason, Lieutenant Colonel; J. G. Hawkins, Major. On the 9th of May, it was transferred to Camp Dennison, and on the 30th of June, it started for Western Virginia to re-enforce the command of Gen. McClellan. It reached Parkersburg on the 1st of July, and, during the next two months, made frequent scouts into the surrounding country, going to Greenland Gap, Oakland, Clarksburg, Sutton, making Oakland its headquarters; but nothing of note transpired. The Thirteenth participated in the battle of Carnifex Ferry on the 10th of September, and, from that date until the 6th of November, encamped at Gauley Bridge, having frequent skirmishes with the enemy. Benham's Brigade was composed of the Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Ohio Regiments, and on the 12th, with other troops, started in pursuit of Gen. Floyd, with Company A of the Thirteenth deployed as skirmishers. The regiment lost one killed and two wounded at Cotton Hill, and soon afterward was transferred to near Louisville, Ky. After moving to Elizabethtown, Bacon Creek, Bowling Green and other points, the regiment, on the 22d of January, advanced with Buell's army toward Nashville, which was reached on the 26th, and encamped two miles beyond. After a variety of movemens, during which the Thirteenth was often divided, it started, on the 2d of April (except Companies A and G), to re-enforce Gen. Grant, who was anticipating an attack from the rebels at Pittsburg Landing. After a terrible march, it reached the battle-field on the morning of the 6th, and was immediately ordered to the front on the right of Nelson's command. It swept upon the enemy about 8 o'clock A. M., and was confronted by the famous Washington Battery (rebel), of New Orleans. After a desperate struggle, the Thirteenth captured this entire battery, but, as the rebels swept the Union army back toward the river, it was recaptured by them, and the Thirteenth was compelled to fall back. At 1 o'clock, when the Federal troops made their last advance, the gallant Thirteenth again captured the Washington Battery. The regiment lost heavily during the two-days battle. The enemy retreated, and soon afterward the regiment participated in the movement toward Corinth, reaching that point about the 1st of May. Early in June, it, with other troops, advanced toward Chattanooga, and, when there, performed guard duty, but soon after-

ward encamped at Battle Creek. On the 20th, it received orders to move north to intercept Gen. Bragg, who contemplated an attack on Ohio and Indiana. For thirty-six terrible days, the regiment and its army patiently toiled through the hot sun, suffering intensely from the dust, thirst and half rations, and finally reached Louisville, having passed the rebel army on the way. The regiment took an inactive part in the attack on Perryville on the 8th of October. Soon after this, Gen. Rosecrans assumed command of the Army of the Ohio, which was immediately pushed forward toward Nashville. The regiment indulged in several skirmishes, losing, near Lavergne, two men killed, several wounded, and Lieutenant Bates, of Company B, captured. The Thirteenth was in Crittenden's Division, on the left wing. Thomas' Division was in the center, and McCook's on the right. The whole army moved forward in this form, skirmishing with the enemy, driving him back, and reaching Stone River on the evening of the 29th of December. McCook's column did not arrive until the next day. On the morning of December 31, the Thirteenth, under Col. Hawkins, was ordered in from outpost duty, and took position with its brigade (the Fourteenth) under Col. Fyffe. The regiment and its wing were ordered to attack the enemy across the river, but, while being executed, the order was countermanded, and the division fell back to stem the tide of defeat that had fallen upon McCook on the right. The Thirteenth fell back to the Murfreesboro Pike, and was formed in battle array on the left of the second line, covering the Thirty-ninth Ohio. An advance was ordered, and, after desperate fighting, the Thirty-ninth was forced back, but was immediately relieved by the Thirteenth, which checked the enemy until it in turn was outflanked. At this time, Col. Hawkins was shot, and the command devolved upon Maj. Dwight Jarvis. The regiment fought on until flanked on both sides by the enemy, when it slowly fell back, becoming somewhat disordered in the movement by a rebel battery which played upon the rear. It halted when the line of reserves was reached, and assisted in checking the enemy's advance. In one hour's duration, the Thirteenth lost 142 officers and men in killed, wounded and missing. It participated in other movements at this point during the next few days, and lost, during he series of engagements, 185 men killed, wounded and missing. The regiment moved southward with the army late in June, 1863, passing through McMinnville and Chattanooga, encamping at Rossville on the 9th of September. On the 19th and 20th of September, it was actively engaged at the bloody battle of Chickamauga, and preserved its brilliant record unsullied. Lieut. Col. Mast was killed, and many others shared the same fate. On the 22d, it had a severe skirmish with the enemy at Mission Ridge. During the latter part of November, it was with that grand movement which swept the rebels from Missionary Ridge, and, it is claimed, was the first regiment to plant its colors on the enemy's works, Sergeant Daniel Ritter, of Company A, being the first to scale the fortifications. The regiment lost severely in this affair. It participated in the move ment against Longstreet, but, aside from severe marches and sufferings, and a lively skirmish at Dandridge, nothing of note transpired. About this time, leave of absence was given to visit home. Those who did not re-enlist were transferred to the Fifty-ninth Ohio. On the 5th of January, 1864, three-fourths of the members of the Thirteenth re-enlisted for another three-years service, the muster being delayed until the 10th of February, Col. Dwight Jarvis being in command. Late in February, the veterans returned home, enjoyed their furlough of thirty days, at the end of which time they returned to Chattanooga. The regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, of Gen. Thomas' command. It moved south on the Atlanta campaign, skirmishing at several points. Brisk skirmishing occurred during the 10th, 11th and 12th of May, near Resaca, when the enemy fell back toward Dalton. During the numerous skirmishes around this point, the Thirteenth lost severely. For several days after the 15th, it skirmished heavily near and south of Calhoun. On the 27th of May, the Third Division, instead of falling upon the enemy's flank at Lost Mountain, attacked, by mistake, its center. The Thirteenth formed the second line of the advance, and, as

the first line went down under a fearful fire from the enemy, the second line charged the works with a cheer, on the double-quick, and the battle became close and hot. From 4 P. M. until 9, all efforts to capture the works were unavailing, and at last the gallant regiment was withdrawn. Its ammunition was gone, and dozens of its men lay killed and wounded on the bloody field. The non-veterans were mustered out of service about the 21st of June, and soon afterward the remainder of the regiment was consolidated into four companies, known as the Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry Battalion, commanded by Maj. J. T. Snider. The entire battalion numbered 200 men, of whom eighty were sick or on special duty. On the 10th of June, the Thirteenth Battalion moved southward, and participated in the charge up Kenesaw Mountain, losing six men killed and wounded. While throwing up intrenchments around Atlanta, several men were injured, one being killed. On the night of the 29th of August, the battalion, as skirmishers, kept up a heavy fire to conceal the withdrawal of a brigade. The battalion moved in pursuit of Hood to Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, participating in the severe battle at the latter place on the 2d of September, and losing several men, killed and wounded. After a rest in camp near Atlanta, which was greatly enjoyed by the battalion, it finally, on the 4th of October, started north with Thomas, in pursuit of Hood. The race to Nashville was won by the Union army, but not without a bloody engagement at Franklin. The Thirteenth reached Nashville on the 3d of December, and here the Union troops were besieged until the middle of the month. The Thirteenth was not engaged on the 15th, but, on the following day, charged the enemy's works, mowing down his men, and losing many in return. The Thirteenth moved in pursuit, and finally went into camp at Huntsville, Ala., where it remained until the 1st of March, 1865, when it was ordered to East Tennessee. Here the news of Lee's surrender was received, and the battalion was ordered to Nashville, where it arrived on the 9th of June. On the 16th, the Fourth Corps was ordered to Texas. The Thirteenth reached New Orleans on the 27th, and left July 7, for Indianola, Texas, arriving on the 10th. It marched to Green Lake, where it afterward suffered terribly from malarial diseases; but, on the 4th of September, moved to San Antonio, which was found to be a much better place in a sanitary point of view. Here it remained until December 5, 1865, when it was mustered out of the United States service. Columbus, Ohio, was reached on the 17th of January, 1866, and here the brave boys were paid, discharged and sent home. Thus ended the long service of this gallant and faithful old regiment. It also was among the best regiments from Ohio.

The Nineteenth was one of the regiments which grew out of the excitement occasioned by the surrender of Fort Sumter. It had but one company from Stark County during the three-months enlistment. The regimental officers for this period were: Samuel Beatty, of Canton, Colonel; E. W. Hollingsworth, Lieutenant Colonel; Lewis P. Buckley, Major; B. B. Brashear, Surgeon. Company A, known as the "Canton Light Guards," was in partial organization under the old State militia law, and, as soon as the blow fell upon Sumter, the company immediately tendered their services to the Governor. Samuel Beatty, who had served in the war with Mexico, had been elected Captain of the company, and, when he was selected Colonel of the regiment to which Company A belonged, Charles F. Manderson succeeded him as Captain. The company, under Capt. Beatty, encamped on the fair-ground at Canton, to await orders from the Governor, and to perfect itself in field movements. From the fact that the three-months term of service expired on the 23d of July, Company A, at least, must have been mustered into the service about the 23d day of April, 1861. This was probably done while the company was yet encamped at Canton. The company was ordered to report at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, about the middle of May, 1861, and, on the 27th of the same month, was conveyed, with the remainder of the Nineteenth, to Camp Jackson, Columbus. Companies A and B were armed and equipped at the State Arsenal, and sent to Bellair, while the other eight companies were ordered to Camp Goddard, Zanesville, to perfect themselves in the drill. Companies A and B did guard duty at Bellair until June

3, and after that date, and until the 20th, at Glover's Gap and Mannington. The companies of the regiment were then re-united at Bellair, and, on the 21st of June, were conveyed on steamers to Parkersburg, and, while at this point, the Nineteenth was organized, with three others, into a brigade, under the command of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans. On the 25th of June, the troops moved by rail to Clarksburg. On June 29, the Nineteenth marched to Buchanan, reaching that point on the 2d of July, and five days later arrived at Roaring Creek, and encamped in front of the fortified rebel position on Rich Mountain. Of the battle which followed, Gen. Rosecrans said: "Seven companies of the Nineteenth deployed into line, and delivered two splendid volleys, when the enemy broke." And later: "The Nineteenth distinguished itself for the cool and handsome manner in which it held its post against a flank attack, and for the manner in which it came into line and delivered its fire near the close of the action." Three of the men were slightly wounded in this engagement. On the 23d of July, its term of service having expired, it moved first to Webster, and thence to Columbus, Ohio, where it arrived on the 27th of July. By the 5th of August, the boys were all at home, recounting their valorous deeds to eager listeners.

The regiment was much more fully represented by Stark County men during the three-years enrollment. A number of the officers, at the close of the three-months term of service, busied themselves in recruiting the regiment for the three-years service, and, by the 26th of September, nine companies reported, and were mustered into the service. Among these were Company A, under Capt. C. F. Manderson; Company F, under Capt. W. H. Allen; about two-thirds of Company I, under Capt. William Rakestraw; and about twenty men of Company D, making a total of about three companies from Stark County. By the 7th of November, 1861, the Nineteenth, under the command of Col. Samuel Beatty, was fully armed and equipped at Camp Dennison. Nine days later, it removed to Cincinnati, thence by steamer to Louisville, Ky., and was the first regiment to enter Camp Jenkins, five miles from the city. Here it remained, under Gen. Mitchell, until December 6, when it proceeded to Lebanon, Ky.; thence it marched forty miles to Columbus, reaching that point on the 10th of December, and was soon afterward brigaded with the Fifty-ninth Ohio, Second and Ninth Kentucky Infantry, and Haggard's regiment of cavalry, constituting the Eleventh Brigade, Gen. J. T. Boyle commanding. While at Columbia, the regiment received a fine silk flag from the ladies of Canton. On the 17th of December, Capt. Rakestraw died of diphtheria. The regiment marched to Renick's Creek, on the Cumberland, on the 17th of January, 1862, and soon afterward moved up the Cumberland to Jamestown, where it was joined by the Sixth Ohio Battery. Position was taken at the mouth of Greasy Creek, to prevent Zollicoffer from joining the enemy at Nashville. While lying at Columbia, the regiment suffered terribly from measles and typhoid fever. Within a few days, over two hundred men were in the hospital, and several died of these diseases. About the middle of February, 1862, the regiment moved back to Columbia. After marching to Glasgow and Bowling Green, the regiment was finally ordered to Nashville, which place was reached on the 10th of March. The regiment encamped on the Murfreesboro Turnpike, five miles from the city. The march from Bowling Green had been 170 miles, during a portion of which the men were little better than bare-footed. On the 18th of March, the regiment started for Savannah, on the Tennessee, and, by April 6, was within fourteen miles of that place. It was Sunday, and here the distant boom of cannon was plainly heard, firing the troops with new life and urging them to the double-quick in hopes of reaching the field to assist in deciding the conflict. At dark, the regiment embarked for Pittsburg Landing. On its arrival, a sorry scene was presented. The Union troops had been thrown back in wild disorder by the exultant rebels, and thousands of stragglers and wounded men, with woe-begone faces, lined the river's bank. The Nineteenth disembarked and went into line of battle in the darkness and rain, on the field, to be in readiness for the coming conflict on the morrow. At daylight, the enemy, flushed with his success of the previous day, opened the carnival of death with the rattle of

musketry, and soon both armies were hurled together like gigantic locomotives. The Union troops, smarting with their shameful defeat of the previous day, met the swarming legions of rebellion with reckless determination, and soon the tables of Sunday were partly turned. The Nineteenth deposited their knapsacks, and stripped off all useless weight for the coming fight. Gen. Boyle said of the Nineteenth: "The Colonel (Beatty) and Capt. Manderson (Acting Major) held their men steady, and deported themselves, as did their officers and men, with coolness and courage, until the Colonel ordered them back to a position from under the fire of the enemy's battery. This position was held until the guns of the enemy were silenced by the well-directed fire of Capt. Bartlett's Battery. Maj. Edwards (Acting Lieutenant Colonel) was shot dead from his horse, and a number of privates were killed and wounded." The regiment spent ten days without tents or camp equipage, in the mud and rain and the dreadful stench of the battle-field. After this, it participated in the advance on Corinth, and the siege of the same. Near Farmingham, on the 22d of May, the regiment had six men wounded in a picket skirmish, two of whom died of their wounds. It entered Corinth on the 29th, and, on the 3d of June, went as far as Brownsboro in pursuit of the enemy. It then returned to Iuka, joined Gen. Buell's column, and marched with it to Florence, Ala., and to Battle Creek, where it arrived July 14. On the 21st of August, it marched to Nashville, and, with the army of Buell, made that arduous march to Louisville, Ky.

The Nineteenth marched to near Perryville, starting October 1, and reaching that point on the 8th, too late to participate in the battle there. It joined in the pursuit of the enemy, and near Crab Orchard had a running skirmish, capturing a cannon, with its accouterments. It marched through Somerset and Glasgow to Gallatin, doing provost duty for two weeks, and finally joined its division at Hermitage, passing through Nashville, and encamping near the State Lunatic Asylum. About this time, Col. Beatty was appointed Brigadier General, and, on the 26th of December, the regiment, commanded by Maj. C. F. Manderson, moved toward Murfreesboro. It was thrown across Stone River on the 31st, but was compelled to withdraw, and, re-crossing the river, it aided in checking the advance of the rebels on the right. Under the personal lead of Gen. Rosecrans, Beatty's brigade charged the enemy, drove him about three-fourths of a mile, and held the position until relieved. The regiment, with other troops, crossed Stone River January 2, 1863, and received the charge of the rebel column under Breckinridge, but was forced back until the massed artillery could play upon the advancing enemy, when the latter was driven across the river with great slaughter. It was one of the two to cross Stone River first, and, with the assistance of men of other regiments, captured four pieces of artillery from the famous Washington (Louisiana) Battery. A mile of ground was gained, and when the battle ended with darkness, the regiment, which had entered with 449 men, came out with but 237, having lost nearly half in killed, wounded and missing. Maj. C. F. Manderson was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel January 5. The whole army remained at Murfreesboro until June 28, when the Nineteenth was marched to McMinnville, where it remained until August 16, when it crossed the Cumberland Mountains, reaching Lee & Gordon's Mills on he 13th of September. Two men of Company D were killed in a skirmish at Crawfish Springs. On the 18th of September, the regiment, with other troops, was ordered to advance upon the enemy, which order was executed with a cheer. The rebels were driven back, and a battery and several prisoners were captured. But the captors were in turn driven back by a heavy force of the enemy, and were unfortunately mistaken for the rebels and fired upon by other Federal troops, causing the loss of several men. The regiment fought hard on the 20th at Chickamauga, and at nightfall withdrew with the army to Chattanooga, having lost about one hundred men in killed, wounded and missing. The Nineteenth remained in Chattanooga during the siege, and, on the 23d of November, took part in the advance on Orchard Knob, losing some twenty men killed and wounded. On the 25th, it participated in the charge on the rebel works at the foot of

Mission Ridge, and, without orders, climbed the steep sides of the mountain, driving the rebels in confusion down the opposite side, and losing one man killed and thirteen wounded. It returned to Chattanooga, and then, with Sherman, moved toward Knoxville, suffering severely during the march, leaving footprints in blood on the snowy ground. The regiment moved to Strawberry Plains and Flat Creek, and 400 men, on the 1st of January, 1864, re-enlisted at the latter place as veteran volunteers. From the 4th until the 16th, the regiment marched to Chattanooga, where the veterans were mustered in and the others mustered out. The regiment then returned to Ohio, reaching Cleveland on the 16th of February.

The regiment finally started for Knoxville, Tenn., where it arrived March 24, 1864. On the 9th of April, it moved to McDonald's Station, and there began preparing for the Atlanta campaign. On the 6th of May, Sherman's whole army began this important movement, and the Nineteenth was sent to Parker's Gap to hold that pass. Afterward, it participated in the fight at New Hope Church, where about fifty men were killed and wounded. It was engaged at Kenesaw, at Peach Tree Creek, at the crossing of the Chattahoochie River, and was under fire almost daily up to the evacuation of Atlanta. It also passed with Sherman around to the right of Atlanta, engaging in the affair at Jonesboro. On the 2d of September, it participated in the action at Lovejoy Station, where, among other casualties, Col. Manderson was severely wounded in the spine. Seventy men were killed and wounded. It captured the enemy's front line of works, and held it for three days. The loss to the regiment in the Atlanta campaign was: Killed, two commissioned officers and twenty-eight men; wounded, six commissioned officers and ninety-six men; missing, thirteen men. When Sherman started on his march to the sea, the Nineteenth was ordered back toward Nashville to aid in opposing Gen. Hood. During the investment of Franklin, it lost a few men, and a few more at Nashville. It followed Hood to the Tennessee River, and, on the 5th of January, 1865, was established at Huntsville, where it remained until April. On the 17th of March, Col. Manderson resigned, from physical disability, and Lieut. Col. Nash assumed command. In April, it moved into East Tennessee, but soon returned to Nashville. In June, it started for Texas, and suffered severely from hard marches. On the 21st of October, 1865, the gallant Nineteenth was mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, and the tired boys started joyously toward home. It reached Columbus, Ohio, November 22, and was paid off and discharged at Camp Chase three days later, and the brave boys, after nearly five years of active and honorable service, started for home, and were welcomed all along the journey by crowds of grateful people.

The Seventy-sixth Regiment contained about two companies from Stark. The officers were: Company K, James M. Jay, Captain; David R. Kelley, First Lieutenant; Mark Sperry, Second Lieutenant. Company I, Edward Briggs, Captain; James M. Blackman, First Lieutenant; John H. Hardgrove, Second Lieutenant. The regimental officers were: Charles R. Woods, Colonel; William B. Woods, Lieutenant Colonel; Willard Warner, Major; Charles R. Pierce, Surgeon; John W. McCarty, Chaplain. The regiment was recruited for three years' service at Newark, Ohio, where it was organized on the 9th of February, 1862. It immediately proceeded, via Paducah, Ky., to Fort Donelson, and took an active part in the engagement there. On the 6th of March, it moved to Crump's Landing, where it remained until the 31st, when it marched to Adamsville, and took position in Gen. Lew Wallace's division, on the right of Gen. Grant's army. It made a forced march, on the 6th of April, to Pittsburg Landing, going into line of battle at dark, and being constantly under fire during the remainder of the fight. In a reconnaissance toward Corinth toward the last of April, it charged the rebels, drove them from their position, and destroyed their camp equipage. It moved with the army to Corinth, thence to Memphis, where it arrived on the 17th of June, having marched 130 miles with wagon supplies. On the 24th of July, it moved down the river and encamped at Helena, Ark. Here it was placed in the Second Brigade, Third Division. It participated in the

movement down the river to Milliken's Bend in August, where a rebel regiment from Louisiana was surprised, and its camp and garrison equipage captured. The enemy was followed nine miles, and forty prisoners were captured. A portion of he Seventy-sixth participated in the movement on Haines' Bluff, when four siege-guns, two field pieces and a large quantity of fixed ammunition were captured. Early in October, the regiment moved to St. Genevieve, Mo., and a week later, to Pilot Knob, where it rested and re-organized. On the 12th of November, it returned to St. Genevieve, and embarked for Camp Steele, Miss. In December, it formed part of the expedition against Vicksburg, but did not engage the enemy. It moved up the river about the 10th of January, 1863, landing at Arkansas Post. The night of the 10th, the regiment marched six miles through mud and water, and, by 2 o'clock next morning, occupied the cantonments of the enemy. Shortly after daylight, they moved upon the enemy's works, and, about 1 o'clock, charged within one hundred yards of the rifle-pits, halted, opened fire, and held the position for three hours, when the enemy surrendered. On the 23d, the regiment moved to Young's Point, La. During February, the regiment worked largely upon the canal in progress across the neck of land opposite Vicksburg. On the 2d of April, it moved to Greenville, Miss., and, on the 7th, routed the rebels, under Col. Ferguson, on Deer Creek. It destroyed a million dollars' worth of corn and cotton, and returned to Greenville with large numbers of cattle, horses and mules. About three hundred negroes followed, who afterward served in colored regiments.

During the last of April, it occupied Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, and, early in May, moved to the rear of Vicksburg, arriving at the river on the 6th. At Fourteen Mile Creek it had a brisk skirmish with the enemy's cavalry; and at Jackson it charged the enemy's works, which were evacuated, and the city surrendered. It moved on Vicksburg, and established itself near the river and within 600 yards of the main lines of the enemy. The guns of the enemy in front were silenced. Heavy details were made for strengthening the works; and during the nights eight guns were taken from the sunken gunboat Cincinnati, and placed in position with telling effect. After the surrender of Vicksburg, it moved in pursuit of Johnson, reaching Jackson on the 10th of July. Here it was employed in foraging and making reconnoissances. It rested and re-organized at Big Black Bridge. In September, it moved to Memphis, thence to Corinth, and, during October and November, marched and skirmished in Northern Alabama and Tennessee, arriving at Chattanooga in time to join Gen. Hooker, in the assault on Lookout Mountain. The regiment was engaged at Mission Ridge, and, on the 27th of November, charged up Taylor's Ridge under a heavy fire, suffering a fearful loss. In one company of twenty men, eight were killed and eight wounded; and seven men were shot down while carrying the regimental colors. The regiment finally went into winter quarters at Paint Rock, Ala. In January, 1864, about two-thirds of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; and, early in February, the regiment returned to Ohio on furlough, and was warmly welcomed by the citizens. The Seventy-sixth went away 962 strong, and returned in two years with less than three hundred. It returned to Paint Rock in March, and, on the 1st of May, started for Chattanooga, where it arrived on the 6th, and pushed forward twelve miles. It moved through Snake Creek Gap, and continued to advance until the evening of the 14th, when it charged across the fields with its brigade, under a hot fire, and gained a footing on the first line of hills west of Resaca. The enemy evacuated that point about the 16th, and the regiment advanced to Dallas.

In June, the regiment moved to Rossville, thence to within four miles of Atlanta, where it arrived on the 20th of July. Here the regiment with the Thirteenth Ohio recaptured four twenty-pound Parrott guns; and later, the Fifteenth Corps, of which the Seventy-sixth formed a part, was charged upon three successive times by heavy masses of the enemy, but without avail. One thousand of the rebel dead were found in front of the Fifteenth Corps. On the 13th of August, the regiment captured fifty prisoners. On the

26th, it marched southward toward Jonesboro; and, on the night of the 30th, formed in line across Flint River. The rebels charged the line on the following day, but were repulsed. After remaining at East Point about a month, the regiment on the 4th of October, crossed the Chattahoochie, marched through Marietta, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, and, on the 16th, skirmished with the enemy at Ship's Gap. On the 18th, it bivouacked at Summerville, where the non-veterans were mustered out. In November, the regiment started with Sherman for the sea, passing through McDonough, Indian Springs, Clinton, Irwintown, and down the Ogeechee to the mouth of the Canoochee, thence westward to Savannah, twenty-six days' march from Atlanta. Here it performed provost guard duty until the 9th of January, 1865, when it embarked for Beaufort, S. C., and soon afterward marched to Gardner's Corners. On the 31st, it started on the campaign of the Carolinas. It skirmished at Columbia, and, after the evacuation of the city, performed provost-guard duty for four days. The regiment moved to Fayetteville on the 12th of March, thence to Bentonville, and finally to Raleigh, where it remained until Johnston's surrender. The Seventy-sixth then marched to Washington, D. C., where it shared in the grand review, and shortly afterward moved to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of service. It then proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and was discharged on the 24th of July, 1865. The regiment, during its term of service, participated in forty-four battles and skirmishes; moved 9,625 miles by foot, rail and water, and passed through eleven rebellious States. Two hundred and forty-one men were wounded in battle; 351 died on the field or in hospitals; 222 carry scars as evidences of their struggle with the enemy; and 282 have the seeds of disease, contracted in the line of duty. It is a sad, but noble record, and the survivors may well be proud of the part they took in establishing the permanence and greatness of the American Union.

In June, 1862, Capt. Andrew V. P. Day enlisted a company of 102 men in Stark County, for the 100-day service, in the Eighty-sixth Regiment. The company was I, and was officered as follows: Andrew Day, Captain; Charles C. Brandt, First Lieutenant; Samuel S. Blackford, Second Lieutenant. Company G, of the Eighty-sixth, was partly composed of Stark County men. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase on the 11th day of June, 1862. It was ordered to West Virginia, and, on the 17th of June, arrived at Clarksburg. Here it was stationed to guard the railroad and protect Grafton, which town was the base of supplies for a large number of troops. On the 27th of July, Companies A, C, H and I, under the command of Col. Hunter, were ordered to Parkersburg in anticipation of a raid upon that point. The citizens were found greatly excited, and the companies, with the exception of H, which was ordered to different points on the railroad east of the city, remained to guard Parkersburg. In August, this detachment was ordered back to Clarksburg, and thence toward Beverly as far as Huttonsville to repel the threatened invasion of Ohio by the rebels under Jenkins. The latter did not appear, and the Eighty-sixth returned to Clarksburg, reaching that place about the 26th of July. Afterward, in this vicinity, Jenkins succeeded in destroying nearly $200,000 worth of Government stores. It was thought at one time that he contemplated an attack on Clarksburg, allured by the tempting chance of destroying the large stores there, and anticipating this movement the troops removed the stores to Fairmount and Wheeling. The Eighty-sixth remained at and near Clarksburg, prepared to make a vigorous defense. Jenkins, probably aware of the condition of things, continued on toward Weston and the Ohio River. Soon after this, the three months' term of enlistment expired, and the regiment was ordered to Camp Delaware, Ohio, where it arrived on the 18th of September. Seven days later, it was paid and mustered out of the service. The regiment was afterward re-organized under a six months' enlistment; but contained no men from Stark County. In the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, Companies B, E and part of A were from Stark County. The officers were: Company B, Jesse K. Coats, Captain; Franklin A. Perdue, First Lieutenant; Andrew J. Southworth, Second Lieuten-

ant. Company E, Andrew J. Bahney, Captain; Augustus B. Ricks, First Lieutenant; Shepherd M. Knapp, Second Lieutenant. Company A, Oscar W. Stearl, Captain; George V. Kelly, First Lieutenant; William M. Jameson, Second Lieutenant. The regimental officers were: James W. Reiley, Colonel; Asa S. Mariner, Lieutenant Colonel; Lorin D. Woodsworth, Major. It is very probable that other companies than those mentioned contained men from Stark County, as the regiment was organized at Camp Massillon. About the 1st of September, the regiment left the last-named camp for Cincinnati, and upon its arrival was sent across the river to Covington, and went into camp three miles out on the Alexandria Turnpike, to prevent the threatened attack of Kirby Smith on

"The 'Queen of the West,'
In her garlands dressed,
On the banks of the Beautiful River."

Later it was sent to Covington, and thence to Fort Mitchell, where, in a slight skirmish with rebels, one man was killed and five wounded. The rebel loss was twice as great. This was the first and only blood spilled in defense of the "Queen City." September 12, the regiment marched toward Lexington in pursuit of the rebels, and suffered intensely on the way. At Lexington, the regiment remained until the 6th of December, and while here received the compliment from the commanding officer of being the best disciplined regiment in the command. On the 6th of December, it moved to Clay's Ferry, on the Kentucky River, and, on the following day, reached Richmond. Here it assisted in constructing formidable earthworks. On the 27th of December, the regiment moved to Danville, to intercept John Morgan's guerrilla force. Slight skirmishing occurred, and the troops moved back to Frankfort in January, 1863. Here the regiment was mounted, and assigned provost-duty until February 21, when it marched to Danville through the furious snow storm. On the second night, Harrodsburg was reached. It remained in Kentucky, watching the rebel force under Morgan, Pegram and Cluke, until the following summer, and finally joined Gen. Burnside at Knoxville early in September, 1863. During this period, the regiment suffered numerous hard marches and privations, and on one occasion lost twenty-five men captured. It was also placed in the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, under Gen. Hartsuff, the First Brigade, under orders marched with such rapidity to Cumberland Gap as to receive a complimentary telegram from President Lincoln. Gen. Burnside demanded the surrender of the Gap, but was refused. Just as he was preparing to carry it with the bayonet, the rebel leader surrendered his entire command as prisoners of war. The One Hundred and Fourth was the first regiment to enter the works. In November, at the siege of Knoxville, the regiment was ordered to the south side of Holston River, where it had a spirited engagement, and the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. Great hardships were endured by the men during the siege. Later, it skirmished with the retreating rebels under Gen. Longstreet. It spent the winter in the vicinity of Blain's Cross-Roads, and during this dreary period was but half fed and half clothed. In April, 1864, it was ordered to Cleveland, Tenn., where the troops were preparing for the Atlanta campaign. It moved forward with the army, and in the desperate assault at Utoy Creek lost twenty-six officers and men killed and wounded. It accompanied the movement to Jonesboro, but did not participate in the engagement. It tore up railroads and guarded lines of communication until the fall of Atlanta, when it marched to Decatur. In October it moved North with Gen. Thomas, passing through Marietta, Acworth, Allatoona, Cassville, Kingston, Rome, Calhoun, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, Gaylorsville, and finally reached Cedar Bluff, Ala. Near the last of the month, it moved to Rome, Ga., thence to Dalton, where, on the 6th of November, it took cars for Nashville. It moved to Spring Hill, Columbia, Pulaski, thence back to Columbia, where it had a skirmish with a force of rebel cavalry. After this, in other skirmishes, it lost several men killed and wounded. It participated in the fight at Franklin, the severest in which it was ever engaged, losing sixty killed and wounded, including Capt. Kimball and Lieut. Bard,

who were both shot dead. Several Lieutenants were severely wounded. The battle began at 5 o'clock on the evening of November 30, and lasted five hours. After the fight, the regiment marched to Nashville, where it remained until December 30, when it moved to the right, and, in a slight skirmish, lost three men wounded. On the 16th, it participated in a charge on the enemy's works. In January, the regiment was transferred to Federal Point, N. C. On the 18th of February, it skirmished with the rebels near Fort Anderson, losing five men killed and wounded. Two days later, at Old Town Creek, it charged the enemy, losing two killed and twenty wounded. After occupying several points and taking part in the grand review at Raleigh, it was finally mustered out of service on the 17th of June, 1865, at Greensboro. On the 27th of June, it was paid off and discharged at Cleveland.

The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment was represented by more than a company from Stark County. The regiment was largely German, and was organized at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, August 25, 1862. Seraphim Meyer, of Canton, was chosen Colonel; Charles Mueller, Lieutenant Colonel; George Arnold, Major; and C. A. Hartman, of Cleveland, Surgeon. It remained at Cleveland preparing for the field until the latter part of September, when it was ordered to Covington, Ky. Companies A and D and about fifty men of Company H were from Stark County. The officers of Company A were: Captain, Peter Sisterhen; First Lieutenant, Jacob Hose; Second Lieutenant, John H. Piero. Those of Company D were: Captain, Bernard Steiner; First Lieutenant, Samuel Surburg; Second Lieutenant, William T. Bechtel. Those of Company H were: Captain, Augustus Vignos; First Lieutenant, John Sinning; Second Lieutenant, Philip Setzler. The regiment was ordered to Covington to assist in repelling the threatened attack of Kirby Smith on Cincinnati. At the end of a week, it was ordered to Delaware, Ohio, and soon afterward to Washington, D. C., where it was employed for nearly a week on the fortifications of that city. Early in November, it was ordered to Fairfax C. H., Virginia, and two weeks later to Stafford C. H., where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Sigel commanding. Two weeks later, it was ordered on a flanking expedition to the left and rear of Fredericksburg, to co-operate with Gen. Burnside on a second attack against that point, but the design was foiled by bad roads, and the regiment fell back with the army to Brooks Station, where it went into winter quarters. On the 29th of April, 1863, the whole division moved across the Rappahannock to Chancellorsville, and took part in the bloody battles there on the 2d and 3d of May. The regiment went into battle under Col. Meyer, and the corps under Gen. Howard. While the storm of battle was threatening, the commanding officer rode along the lines to encourage the men, which he did by telling them that the enemy would attack them in front, and that they must fire low and not throw away a single shot. But the Fates had decreed otherwise. That wonderful man, "Stonewall" Jackson, completely flanked the Union lines, and with his legion of desperate rebels swept like a spirit of destruction upon our lines, scattering the men like chaff before the gale. The One Hundred and Seventh suffered terribly, losing 120 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. The Regimental Surgeon, Dr. Hartman, was instantly killed by a heavy shot which struck him in the abdomen, tearing him in a frightful manner. Company D, from Stark County, lost some twenty men killed, wounded and missing. Company A lost about as heavily, and Company H lost eighteen men. On the 6th of May, the regiment returned to Brooks Station, where it remained until June 12, when it was ordered North to assist in intercepting Gen. Lee, who had invaded Pennsylvania. It passed through Catlett's Station, Manassas Junction, Centerville, Frederick City, and Emmettsburg, reaching Gettysburg on the morning of the 1st of July, and instantly engaging in the battle on the right wing. During the day, it was compelled to fall back through the town of Gettysburg to Cemetery Hill, where it remained during the continuance of the battle. While falling back, the regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing

250 officers and men. On the second day's fight it participated in the headlong charge, capturing a flag from the Eighth Louisiana Tigers, and again losing heavily. The regiment went into the battle of Gettysburg about 550 strong, and came out with less than one hundred and fifty men, rank and file. Lieut. Col. Mueller was wounded in the arm. Capt. Steiner, of Company D, was shot through the bowels, from which he afterward died. Adjutant Young, who captured the rebel flag, was severely wounded. Capt. Vignos, of Canton, had his right arm terribly shattered, necessitating amputation, which was not performed, however, until two or three days after the battle. Nothing daunted by the fearful loss, the remnant of the regiment, 111 guns strong, joined in pursuit of the rebel army, following it to Hagerstown, thence to Catlett's Station, in Virginia. On the 1st of August, the regiment was removed on transports to Folly Island, S. C., where it performed picket duty until January, 1864, when it was removed by boat to Kiowah Island. It waded over to Seabrook Island, driving the rebels from that point, and returning to Folly Island, where it remained until the 7th of February, when a similar expedition was made across Seabrook Island to John's Island, in order to cover the operations of Gen. Gilmore at Olustee, Fla. A lively skirmish was had with the rebels at John's Island. It returned to Folly Island on the 11th of February, and, on the 23d, was taken on transports to Jacksonville, Fla., where it had several light skirmishes with the enemy. In July it moved to Fernandina, but, a month later, returned to Jacksonville. On the 29th of December, it was taken on transports to Devos Neck, S. C., where it had several skirmishes with the enemy, losing five men killed and about fifteen wounded. It afterward marched to Pocataligo Station, thence to Gardner's Corners, where it did picket duty some seven days. It then with some detention marched to Charleston, S. C., and soon afterward was taken by boat to Georgetown, doing picket duty there until the 23d of March, when it moved to Sumterville, meeting and defeating the enemy, and capturing three pieces of artillery, six horses and fifteen prisoners, with the loss of four men wounded. At Singleton Plantation it met the enemy, and lost two men wounded. Near this point it destroyed considerable railroad property. On the 16th of April, 1865, the news of the surrender of Lee and Johnston reached the regiment. It moved back to Georgetown, and three weeks afterward was conveyed by steamer to Charleston, doing provost duty until July 10, when it was mustered out of the service and sent to Cleveland, at which point the men received their pay, and immediately started with light hearts to meet the loved ones at home, and to receive the warmest thanks of their fellow-citizens.

In the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, Companies B, E and F were almost or quite wholly from Stark County, and, in addition to this, about thirty men of Company K were from Massillon, some twenty of Company I from near Alliance, and a few from the county in Company D, making a total of about four companies from "Molly Stark." These companies were officered as follows: Company B, Lewis F. Hake, Captain; John S. Orr, First Lieutenant; William Pence, Second Lieutenant. Company E, Joseph S. Harter, Captain; J. G. Mohler, First Lieutenant; G. M. Hershey, Second Lieutenant. Company F, Alfred J. Ware, Captain; H. C. Ellison, First Lieutenant; H. C. March, Second Lieutenant. Company K, William Ramsey, Captain; A. W. Thompson, First Lieutenant; J. N. Campbell, of Stark County, Second Lieutenant. The regiment was organized at Camp Massillon in August, 1862, and was mustered into the service September 18, 1862, by Capt. A. E. Drake, of the Second United States Infantry. The regimental officers were: Jackson A. Lucy, Colonel; Thomas C. Boone, Lieutenant Colonel; Isaac H. Fitch, Major; H. B. Johnson, Surgeon. The regiment was at first 985 strong, received during its term of service over three hundred recruits, and at muster-out numbered 630 officers and men. About the 1st of October, 1862, the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Wright at Cincinnati, where it arrived on the 4th. Five days later, it was separated in two divisions of five companies each, one under the command of Lieut. Col. Boone, proceed-

ing to Camp Chase, Columbus, to do guard duty, and the other, under Col. Lucy, remaining at Cincinnati, to act as provost guard. The two divisions exchanged commanders in November, 1862, Col. Lucy going to Maysville, Ky., and Lieut. Col. Boone remaining at Cincinnati. Col. Lucy, with five companies of the regiment, was ordered from Maysville to Covington in December, 1862, where the troops did provost-duty until October, 1863, when they were relieved and ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans at Chattanooga. Reaching Murfreesboro, it was joined by the other division, and was ordered to report to the post-commander for duty. A portion of the regiment was at once mounted, and sent after rebel guerrillas, infesting the country between Nashville and Tullahoma. In June, 1864, that portion of the regiment not mounted was posted in block-houses on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, to prevent the track from being destroyed by the guerrillas. In August, one of the block-houses under the protection of Sergt. Flohr, of Company B, was captured by rebel forces under Gen. Wheeler. Another one, commanded by Lieut. Orr of the same company, was attacked at the same time, but the rebels were handsomely repulsed. Lieut. Orr lost three men killed and seven wounded, out of the detachment of forty men. Soon after this, Company K (mounted) surprised and captured a squad of guerrillas, losing Sergt. Richmond killed and three men wounded. Portions of Companies C, F and G were afterward captured by rebel forces under Forrest. One of the block-houses was assaulted and surrounded by rebels, and for fifteen days the garrison dared not venture outside. Another commanded by Lieut. Harter was assaulted by the enemy with three pieces of rifled artillery, and, from 9 o'clock in the morning until dark, a continuous fire was kept up, occasioning a loss of two killed and five wounded. Under cover of the night, the garrison withdrew to Nashville. One battalion of the regiment with other troops garrisoned Murfreesboro, when that place was attacked by Gen. Buford. After five hours of hard fighting, Gen. Rousseau repulsed the rebels with heavy loss. The members of Companies B, C, F and G, eighty in number, who had been captured in the block-houses already referred to, and who had been paroled and placed on board the ill-fated steamer Sultana bound for the North, were killed and wounded by a terrible explosion on board the boat. The regiment performed other guard duty in Tennessee until the 23d of June, 1865, when it was mustered out of service by Capt. W. S. Wilson, A. C. M., receiving its final discharge and pay at Cleveland July 7, 1865.

Col. Boone, at Cincinnati, had charge of all prisoners, military and political, and of forwarding troops to their respective regiments. He was in command there when the civil and military authorities were brought in conflict. The Colonel refused to obey the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Paddock, of Hamilton County, for the delivery of certain deserters to the civil authorities; whereupon a warrant for the arrest of the Colonel was issued, but could not be executed, on account of the guard which constantly surrounded the person of the commanding officer. In July, 1863, Col. Boone called out his battalion to assist in the pursuit of John Morgan, and, in October of the same year, the regiment proceeded to the front, and was assigned to the Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Although this regiment was thoroughly reliable and well-drilled, it was not permitted to be massed on the field at any time.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment, with the exception of one company from Brown County, was wholly from Stark County. The regimental officers were: Ephraim Ball, Colonel; James E. Dougherty, Lieutenant Colonel; Benjamin A. Whiteleather, Major. Many of the men were wealthy or in good circumstances. The regiment was mustered into the 100-day service in May, 1864, at Camp Chase, when Companies A, C, F and K were assigned duty at Tod Barracks, near Columbus, and the remaining companies at Camp Chase, where they remained until they were ordered into Kentucky to assist in repelling John Morgan. The regiment arrived at Covington the day after Morgan's defeat at Cynthiana. Several companies were placed on duty here, and the remainder of the regiment sent down the

river to Carrolton, which was threatened by Moses Webster's men. Two companies on horses scoured the country, but Webster was "conspicuous for his absence." After a few days, the companies returned to Covington, and performed post-duty. After performing some other service, the regiment, on the 4th of September, 1864, was mustered out of the service at Camp Chase.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment had one company (I) or thereabouts from Stark, under the command of W. A. Miller, Captain. The men were recruited for one year's service in the fall of 1864. The regiment was organized by Lieut. Col. A. C. Johnson, at Camp Chase, on the 29th of September, and was immediately ordered to report to Gen. Thomas, Nashville, Tenn. It did guard duty here two weeks, and was then sent to Tullahoma, where Lieut. Poland, of Company B, while scouting with a detachment of men near Manchester, captured John Seal, a noted guerrilla and murderer, and executed him without the formalities of a court-martial. During the winter of 1864, the regiment was transferred to Murfreesboro. Col. Johnson was appointed Chief of Artillery, and, during the movement, superintended the transfer of artillery and ordnance; and, while Murfreesboro was besieged by Gen. Hood, the Colonel was Chief of Artillery on Gen. Rousseau's staff. Frequent sorties were made in force from the fort for foraging purposes, under the command of Gen. Milroy, with severe fighting. The regiment under Col. Joab Stafford was closely engaged, on one occasion losing both of its color bearers. In the fight at Wilkerson's Pike, it was with the force under Gen. Milroy, when two fine twelve-pounder Napoleons and 200 prisoners were captured. After Hood was defeated at Nashville, the regiment was brigaded in the Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and ordered to North Carolina. It landed at Moorehead City, and, a few days later, participated in a smart skirmish with the enemy under Gen. Johnston, at Wise's Fork. It joined Gen. Sherman at Goldsboro, and moved with him to Raleigh, and, after Johnston's surrender, was ordered to Charlotte, N. C., where it performed garrison-duty until mustered out of service June 29, 1865. It was finally paid and discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, July 10, 1865.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment was recruited to serve for one year, and had one company (B) under the command of Capt. Joseph Allen, from Stark County. It was organized on the 21st of February, 1865, and was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where it remained a short time doing garrison-duty. It finally moved to Chattanooga, thence to Bridgeport, Ala., which point was reached about the 21st of March, and was engaged in protecting an important railroad bridge over the Tennessee River. It also guarded the track between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, a distance of about thirty miles. While performing this duty, detachments of the regiment stationed in block-houses and forts along the road had frequent encounters with the rebel guerrillas and squads of rebel cavalry. On the 25th of July, it was ordered to Edgefield for garrison-duty, remaining here until it was mustered out of service on the 20th of September, 1865. It was paid and discharged at Camp Chase, September 27, 1865. The regiment was a capable one, being largely composed of men who had seen active service in other regiments. Its bravery was not tested on the field of battle.

The Third Independent Battery, known as Williams' Battery, and consisting of about thirty men with one gun, was organized under the old militia law before the commencement of the war. When the guns of Sumter spoke, Capt. William S. Williams, of Canton, who had gone to Michigan, returned to Canton, and was authorized to enlist volunteers for the artillery service, and his old "gun squad" as a body placed their names upon the roll. Daniel Lanker was First Lieutenant of the squad. The services of the battery were tendered the Governor, who accepted, and the boys were ordered to report at Columbus during the latter part of June, 1861. Here they were united with Capt. Cotter with about thirty men with one gun, all to be under the command of Capt. Cotter, who outranked Capt. Williams by seniority of commission. The two old guns were exchanged for new six-pound rifled guns; and the battery was

ordered to Gallipolis, where it remained two weeks, drilling and preparing for the field. It was then ordered up the Great Kanawha, and attached to Gen. Cox's division in Western Virginia. It participated in the fight at Scarey Creek, shelling Gen. Wise's forces from their works, and losing one man mortally wounded. The battery had a lively skirmish at Charleston, and captured one gun. Some two months later, it participated in the fight at Hawk's Nest, where one of the Canton boys lost an arm. The battery then moved back to Kanawha Falls, and soon afterward, its term of enlistment (three months) having expired, Gen. Cox requested the boys to remain until they were relieved, which they accordingly did. In November, they were ordered to Columbus, where they were mustered out and sent home. Capt. Williams returned to Canton to recruit for the three years' artillery service. He secured about eighty men and F. J. Myers, of Canton, and W. J. Mong, of Minerva, about as many more —in all 161—and, in February, 1862, the company was ordered to Camp Denison, where the following officers were elected: William S. Williams, Captain; W. J. Mong, Senior First Lieutenant; F. J. Myers, Junior First Lieutenant; W. G. Watson, Senior Second Lieutenant; Thomas J. Blackman, Junior Second Lieutenant. Here the battery was provided with four six-pound rifled bronze guns, and two six-pound smooth-bore bronze guns, together with all necessary accouterments, horses, etc. In March, the battery was ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where it remained until about the 1st of April, when it was conveyed to Pittsburg Landing, arriving there Sunday night at the close of the first day's battle. As the boats approached the place, thousands of wounded, frightened and desperate men lined the river bank. Some had concealed themselves at the extreme edge of the bank, clinging to roots or anything that would support them. Here it is said originated the army expression "grab a root." The sight was sickening. Scores of surgeons were busily engaged amputating limbs that were piled in heaps on the bank. Strong men grew white as death at the dreadful scene. Capt. Williams inquired for the commanding General, but no one seemed to know where he was. The Captain pressed one of the superior officers for orders, and the latter at last impatiently exclaimed: "Oh just go out here anywhere; it's no trouble to find good shooting." Accordingly the guns were taken ashore, and everything got in readiness for the conflict of the morrow. The day dawned, and the battery assisted in driving the rebels back in full retreat. Soon afterward, the battery assisted in the siege and capture of Corinth and at the battle of Iuka. It moved with Gen. Grant in the first advance toward Vicksburg; but fell back when the base of supplies was cut by Forrest. At Memphis the boys received new clothing, etc. About the 1st of February, 1863, the Third Battery moved with Gen. Grant to Grand Gulf, below Vicksburg. Some time before this Capt. Williams, for gallant and meritorious service, was made Acting Chief of Artillery of Gen. Logan's Division, the appointment being confirmed in August. This gave him rank equivalent to Brigadier Generalship. After this he was the intimate friend and associate of corps, division and brigade commanders, and was considered by these officers as Bonaparte considered Marshals Murat or Ney. He was held in reserve until the crisis of the battle, and then his powerful brigade of artillery was thrown to the most difficult position, and never failed to command the admiration and congratulations of superior officers by the consternation it cast in the ranks of the enemy. Capt. Williams received the highest commission possible in the artillery service. The battery participated in the artillery fight at Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills. At the latter place, it went into an advance position on the gallop, within about seven hundred yards of a heavy rebel battery, which did not perceive his approach. Capt. Williams noticed that his men were nervously impatient, and to cool down their temperature quietly issued his orders between the puffs of his pipe, which he slowly lighted with a sun-glass. When this was accomplished, the men had been told to throw their shells into the rebel battery—every shot to be cast under an apple-tree in the center of the enemy's battery. At the

word every gun belched forth its missiles of death, repeating the volley again and again with dreadful results. Nothing of the rebel battery escaped, save a limber and two horses, all else, except a few prisoners, being torn to pieces by the shells. The six guns captured here were turned over to Company F, of the Thirty-second Regiment, which afterward became the Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery, and which contained about fifteen men from Stark County. At this battle, Capt. Williams with four batteries formed a V to check the rapid advance of seven regiments of rebels. Canister from the twenty-four guns was thrown into the advancing ranks, which retreated in disorder. A fence which was standing directly in the way of this destructive volley went down as though stricken by a tornado. The battery entered Vicksburg on the 4th of July, and soon afterward moved with Sherman against Meridian, participating in the fights at Clinton, Jackson and Meridian, losing several men killed and wounded. It returned to Vicksburg, where it remained until the spring of 1864, when it was ordered out to participate in the Atlanta campaign. It was supplied with new twenty-pound Parrott guns at Vicksburg. It moved first to Cairo, thence up the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers, and finally marched across the country to Huntsville, Ala., thence to Rome, Ga., joining Gen. Sherman's army at Big Shanty. At this time, it was in the Seventeenth Corps, then commanded by Gen. Frank Blair, and operated with it at Kenesaw Mountain and Nicojack Creek. On the 22d of July, at Leggett's Bald Knob, it was engaged from 11 o'clock A. M. until sundown. This was one of the hottest engagements it was in during the war. The battery was attacked from all sides, and often the men fought hand to hand. Capt. Williams lost one of his guns; and here it was that, as stated by one of the Generals at a late re-union: "Capt. Williams cried like a child." In fifteen minutes the gun was re-taken. Those were the kind of men belonging to the Third Battery, and those were the kind that quelled the rebellion. The battery was supplied with new guns at Atlanta, and moved back to Nashville with Gen. Thomas, but before this it took part in the fights at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. After the battle of Nashville, it was transferred to Fort Donelson, where it remained some three months, and was then ordered to Camp Taylor, Cleveland, and mustered out of the service August 1, 1865, and the brave boys remaining returned to their homes. The battery lost some fifty men during its service. Capt. Williams was presented with a fine gold-mounted saber, belt and sash by the members of his company; and, while at Vicksburg, was presented with a miniature Parrott gun cast from rebel projectiles by the members of his battery, in one of the foundries at Vicksburg. Capt. Williams is at present Vice President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, a fine and merited compliment to a brave man.

This closes the brief and imperfect sketches of the regiments containing a considerable number of Stark County men. Two weeks of continuous labor have been spent to improve the sketches as given by Whitelaw Reid, and to furnish additional matter of interest to the citizens of the county. History at best is but a partial narration of particulars, and this will answer as an apology for whatever imperfections are found in these pages. This chapter cannot be properly closed without reference to the great re-union held in the city of Canton on the 1st of September, 1880. It was determined the year before to hold the next meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Canton, and from that time onward preparations on a gigantic scale were begun and executed by select committees appointed for the purpose. Mr. C. Aultman was selected as President; Joseph Biechele and Jacob Miller, Vice Presidents, and an extensive bureau of committees was appointed for the ensuing year. During the winter of 1879–80, through the agency of a loan and bureau association, about $2,500 were realized. Other means were employed, and, at last, when the great day came, some six or eight thousand dollars had been accumulated. The citizens of the county decided to give a grand free dinner at the fair grounds, and, to meet the occasion, over twenty-five thousand feet of lumber were used in constructing tables, seats, etc., and that portion of the grounds

inclosed by the track was almost wholly taken up by these tables. The day dawned bright and clear, and the citizens were aroused by the roll of drums and the report of cannon. The business portion of the city and a large number of private residences were one grand profusion of evergreen boughs, flags and decorations. Almost the whole county turned out for the occasion, and it is said 40,000 strangers were in the city. The following distinguished persons were present: President and Mrs. Hayes, Gen. Garfield, Gov. Foster, Ex-Gov. Bishop, Gens. Sherman, Hazen, Devens, Crook, Carroll, Kennedy, Gibson, Heckenlooper, Meyer, Poe, Leggett, Barnett, Robinson, Beatty, Voris, Manderson, Wiley, Com. Wells, Col. Corbin, Hon. Stanley Matthews, Webb Hayes, Hon. Amos Townsend, Maj. Goodspeed, Col. Dewstoe and several others. During the forenoon the procession was formed as follows:

Maj. Gen. Samuel Beatty and Staff.
Grand Army Band.
Wallace Grays.
Open landeau, drawn by four white horses, containing President Hayes and suite. Two open carriages, with Gen. Garfield, Ex-Gov. Bishop, Maj. McKinley, and other prominent officers and citizens.
Twenty-third Regiment O. V. I. [140 men].
Gibraltar Brigade [65 men].
Greentown Band.
Third Battery.
Carrollton Band.
Thirty-second Regiment O. V. I. [50 men].
Companies I, K and F, Seventy-sixth Regiment O. V. I. [100 men].
Ninety-eighth Regiment [50 men].
First Regiment O. V. I. [3 men].
Mechanics' Band, of Youngstown.
Eighth Regiment O. N. G. Band.
Nineteenth Regiment O. V. I. [250 men].
New Berlin Band.
Wooster Guards.
Thirteenth Regiment [40 men].
Navarre Band.
Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Drum Corps.
One Hundred and Seventh Regiment [154 men].
Knights of Pythias Band, of Cleveland.
Detachments of the Eighth and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments.
Cuyahoga County Soldiers' Union [500 men].
New Philadelphia Drum Corps.
Mansfield National Band.
One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment [22 men].
Fifty-first Regiment [6 men].
Second Iowa [3 men].
Seventh Regiment [several men].
Hancock Legion [130 men].
Fay's Cornet Band, of Cleveland.
Congress Band.
Sixteenth Regiment [25 men].
Dalton Band.
Forty-first Regiment [60 men].
Fifth Regiment [colored, 15 men].
Leetonia Band.
One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment [300 men].
Dover Drum Corps.
Sixth Ohio Battery [8 men].
Massillon Drum Corps.
One Hundred and Fourth Regiment [250 men].
Alliance Band.
Richville Band.
Sherman's Brigade [250 men].
Canton City Band.
Alleghany Veteran Corps [75 men].
Veteran Fife Corps.
Massillon City Band.
Beaver Falls Drum Corps.
Beaver Falls Veterans [60 men].
Uniontown Band.
Akron City Band.
One Hundred and Second Regiment [several men].
The war eagle "Old Abe."
Steele Cadets, of Wooster.
East Liverpool Band.
East Liverpool Veterans [100 men].
Members of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Twenty-eighth, Fourth and Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry.
Citizens in Carriages.

This splendid procession was over an hour in passing a given point, and on its march was accompanied by thousands of the citizens. At the fair grounds the vast assemblage partook of the dinner prepared. Each township had a separate table, ornamented with a large maltese cross at its center, upon which was the name of the township. Five steam engines were used in forcing the water from twenty-one pumps, the water to be used for cooking purposes. About four hundred waiters ministered to the wants of the public, and the distinguished persons were distributed around among the townships, so that none of the latter would be left out in the cold, as it were. Mayor Valleley delivered the welcoming speech, and Gen. Kennedy replied on behalf of the visitors. Then the great men of the nation were brought forward, one by one, and introduced, and were greeted by the vast assemblage with loud acclamations and thundering cheers. Speeches were delivered by the following persons in about the order given: President Hayes, Gen. Garfield, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Hon. Stanley Matthews, Gen.

Wiley, Ex-Gov. Bishop, Maj. McKinley, Gov. Foster, Gen. Voris, Gen. Devens, Gen. Crook, Senator Sullivan and others. At night, on the square in Canton, $500 worth of fireworks, in charge of an experienced man from New York, were exhibited to 25,000 people. The crowd present during the day was the largest ever in Canton. Although the costs were very great, yet, so great had been the effort, that the citizens found they had left about $1,000, which has since been subscribed to the monument fund. It may be said, in conclusion, that the citizens, generally, celebrate Decoration Day in a fitting manner. Some distinguished speaker is obtained, who reviews the achievements of the honored dead, and demonstrates that their death was not in vain. The silent mounds of sod are lovingly decked with sweet blossoms, and over the precious dust of the dead heroes waves the bright banner they died to sustain. Let us not forget them, but place their names, like jewels in memory's golden urn, to be treasured in everlasting remembrance. It is sad, though glorious, to think of the noble lives sacrificed on the bloody altar of secession; but we forgive it all, and accept the advice of the sweet singer:

"From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day,
Under the roses the Blue,
Under the lilies the Gray."

CHAPTER VI.*

THE COURT AND BAR—COMMON PLEAS—ASSOCIATE AND PRESIDENT JUDGES—LAWYERS, PAST AND PRESENT.

ON Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1809, the first Court of Common Pleas was held in Stark County, at the house of Philip Dewalt in Canton. Present, the Hon. Calvin Pease, President Judge; Thomas Latimer, James Campbell and George Bair, Associates. Under the Constitution of 1802, Section 1 of Article 3, it was provided that: "The judicial power of this State both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, in Justices of the Peace and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish." Section 3d of the same article provided that the Courts of Common Pleas should consist of a President and Associate Judges, * * * * not more than three nor less than two Associate Judges, who, during their continuance in office, should reside in the county for which they were appointed. The terms of the Courts being established annually by the General Assembly, the Common Pleas met pursuant to an act fixing the times of holding the courts throughout the State, the county of Stark being then in the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

On the 19th of April, 1809, John Harris was appointed Clerk; William Raynolds, Jr., Deputy, and John Sloane, Recorder. As a matter of history, although not germane to the subject, it is proper to state Mr. Sloane subsequently removed to Wooster in the County of Wayne, was Colonel of a regiment in the war of 1812, and served ten years in the National House of Representatives, retiring from public life on the 4th of March, 1829, having been defeated in the election in 1828, by Gen. John Thompson, of Columbiana, which county with Stark and Wayne constituted the district. In 1826, Col. Sloane was elected for the last time, Stark County giving him the preponderating vote and a majority in the district of ninety-six votes. He was, however, elected Secretary of State by the Ohio Legislature and was United States Treasurer under the Fillmore Administration. On the 19th of December, 1809, William Raynolds, Jr., Esq., was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and held the office until December 19, 1816, being the full period of seven years, when he received the appointment of Clerk *pro tem.*, which he held until April 2, 1818, when he was re-appointed Clerk, and held the office until November 6, 1824, when John Myers was appointed Clerk *pro tem.*, and held the office until

*Contributed by R. H. Folger.

the 24th of June, 1825, when he was appointed Clerk.

Mr. Harris, the first Clerk of the Court, was afterward, in 1812, elected Associate Judge. After the expiration of his official term, he studied law; was admitted to practice about the year 1819, and was prominent, as a member of the bar, for near forty years; was twice elected to the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. On retiring from the practice of the law, he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he died in October, 1863, at the age of eighty years. His remains were brought to Canton and were deposited in the beautiful cemetery west of the city. William Raynolds, Jr., Esq., his Deputy Clerk and successor, was one of the most active of the business men and pioneer settlers, and was foremost in every public enterprise; liberal and generous, he commanded and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him; he died in 1829, at the age of forty years. By comparing dates, it will be seen that he was made Clerk of the Courts as soon as he was eligible. The President Judge, Hon. Calvin Pease, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court, came into the State about the time it was admitted into the Union, and settled in the County of Trumbull, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1841. He was an able lawyer and upright Judge, as all who knew him will bear witness. His repartee was so habitual that he could scarcely restrain it on the bench, even in pronouncing the opinion of the Supreme Court in banc, as the earlier volumes of the Ohio Reports occasionally show. The increasing population of the State and consequent increase of new counties rendered a corresponding increase of circuits and judges necessary, and in 1810 Stark County was placed in a Judicial Circuit with Belmont, Jefferson, Tuscarawas and Columbiana, and on the 17th of April, 1810, court was held by Hon. Benjamin Ruggles and the Associates. Judge Ruggles continued on the circuit until October 10, 1815, when Hon. George Tod appeared as President Judge. Meanwhile, March 7, 1812, John Harris had been elected an Associate Judge in place of Thomas Latimer, and February 24, 1814, James Clarke in place of George Bair, and in 1815, August 7, John Hoover and Samuel Coulter were Associates. While Hon. George Tod was President Judge, he held court but one year in this county and with him was associated the late Hon. William Henry as one of the Associate Judges. Judge Henry came into what is now Stark County in 1807, immediately after that portion of the county known as the "new purchase," which is that portion west of the Tuscarawas River, and is included in the Treaty of Fort Industry made in 1805, was acquired by that treaty, and assisted in the surveys of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth ranges. After his term of service as Associate Judge expired, he was elected to the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, and discharged his duty faithfully. After serving the people in that capacity, he went into business as a merchant and was successful. On retiring from business, he removed to Wooster and resided there until his death.

Judge Tod was a profound lawyer, an eminent jurist, and left a record as an upright Judge of which no superior can be found in the State. The constant changes of county lines and the formation of new judicial circuits had by this time put Stark, Columbiana, Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas into a circuit, and Hon. Benjamin Tappan was elected by the Legislature President Judge, who held the place for the full term of seven years, from 1816 to 1823. On leaving the bench, he published a volume known as Tappan's Reports, which adorns the shelves of lawyers' libraries all over the State. No mere sketch of his life here could do justice to him. It will only be when the lives of Ohio's eminent and truly great men shall be written that the name of Benjamin Tappan, the jurist and statesman, will have its proper place on the historic page, nor will any history of Ohio approximate correctness without it. During the President Judgeship of Tappan, the following gentlemen were his Associates: James Clark, of Sugar Creek, and Thomas Hurford and George Stidger, of Canton, all of whom were of the pioneer settlers and of a character and class to build up and improve the new country. Judge Clark was a farmer, and the others farmers and merchants, owning some of the best and now the most valuable land in the county.

In 1823, Hon. Jeremiah H. Hallock, of Steubenville, Jefferson County, was elected President Judge and re-elected in 1830, and served the two full terms of seven years each, during which periods the following gentlemen were Associate Judges:

Hon. William Christmas, merchant, of Canton,

who had studied law and been admitted to practice.

James Clark, already referred to.

John Kryder, of Plain Township.

Jacob Hostetter, of Minerva, Paris Township.

John Everhard, Massillon, Perry Township.

Harman Stidger and Eli Sowers, of Canton.

Peter Loutzenhiser, of Plain, and Jacob Miller, of Massillon, all of whom are dead save Judge Loutzenhiser, who now resides in Plain Township at his old homestead with the wife of his youth, both of whom have long since passed fourscore years, and are in the enjoyment of excellent health. Judge Hallock is remembered by the writer as a man of stern uprightness and Christian character, and as judge laid down his judicial robes as unsullied as when he first assumed them. Judge Stidger remained on the bench but a short time, when he resigned and was elected Clerk of the Court, which office he held for the constitutional term of seven years. The other gentlemen held their offices for the full term, except Judge Miller, who died in 1843, before his term of service expired; they were all of the best men in the county that could have been selected for the place, and those who survive them may point to their record with just pride.

During the seven years that succeeded Judge Hallock's term of service on the Common Pleas Bench in the Fifth Circuit—the Legislature having at the session of 1816–17 changed the number—was occupied by the late Hon. George W. Belden, with whom the writer became acquainted in the then village of Massillon in 1828, Mr. Belden being at that time a clerk in a store at that place, having left a printing office in Middlebury, Portage, now Summit County—the office of the *Portage Journal*, a weekly newspaper, edited by Messrs. Bowen & Mason. Mr. Bowen and Mr. Belden abandoned the "art preservative" about the same time, Mr. Bowen to study law, and commence practice at Marion, and was finally elected a Supreme Judge. Mr. Belden, after fulfilling his engagement in the store at Massillon, worked for a short time on the *Ohio Repository*. The writer well remembers seeing him work off the paper on a Ramage press and also at work at case in that office. He commenced the study of medicine and surgery, with Dr. Marlin Johnson, of Middlebury, and after perhaps a year's study, he abandoned that, and took up Blackstone and Chitty, finished his studies and went into partnership with Hon. John Harris already referred to. While in that partnership, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, which office he held two terms, when he was elected President Judge, through the influence of Hon. D. A. Starkweather, then a prominent member of the Stark County bar. Judge Belden at once saw and realized the responsibility of his position. The bar of Stark County, in those days proverbial for its strength, had Harris, who was the Nestor of the brethren, having then been at the bar nearly twenty years; Hon. Hiram Griswold, now of Leavenworth, Kansas; Loomis & Lahm, Starkweather & Jarvis, E. P. Grant, Samuel Pease, and many others referred to particularly hereafter, whose names adorn the Ohio, and Ohio State Reports, in addition to whom were lawyers from the neighboring circuits; from Wooster, Hon. Edward Avery and Levi Cox, and many more whose names have passed from memory. In Columbiana, the late Judge C. D. Coffin, whose recent death at Cincinnati calls up memories of the early days of the bench and bar in the circuit, Brewer, Mason, W. D. Ewing and Russell. At Steubenville, the Brothers Collier, Wright, Goodenow and Tappan; at Cadiz, Harrison County, a bar at the head of which was the honored Chauncy Dewey, and W. B. Beebe; at Carrollton, which became a county seat in 1832, Johnson, better known in Ohio now as Bill Johnson, since Judge of the Superior Court of Hamilton County; John Pearce, since President Judge, and one of the most accomplished gentlemen and scholarly lawyers in the circuit, and Stanton, afterward the great war Secretary, who, although a resident of Steubenville, seldom failed to be at Carrollton at court, while New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County, seemed to be a focal point at which the lawyers from the entire circuit, and also from the counties of Holmes, Coshocton and Muskingum, gathered, at the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts.

At the head of the Tuscarawas County bar was Joseph C Hance, Esq., where he yet remains, honored and respected, the senior member of the bar in that county. With that array of talent and legal learning before him, ready to take exceptions to his rulings, did the youthful Judge enter upon his seven years of official duty. So youthful was his appearance that his official title seemed misapplied. He, however,

served the full term, and at the close of which, the bar of the circuit felt that he had discharged his duty faithfully. He was succeeded by Hon. John Pearce, of Carrollton, who took his seat as President Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit in Stark County, April 15, 1844, and held the position until 1851; was then re-elected and held until 1852, when the Judges elected under the present constitution of Ohio took their seats and the judicial system of Ohio underwent an entire change. Instead of a Common Pleas Court with four Judges, one learned in the law and three country gentlemen, the Common Pleas was reduced to one Judge, who must be learned in the law, and instead of the Supreme Court meeting annually in each county, two out of the four judges composing the court, the Constitution provides for a District Court, that must be composed of three Judges of the Common Pleas of the judicial district, and one Supreme Judge, any three of whom shall form a quorum, for the transaction of any business within the jurisdiction of the court.

During the terms of service by Judge Pearce from 1844 to January, 1852, Daniel Raffensperger was Clerk and Hon. Messrs. John W. Greenwood, James S. Kelley, Samuel Schrantz, James Hazlitt, David Welker and Thomas Blackburn, the last of whom with Hon. Peter Loutzenhiser, already noticed, are all of the Associate Judges who remain in Stark County, as landmarks of the old Constitution of Ohio, and of the judicial system organized under its wise provisions.

At the first election for Judges under the new Constitution, adopted in 1851, Judge Belden was almost unanimously elected Common Pleas Judge of the first subdivision of the Ninth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Stark, Columbiana and Carroll; he held the office about two-thirds of the term of five years, when he resigned and Hon. John Clarke, of New Lisbon, was appointed by Gov. Medill to fill the vacancy until the time for an election should arrive. On his resignation, Judge Belden returned to the bar and immediately went into a lucrative practice, in which he continued until his death in 1869. As a lawyer, including all that is understood by the term, Judge Belden had few equals and certainly no superior in this section of Ohio, and at his death left many warm friends who will ever cherish his name and memory.

At the expiration of Judge Clarke's term of service, which was at the election following his appointment, to fill the vacancy, Hon. Lyman W. Potter, of New Lisbon, was nominated and elected for the full term. He held the office until some time in the year 1858, when he resigned and Hon. Jacob A. Ambler, of Salem, Columbiana County, was appointed and held until the next annual election, when he was elected for the unexpired term of Judge Potter, and in October, 1861, was elected for a full term of five years, when he was succeeded by Hon. Joseph Frease, of Canton, who served two full terms, when he was succeeded by Hon. Seraphim Meyer, who is now closing his first term. Since the adoption of the present constitution of the State, the judicial force in several of the districts has been increased by special acts of the Legislature. The first subdivision of the Ninth District was authorized by special enactment to elect a Judge, and Hon. John W. Church, since deceased, was elected, and before his term of service expired the act was repealed. An increase of business in later years rendered it again necessary for an increase of Judges for the district, and the Legislature re-enacted the former law, and Hon. Peter A. Laubie, of Salem, was elected and is now serving his second term of five years, he having the counties of Columbiana and Carroll, and Judge Meyer the county of Stark. Stark County may be said to have been favored in her Judges. Since the people have been authorized to elect, the wisdom of the provision in the constitution of 1851, allowing them to do so, has been fully justified by the selection of worthy men to fill all the judicial positions in the county. The wisdom of the measure was very much doubted, but with rare exceptions the result has been favorable, and few if any would be found to go back to the old mode of electing Judges, which was by the Legislature on joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Associate Judges to whom reference has been made could come together as a "Called Court," and attend all probate and testamentary business, appointing executors, administrators and guardians, and in that respect facilitated business which otherwise would have had to remain for the stated terms of the Court. Up to about 1845, the Supreme Court on the circuit had exclusive jurisdiction in divorce, when by act of the General Assembly the power to

divorce was given to the Common Pleas. The Legislature also used to exercise the right to annul the marriage contract until Judge Read in a most able opinion in the Supreme Court in banc took the power away from that body. These matters, having had the attention of the bench and bar of the State, are deemed worthy of a brief consideration here.

As already noticed, the first Court of Common Pleas was held on the 18th of April, 1809. The first case on the docket was that of James Pearce and others, plaintiffs, against Isaac Van Meter, defendant. The action was debt, $42; damages, $40. The law's delay was as apparent then as in later days, as judgment was not rendered until the April term, in 1810, when the plaintiffs recovered against the defendant a judgment on default for $42 debt and $24.72 damages, and $9.77½ costs, $6 of which was a docket for the plaintiffs' attorney. At the close of the entry on the appearance docket are the words, "and defendant in mercy," then follows: "*Ca. sa.* issued to August, 1810." In those days there was imprisonment for debt in Ohio, and whether the *ca. sa.—capias ad satisfaciendum*—was ever returned with the body of the defendant, the record does not show. Potter, supposed to be Horace Potter, of Columbiana, attorney for plaintiffs, and Obadiah Jennings, of Jefferson County, for the defendant. The first term of the Court lasted just long enough to transact the following: "At a Court of Common Pleas, begun and held for the County of Stark," after reciting the time and place, "Ordered, that John Harris be appointed Clerk *pro tempore* to this Court until a permanent Clerk be appointed. Ordered, that Sampson S. King be appointed Prosecuting Attorney until a permanent appointment be made.

"James Leeper *vs.* Hamilton J. Hamilton. Bill in Chancery. This day came the plaintiff by his attorney, and the Court, on hearing the petition read, Ordered, that the pendency of this petition be published in the *Western Herald*, printed in Steubenville, and that a subpœna issue directed to John Cox of Brooke County, Virginia, returnable at the next term, to be by him served on the defendant. Ordered, that the Court do now adjourn *sine die*.

"CALVIN PEASE, President."

The next term of the Court was held on the 15th day of August, 1809, by Judge Pease, President, and Judges Latimer and Bair. At this term a grand jury, and the first in Stark County, was impaneled and William Nailor appointed foreman, "and the jury having received the requisite documents retired to their room." A "traverse" jury that had been summoned appeared, but, there being no business for them, they were discharged. Several journal entries were made occupying the time of the Court one day, including the labors of the Grand Jury, who "came into court and made no presentments." They returned an indictment in the case of the State of Ohio against George Stidger, indorsed "Not a True Bill."

The following entry of a part of the proceedings of that term is deemed worthy a place in this history:

JOHN SLOANE
vs. } *In Debt.*
GEORGE THOMPSON.

This day came the plaintiff by his attorney and thereupon came John Shorb, who acknowledged himself special bail in this case in the sum of $256, to be levied of his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, conditioned that the said George Thompson shall be and appear before the court at their December term next, and that if judgment be entered against him he will pay the debt and cost or render his body in execution.

The names of Jennings, Tappan, King, Mason, Edgington, Wright—Hon. J. C., afterward Supreme Judge—and Reddick, are the names of practicing lawyers who appear of record on the first appearance docket of Stark County Common Pleas, and which contains all the appearances entered from the organization of the court to January 21, 1812. The journal of the court furnishes the names of many distinguished lawyers residing in neighboring counties, but the names of Roswell M. Mason and Sampson S. King are all who appear as those of resident lawyers until after 1815.

The old Supreme Court of Ohio, who shall write its history and do it justice? In preparing historical sketches of a single county, the history of the old Supreme Court from its organization would be out of place. So far as its labors in separate counties have become a part of the history of each county, a brief mention may be made.

On the adoption of the constitution of 1802, the Supreme Court of Ohio consisted of three Judges, the Legislature having the power to increase the number to four, two of whom were required to hold court in every county, once in each year, the court was required by law to divide the

State into two districts, the eastern and western, and the Judges were assigned by agreement among themselves to the districts, which arrangement continued for many years and until the Judges made other arrangements relieving each other, the court being constantly in session in some portion of the State, until the organization of the Supreme Court in banc, which was held at Columbus, by all the Judges. The twenty volumes of the Ohio Reports are the result of the faithful labors of that body as a court in banc and which have made Ohio the "Land of the Law." The Judges were elected for seven years, and from 1802 to 1851, almost a half century, the Supreme Court of Ohio not only commanded the respect of the bar of the State for the uniformity of its decisions, but of the neighboring States and the highest judicial tribunal in the land, the Supreme Court of the United States. Over the expiring embers of the old Supreme Court of Ohio, in the year 1851, under the provisions of the new constitution, the present Supreme Court came into existence, and, while inadequate in point of numbers to meet the needs and demands of the State, —has vindicated its industry in thirty-five well filled volumes of Ohio State Reports. Of the old Supreme Court but three of the Judges yet remain ; the honored names of Collett, McLean, Sherman, Pease, Burnett, Hitchcock, Wright, Lane, Grimke, Birchard, Reed, Wood, Spalding, Caldwell and Ranney, the last three of whom are the surviving members, will, with the names of those which may have been here overlooked, always grace the history of the Supreme Court of Ohio. and their memories ever be kindly cherished by the bar of the State. Most of the Judges above named have held court in this county and are well remembered by the older members of the bar who yet remain after forty years' practice. Among the early members of the bar, in addition to those already named, is Luther Blodgett, who went to Lawrence Co., Ohio, where he continued to reside and practice until his death.

In 1816, in what was then a celebrated case, that of Moses Gleason against Nathaniel Skinner, an action to recover damages for uttering and publishing certain malicious, false and slanderous words of and concerning the plaintiff, was the first appearance of James W. Lathrop. He was associated with Mr., afterward, Judge Hallock, for the plaintiff ; for the defendant, Wright and Goodenow. In this case the late Gen. Samuel Stokely, also of counsel for the defendant, made his maiden speech, having just been admitted to practice. The slanderous words were, "Moses Gleason is a thief, he stole my hay on the wild meadows." In those days the wild meadows in the northeastern part of Perry Township were resorted to for hay. They were Government lands, and people, especially "new comers" who had not been able to clear up their own land and raise food for their cattle in winter, relied on them. Mr. Skinner had cut and cocked up several tons of hay, some of which was taken, and he charged Gleason with the larceny. From the well known ability of the counsel employed, the case must have been most ably tried. In the list of witnesses appear the names of Thomas A. Drayton, Aaron Chapman, Nathaniel Ray, Edward Nelson, Matthew Macy, Alexander Johnson, and many others whose names appear also among the pioneer settlers of Perry and Jackson Townships.

From 1816 to 1829, the bar of Stark County did not increase rapidly in numbers. As nearly as can be ascertained, John Harris, Loomis & Metcalf, James W. Lathrop, Almon Sortwell, who died in 1840, David A. Starkweather, Sanders Van Rensselaer and Hiram Griswold composed the number, all of whom, except Mr. Griswold, have passed away. Messrs. Loomis & Metcalf graduated together from the same college, the Union College, of Schenectady, New York ; selected law as a profession, were admitted to practice at the same time, formed a partnership, and came to Canton, where they practiced as partners for many years, when Metcalf moved to Pittsburgh, and Loomis to New Lisbon, the partnership still continuing, the Ohio branch being under the control of Mr. Loomis, and the Pittsburgh branch managed by Mr. Metcalf. Mr. Loomis continued to practice in Stark County for many years, and when the late Gen. Samuel Lahm came to the county, he at once formed a partnership with Mr. Loomis, which lasted for several years, and until Mr. Loomis joined his life-long friend and partner in Pittsburgh. The firm of Loomis & Metcalf continued until dissolved by the death of Mr. Metcalf. Mr. Loomis continued in practice at Pittsburgh for many years, and finally removed to Cleveland, where he died a few years since. He was a

man of rare ability and learning, and commanded the respect of the bench and bar in all the courts in which he practiced, including the Supreme Court of the United States. During his residence at New Lisbon, he was elected to Congress to fill an unexpired term, and after that election steadily refused all political preferment. Mr. Van Rensselaer was of the family of that name in the State of New York, a gentleman of fine attainments, but did not remain in the practice after 1829. Mr. Lathrop, whose name appears more prominently in the sketches of the State system of Common Schools, was prominent as a lawyer until January, 1828, when, as will be remembered, he died at Columbus, during his term of service as Representative in the State Legislature.

In the year 1829, Hon. Hiram Griswold, above referred to, was admitted to practice at Bucyrus, in Crawford County, after the proper course of study with the late Hon. Van R. Humphrey, of Hudson, then in Portage County, now in Summit. On coming to Canton, Mr. Griswold at once took a prominent place at the bar, and largely enjoyed the confidence of the people of the county, from whom, had he remained in the county, he could have had any political preferment from the county or Congressional District. About the year 1852, he removed to Cleveland, where he was at once elected to the State Senate, but not feeling satisfied with his prospects there, removed, after a few years, to Leavenworth. During his residence in this county, he was Reporter for the Supreme Court of Ohio six years, and came within one or two votes of being elected United States Senator, at the time of the late Senator Wade's first election to that body. During his long and active practice, he has always ably sustained himself.

About the time Mr. Griswold settled in Canton, Luther L. Foote, Esq., a young lawyer and scholarly gentleman, came to the then little village of Massillon, the ground plat of which, but three years before, was covered with the leafy honors of the forest, and opened an office. He was a graduate of Yale. He, however, did not, nor could succeed as a lawyer, and left to seek "fresh fields and pastures new" in the Sunny South, since which time it is not known that he has been heard of by anybody in this county. In 1831, Gen. Dwight Jarvis, who had, in 1822, finished his professional studies at Canton, and located in Athens, Athens County, Ohio, returned to Canton, and formed a partnership with Mr. Starkweather which firm almost immediately took the lead in the business of the county. Mr. Jarvis was one of the most careful managers of the details of the business of a law office that has ever been in the county, while Mr. Starkweather, fond of his ease and a fox-hunt, would have Mr. Jarvis prepare the cases, and he, Mr. S., would try them. This firm lasted eleven years, until the spring of 1842, when the late Hon. Alexander Bierce became a member of the partnership, its style being Starkweather, Jarvis & Bierce. Mr. Bierce had been in practice in Massillon near three years, when he was tendered an equal partnership in the old established firm, and continued a member until 1848, when the senior partners withdrew from practice, and a partnership was formed by Mr. Bierce and Hon. Anson Pease, of Massillon, which continued twenty-four years, when it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Bierce, of whom it may be well said, "*he was a lawyer.*" Few men who practiced in the courts of Ohio ever commanded more attention than did Alexander Bierce. He was a man of fine analytical mind, unyielding integrity, and a thorough knowledge of the law applicable to his cases, he was rarely overruled in the Supreme Court, as the reported cases in which he was of counsel fully show. The respect entertained for him by his brethren of the bar was exhibited by one of the largest bar meetings ever held in the court house, at the time of his death, at which resolutions of a most complimentary character were passed, and spread in the journal of the court.

Among the members of the Stark County bar who have gone hence, none are remembered in more kindness than Hon. David A. Starkweather. From the year 1827 to the last day of his residence in Stark County, near forty years, it can safely be said of him he never had an enemy. Always a Democrat of the straightest sect, the bitterness of parties in the heated canvass of 1828 and 1832, did not disturb his private friendships. On the occasion of his death, one of the city papers at Cleveland contained the following notice. As it was written by a gentleman always politically opposed to him, its magnanimity is but the more

apparent, and the more appreciated by his surviving friends :

The Hon. David A. Starkweather, father-in-law of the Hon. A. T. Brinsmade, died at the latter's residence, No. 768 Custead Avenue, yesterday morning after having been entirely helpless for a year past from a paralytic stroke.

Mr. Starkweather formerly lived in Stark County, and was a gentleman long and well known throughout the State, having been quite prominent in the profession of the law and in politics. For three successive terms he was a member of the State Legislature and also spent two terms in the State Senate, with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He also represented the Stark County District in Congress for two terms, and while there greatly distinguished himself. One of the most notable of his services while there was his speech upon the Oregon Question, which brought out the warmest personal commendations from John Quincy Adams. He was selected by President Pierce in 1854, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, and served there with the same distinguished honor noticed in other positions. He retired from the practice of the law some time since and has of late been residing with his daughter. The only children left by the deceased are Mrs. Brinsmade and Hamilton Starkweather, of Oregon. He leaves one brother in New York, and the late Judge Starkweather was a cousin.

In politics, the deceased was a Democrat, having been President of two State Democratic Conventions, and in 1852, acting as President of the National Convention of the party.

Mr. Starkweather must have been admitted to the bar as early as 1825, when he opened an office in Mansfield, and practiced there with marked success, until he came to this county, which was his final residence, except the period of his illness at Cleveland. When the firm of Starkweather, Jarvis & Bierce was dissolved, Mr. Jarvis, who during his residence at Canton, had married Miss Frances Upham, of Claremont, N. H., removed to Massillon where he died February 14, 1863, aged sixty-six. During his residence at Massillon, he was elected Major General of the Sixth Division of Ohio Militia, having been Brigade Inspector with the rank of Major during the early days of Gen. John Augustine. He was a gentleman of decided military taste, in politics a Federalist and ardent admirer of Jay, Hamilton, and the Federal leaders of Revolutionary times, and as earnest in his dislike of Jefferson and the Republican leaders, as they were called. As a lawyer he maintained a good reputation always, until age compelled him to seek that " Blest retirement, friend of life's decline," which with numerous friends he enjoyed, always dispensing a generous hospitality at his elegant residence in the city.

Among other members of the bar of Stark County, whose names adorn her dockets and briefs through a period of nearly thirty years, and which will be found in the files as frequently as that of almost any one from 1835 to 1855, is that of the late Hon. Samuel Pease, who came to Massillon in November, 1831, opened an office and succeeded, as a lawyer, a *juris consult* and pleader. As an advocate to a jury he never sought celebrity. In the social circle he had few equals and was fond of personal comfort. He died in 1867, at the age of 65, surviving his wife but a few years.

There was also among the old members of the bar, who took his place in the profession long prior to 1840, the late Hon. James D. Brown, and also Gen. Samuel Lahm. Mr. Brown was from the State of New York, and Gen. Lahm from the State of Maryland. They were prominent in the profession, Mr. Brown having been frequently elected Prosecuting Attorney, as was Gen. Lahm, who also represented this district in Congress, and the Senatorial District in the Ohio Senate, and the county in the House of Representatives. He was a man of untiring energy in everything he undertook. He left the bar and went to farming, owning many hundred broad acres between Canton and Massillon, which he cultivated successfully. He died in May, 1876, at his residence in Canton.

Mr. Brown was an industrious, earnest laborer at the bar, and continued until just before or during the war of the rebellion, when he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he died on the 1st day of July, 1880, aged seventy years. He was a son-in-law of Hon. John Harris. The remains of both repose in Canton Cemetery. Harris & Brown had been a law firm in Canton for many years, and in active practice, and in the fitness of things their final resting place is near the scene of their struggles and successes.

Of those who practiced in the courts of Stark county prior to 1840, but one remains, either at the bar or on the bench. On looking around the bar at a term of court, none of the old familiar faces are to be seen. Not one !

"They are no longer here; they are all gone
Into the land of shadows—all save one.
Honor and reverence and the good repute
That follows faithful service as its fruit
Be unto him whom living we salute."

The reader of these sketches, acquainted with Hon. Seraphim Meyer, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Stark County, and *ex officio* Judge of the District Court of Ohio, need not be told that it is he to whom reference is made. In 1828, a few weeks after navigation was opened on the Ohio canal to Massillon, a family of immigraats from the Department of Upper Alsace, in the then Kingdom of France, arrived at the little village which was the southern terminus of internal navigation of the State; of that family Judge Meyer was a son. The family remained at Massillon, or rather at Kendall, for the two hamlets were not then, as now, one and indivisible, about twelve days, when they removed to Canton, where they have remained.

In 1838, Mr. Meyer was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court on the circuit at Springfield, in the county of Clark, and at once opened an office in Canton. Being master of the German and French languages, as well as a fine *belles lettres* scholar, and an intensely close student, he has attained a standing at the bar as a lawyer and on the bench as a judge that commands the respect of the district embracing the counties of Stark, Carroll and Columbiana, Portage, Trumbull and Mahoning, and Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula, to all of which counties, as a District Judge, his official duties call him. During his practice at the bar, he was a member of the firms of Dunbar & Meyer, Brown & Meyer, and Meyer & Manderson. On the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, Judge Meyer's two sons did not wait to be called on for the military service of the country; they volunteered immediately, and remained in the service until the close of the war, when they returned, bearing upon their persons evidence of their courage in the shape of honorable scars, the result of wounds received in many well-fought battles. One son, Gen. E. S. Meyer, has been remembered by President Garfield, in the appointment of Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, and the other is the senior partner in the well-known law firm of Meyer & Piero, at Canton. For their distinguished services to the country, they will ever be gratefully remembered. When the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry was raised, Judge Meyer, then Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County, resigned, and accepted the command of the regiment, and its history from the day it marched from Camp Cleveland to the day it was mustered out of the service, July 10, 1865, attests its bravery and its service to the country, especially at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He who would learn its history, almost written in the blood of the gallant men of whom it was composed, should read "Ohio in the War." No Ohio regiment furnishes a more terrible record of its slaughter, or one of more distinguished gallantry. Col. Meyer, after severe sickness and suffering, was compelled to resign on the 8th of February, 1864, and returned to his home in Canton, and was for a long time unfit even for the lightest labors in his profession. On regaining sufficient health and strength, he resumed practice, formed a partnership with Gen. C. F. Manderson, and at the dissolution of which, engaged with his son, C. T. Meyer, Esq., which continued until he assumed the duties of the judgeship, in January, 1877.

In 1839, Hon. H. B. Hurlbut, then a young gentleman just entered the profession, came to Massillon from Cleveland, and opened an office. Active and energetic, he soon acquired a paying business, and "gathered gear." After Judge Underhill came to the bar, Messrs. Hurlbut & Underhill formed a partnership. After the dissolution of which, about the year 1845, Hon. D. K. Cartter removed to Massillon from Akron, and there was a partnership formed immediately between him and Mr. Hurlbut, by the style of Cartter & Hurlbut, which lasted until Mr. Cartter was elected to Congress, this district being then composed of Stark and Wayne Counties, and that partnership was dissolved. Meanwhile, Hon. Arvine C. Wales, "a native of Stark County, and to the manner born," was admitted to practice with the most flattering prospects, and a partnership was formed by the style of Hurlbut & Wales. Mr. Hurlbut, who had continued to "gather gear," had gone into banking largely with the late Dr. Isaac Steese, Joseph J. Brooks and Sebastian Brainerd, Esqs., of Massillon, all of whom have passed "into the land of shadows," and he withdrew from practice and removed to Cleveland, where he has since been engaged in banking and railroad en-

terprises with the habitual success that has always attended his efforts. Judge Cartter is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, being appointed thereto by President Lincoln twenty years since.

Judge Cartter came to Stark County a Democrat; as such was elected and re-elected to Congress; when his Congressional terms expired, he returned to his constituency without any political affiliations that placed him in unity with either Whigs or Democrats. On the formation of the Republican party, he became an active member. Having, meanwhile, removed to Cleveland, he was appointed a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and claims the honor of President Lincoln's nomination by that body. Mr. Wales resides at his Spring Hill farm, just outside of the city limits of Massillon, a scientific and practical farmer; is President of the Stark County Agricultural Society, and an active member of the State Board of Agriculture. He always has a generous welcome for all who call on him. In public life, he has served the people of this Senatorial district—the Twenty-first, composed of Stark and Carroll Counties—for the unexpired term of Gen. B. F. Potts, appointed Governor of Montana Territory, and the full succeeding term.

Among the lawyers of Stark County, of fifty years since, was William Bryce, Esq. In 1826, he was a stone-cutter, and cut much of the stone work of the "Fulton Lock," on the Ohio Canal. He concluded, on finishing his job, that he could do better as a special pleader than in cutting stone on the public works, and entered an office in Canton as a student. He put in many years of close study, but finally succeeded in reaching the goal of his ambition, which was his admission to the courts of Ohio as an attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery. His briefs were "few and far between." He tried politics and was elected Recorder of the County for one term, which ended his official labors. His last appearance in court was as plaintiff to secure compensation or commissions for having been employed to sell patent steam gauges. He has been dead many years.

Among the members of the bar forty-five years ago, should be mentioned Elijah P. Grant, a most accomplished lawyer and scholar, a profound thinker and believer in a re-organization of society, by which great and lasting benefits should accrue to mankind. In the pursuit of his theory, based upon the doctrines of Fourier and other socialists, he expended a fortune and many years of valuable time, and died in the city of Canton a few years since. He was a gentleman of many genial qualities, and will always be kindly remembered. Among the lawyers of the Stark County bar, prior to 1846, was Benjamin F. Leiter. During his practice, he was of the firms of Belden & Leiter, Leiter & Pool and Leiter & Treat, and at one time with Edward L. Carney, Esq.; was editor of the *Stark County Democrat*. Mr. Leiter came to Canton from the State of Maryland, before the organization of union schools, and taught school in the winter; worked as a common laborer in the summer; was elected a Justice of the Peace; got some ideas of law, and studied with Gen. Samuel Lahm; was elected to the Senate and House of Representatives of Ohio, and was Speaker of both branches. In 1854 and 1856, he was elected to Congress, as a member of the American party or K. N.'s. On the breaking-out of the war, he entered into the Union cause with energy; had two sons in the army, one of whom was killed in battle, the other making an honorable record. Mr. Leiter died a few years ago at his residence in Canton. On the breaking-out of the war, Mr. Treat at once went into the service, since which he has not returned to Canton, nor is it known what became of him. Mr. Pool removed to Cleveland, and went into the army, and now resides in New York City, and is engaged in banking.

Of the older members of the bar who commenced their professional life in this county next to Judge Meyer, are Hon. Louis Schaefer, of Canton, and Robert H. Folger, of Massillon. They were examined and admitted together on the 1st day of March, 1842, at New Lisbon, by the Supreme Court, then on the circuit, Lane and Wood, J. J., holding the term. Mr. Schaefer was born on the 25th of December, 1815, in Arrondissement of Sarragusmines, Department de la Mosselle, now the Republic of France, arrived in the city of Philadelphia June 7, 1830, in Stark County September following; has lived in Canton since 1831. Commenced the study of the law with Griswold & Grant, March, 1840, the two years of study required by law having expired on the day he was admitted. Mr. Folger was born in Chester Co., Penn., on the 11th of January, 1812, and came to Kendal, now the Fourth

Ward of the city of Massillon, with his parents in 1813, and lived there until February 4, 1828, when the family removed to Massillon where he has resided ever since, and should he and Mr. Schaefer be favored to keep within "this mortal coil" until March 1, 1882, they will have been at the bar of Stark County and in practice forty years. Mr. Folger commenced his professional studies in the office of Samuel Pease, where he remained until November, 1841, when he went into the office of Gen. Dwight Jarvis, and completed his studies. Next in the order of time is Hon. James W. Underhill, admitted near the close of the year 1842, and went into practice at Massillon where he remained until elected Probate Judge, which he held by re-election four terms, having first served one term in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. He was a member of several partnerships in addition to the firm of Hurlbut & Underhill; during his residence in Massillon he was of the firm of Folger & Underhill, and Keith & Underhill, and since his retirement from the Probate Judgeship, has been in partnership with John Lahm, Esq. Being much engaged in railroad building, he is devoting little time to the law. Among the young men who came to the bar in the early forties and opened offices in Massillon, were F. M. Keith, from Lorain County, who came in 1840 and formed a partnership with Hon. S. Pease, and the firm, while it lasted, enjoyed a successful practice; George Miller, a son of Hon. Jacob Miller, Associate Judge; Leavitt L. Bowen and David M. Bradshaw. On the dissolution of the firm of Pease & Keith, Keith and Miller at once formed a partnership and remained together until the death of Judge Miller compelled a dissolution to enable Mr. Miller to look after the estate. Mr. Miller was a young gentleman of education, a graduate of Jefferson College Penn., and excellent native ability, and could he have lived and devoted his time to the law, would have taken a high rank in the profession; he served one term in the Legislature and died, suddenly, in 1850, at the age of thirty-five. On the dissolution of the firm of Keith & Miller, a partnership was formed by Messrs. Keith & Bowen, but the changes were so rapid that it is not certain how long this firm lasted. When Mr. Bradshaw came to Massillon, he and Bowen formed a partnership by the style of Bradshaw & Bowen. On the dissolution of which Messrs. Bradshaw and Wales formed a partnership which was dissolved by the death of Mr. Bradshaw in 1852. Mr. Keith removed to White Cloud, Kan., before the war and on the breaking-out of hostilities, entered the service and rose to the rank of Colonel; at the close of the war he returned to his practice in Doniphan Co., Kan.

Among the gentlemen of the bar in Stark County, against whose names the "fatal asterisk of death is set," is that of Hon. William K. Upham. Mr. Upham was a native of Vermont, a son of Senator Upham, and came to New Lisbon about the year 1843, and after practicing law there several years, removed to Canton; he was a distinguished lawyer, distinguished in all that is included in the term. As is now recollected, he died in 1867, while attending court in Mahoning County. Out of respect for his memory, the bar of Stark County erected a beautiful marble monument over his remains in Canton Cemetery.

Mr. Bowen, on his dissolving with Mr. Bradshaw, went first to Omaha, Neb., and after a few years' residence there went to Denver, Colo., in its early days, where, with him, "life's fitful fever" ended.

Another lawyer who, in a comparatively early day, was a member of the Stark County bar, was Col. Lyman Humphrey, a resident first of Deerfield, whence he removed to Marlborough, studied with Hon. H. Griswold, and had he commenced early in life, would have succeeded in the profession as he was above what is termed the average man, intellectually, and by education. His son, Hon. Lyman U. Humphrey, on the 1st of January, 1881, closed his second term as Lieutenant Governor of Kansas, and is now engaged in a successful law practice in that State. After the war, in which he bore a conspicuous and honorable part, he went West; the respect entertained for him by the citizens of his native county is kindly and affectionately reciprocated. A later addition to the death roll of Stark County lawyers is found in the names of Horace P. Dunbar, Esq., of Canton, and James Harsh, Esq., of Massillon. Mr. Dunbar studied and was admitted at Canton, where he opened an office, and continued in practice until 1861, when he surrendered to the "King of Terrors." Mr. Dunbar was one of the most agreeable gentlemen at the bar, of a high sense of honor in practice; he will, for his urbanity and agreeable, social intercourse, be remembered as a gentle-

man with whom it was pleasant to be associated. Mr. Harsh was a native of Massillon, studied his profession in Findlay, Hancock Co., where he married Miss O'Neill and became a member of the firm of O'Neill, Blackford & Harsh. After remaining at Findlay a few years after admission to the bar, he came to his old home to engage in practice. He had been subject to hemorrhage of the lungs which was increased while in the army, where he served as Captain, and death followed a sudden attack in 1870. He was about forty years of age at his death, and gave promise of great usefulness as a lawyer. He was an only son of Hon. George Harsh, of Massillon.

In 1844, Hon. Anson Pease, who had studied with R. H. Folger most of the time required by law, received his certificate of admission to the bar and at once opened an office at Massillon, where he has remained in active practice. For twenty-four out of the thirty-seven years that have elapsed since he commenced as an attorney and counselor at law, he was a partner of the firm of Bierce & Pease, then of Pease & Ricks, and now Pease & Baldwin. Mr. Pease was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1874, serving on important committees in that body, and commanding the respect of the members. In 1847, John Lahm, Esq., now a resident of Canton, took his place among the lawyers of the county, and has faithfully kept it through the third of a century that has since elapsed, commanding the respect of the court and his brethren as well as the confidence of his clients. Three years of the time since Mr. Lahm came to the bar, he served as Clerk of the courts, to the entire acceptance of the bench and bar, all of whom entertain most pleasant recollections, not only of his urbane and gentlemanly deportment, but of the skill and ability with which he discharged the duties of the office.

In 1851, Hon. Joseph Frease, who had lived in the county from boyhood, came from Sugar Creek Township, to the bar, having studied, as is now remembered, with Hon. Hiram Griswold. In a few years he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. After serving one term in that position, he was elected and re-elected Common Pleas Judge, and was succeeded at the annual election in 1876, by Hon. S. Meyer, the present incumbent. Excepting the time Judge Frease was on the bench, he has enjoyed an active practice and in his official, professional and personal relations, has always commanded the esteem and confidence of the community. As a Judge, he was ever courteous and conservative, and the records of the superior judicial tribunals of Ohio, will show as few reversals of his decisions as of any judge who has filled that position. He is now in active practice, the senior member of the firm of Frease & Case. Another prominent member of the bar during his residence in this county, was Hon. William Dunbar, who practiced successfully in the courts of the State. A portion of the time during his residence in this county, he was senior member of the firm of Dunbar & Meyer, after the dissolution of which firm he removed to Mount Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio. He came to the bar about 1843.

About the same time Hon. Thomas Goodman, now a respected citizen of Chicago, was admitted to practice but paid little attention to the law. Fire Insurance being a subject to which he had devoted much careful study, he sought a wider field in which to labor and has met with success. Among the Judges of the Ninth Judicial District who have honored Stark County Common Pleas and District Courts by their presence, the names of Hon. Messrs. Day, Hitchcock, Belden, Conant, Hoffman, Tuttle, Taylor, the two brothers, Horace and Eli T. Wilder, Potter, Chaffee, Church, Woodbury, Canfield, Ambler, Clark, Laubie, Lee, Frease, Meyer, Arren, Sherman, Spear, will ever be held in kind remembrance by the brethren of the bar of Stark County, who in triumph or defeat have appeared before them. Among the early transcripts from Justices' dockets on file in the Court of Common Pleas, is one of which the following is an extract. "This day came the said parties, and the defendant being unruly and noisy, was by the court ordered into silence, when he replied, profanely taking the name of God in vain, whereupon he was by the court ordered into the custody of the Constable, and becoming more noisy and profane, he was fined 25 cents, and on his swearing by the second person in the Trinity, was by the court fined 50 cents, whereupon he God damd all the Constables in the township of Sugar Creek, and was by the court fined 75 cents, when he became so disorderly as to God dam all the Justices of the Peace in the township, and this court in particular, for which he was fined $1,

making a total sum of $2.25, and on refusing to pay the same, execution was issued therefor which was delivered to the Constable, who returned the same in due time unsatisfied, for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy. It is 'surmised,' however, that the defendant has lands and tenements subject to levy .and sale on execution." In those days and under an entry stating that it was suggested that the defendant had lands and tenements subject to levy and sale on execution, the Common Pleas was authorized to issue a *Scire Facias*, and bring the defendant into court, and if he was not found on the issuing of the first, a second one was issued, and if returned "nihil" the plaintiff was entitled to an execution for the Justices judgment and costs.

On another occasion, the writer, in the course of his practice, had occasion to meet Mr. James B. Craig, then a young gentleman, just admitted, before the same justice, and when it was common to classify actions under the nomenclature of the English Common Law, such as assumpsit, debt and covenant. This was known as an *indebitatus assumpsit*, for goods sold and delivered. The plaintiff made out his case and rested, when Mr. Craig, now Gen. Craig, of Missouri, on the part of the defendant, moved for a nonsuit, and argued his motion at length ; the plaintiff's counsel followed, and Mr. Craig closed the argument, whereupon the Justice decided the motion "thusly :" "Well, gentlemen, you have argued this motion with tact, wit, ingenuity and pathos, but the motion is overruled. If the defendant has any proof, let's have it." On Mr. Craig saying he had no proof to offer, the Justice at once rendered judgment for the plaintiff, saying he thought there had been a d—d sight of fooling over it, and that it was about time to stop it. The case was tried in Tuscarawas County, to which the Justice had removed. Mr. Craig shortly afterward removed to Missouri, has been a member of Congress, and during the war rose to the rank of Brigadier General ; he was a man of more than ordinary force of character.

The township of Sugar Creek is entitled to honorable mention for having furnished a member of the Stark County bar, who, although he seldom appeared in the higher courts, was nevertheless a gentleman of much force of character, and commanded respect. Reference is had to Henry W. Stambaugh, Esq., who, after serving many years as a Justice of the Peace, was admitted to practice by the old Supreme Court on the Circuit of Canton. He was a brother of the late Hon. David W. Stambaugh, a prominent member of the Ohio bar in Tuscarawas County, and Senator from the Third District at the time of his death, a few years since.

Among the young gentlemen who have come to the bar, and passed away under the dispensation of the war of the rebellion, no one deserves more honorable mention than Frank Spalter, who, in September, 1858, entered the office of Hon. Louis Schaefer, in Canton, as a student, of whom Mr. Schaefer says, "he was a man of superior intellect and acquirements, having a finished French, German and English education." He had been book-keeper for the well-known house of Sharpless & Sons, Philadelphia. He remained in Mr. Schaefer's office two years, and was admitted to practice at Carrollton, the late Hon. William K. Upham being of the examining committee, and who remarked, after the examination, "That boy knows more about the elementary books than does the whole committee."

After his admission, Mr. Spalter opened an office in Canton, and continued until 1861, when he was one of the first to enlist, and was killed in the battle at Petersburg, Va., in 1863. He was a native of Berlin, now the capital of the German Empire, and arrived in the United States in 1856 ; politically, he was a thorough Abolitionist, and exhibited his faith by pouring out his life's blood in the cause of human rights. Mr. Schaefer was his friend and patron, and with characteristic benevolence aided him all through his studies, "without fee or reward, or the hope thereof," a generosity that was well timed, as Frank was without a surplus of this world's goods then. Of the judges named in the foregoing list, Judges Potter, Church, Belden and Canfield have gone to their final account, as has Judge Pearce, of the old organization.

At this time, it is believed that the following is a correct list of the members of the bar in Stark County.

Canton.—Hon. S. Meyer, Judge, Messrs. Frease & Case (this firm is composed of Hon. Joseph Frease and F. E. Case), A. D. Braden, J. J. Parker, J. P. Fawcett, A. C. Hiner, George E. Baldwin, and Robert S. Shields, of the firm of

Baldwin & Shields, Louis Schaefer, and Louis M. Schaefer, firm of Schaefer & Son, Peter Chance, Anthony Housel, C. R. Miller, John M. Myers, Will Wynn, William A. Lynch, William R. Day, and Austin Lynch, composing the firm of Lynch, Day & Lynch, Turenne C. Meyer, and William J. Piero, firm of Meyer & Piero, John Lahm, J. W. Underhill, F. W. Bond, Charles C. Upham, E. E. Russell, Julius Whiting, Jr., L. M. Jones, H. R. Spencer, Henry A. Wise, Hon. William McKinley, member of Congress, Abner McKinley, Allen A. Carnes, T. T. McCarty, J. S. Hudson, B. F. Faust, H. W. Harter, Prosecuting Attorney, Stark County, William W. Clark, and James J. Clark, firm of W. W. & J. J. Clark, A. W. Hildenbrand, Probate Judge, G. W. Raff, Col. P. S. Sowers, and John C. Mong.

Massillon.—Anson Pease and F. L. Baldwin, firm of Pease & Baldwin, R. H. Folger and John O. Garrett, firm of Folger & Garrett, L. C. Cole, Mayor of the city, and Robert W. McCaughey, firm of Cole & McCaughey, Isaac Ulman, Eugene G. Willison, Robert A. Pinn, Otto E. Young, William McMillan and Andrew C. Robertson.

Alliance.—Harvey Laughlin, Amos Burden, A. L. Jones; these gentlemen may be classed as the oldest lawyers in Alliance, having been at the bar thirty-seven, thirty-two and twenty-seven years respectively, and are gentlemen who command respect, all having held offices of trust and profit, and are prominent in the profession. The rest of the members of the bar in that flourishing city are James Amerman, Samuel F. Esseck, David Fording, William C. Pippitt, J. M. Harrison, James A. Coulter, A. B. Hoover, Judson D. Lewis, James C. Stanley, M. M. King.

Canal Fulton.—William G. Myers and James Sterling.

Hartville.—S. S. Geib.

Since the organization of the county, there have been many who have entered the profession, and opened offices in various portions of the county, but not succeeding, have gone, some into other professions, and of some it may be written:

"They, the young and strong, who cherished
Noble longings for the strife,
By the wayside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life."

Among those, however, who have entered the profession in this county at comparatively a late date is Gen. Charles F. Manderson, and whom Stark County regards one of her own sons. Mr. Manderson, in 1860, in March, was admitted to practice at Ravenna, Portage County, after having studied with Hon. Lewis Schaefer and the late Hon. William K. Upham. On the breaking-out of the war in 1861, in April, Mr. Manderson entered the army as a Lieutenant in Company A, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. Samuel Beatty, and continued in the service until 1865, having risen to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, for meritorious services. He immediately formed a partnership with Col. Meyer, the firm being Meyer & Manderson, which lasted until October, 1869, when the firm was dissolved, and Gen. Manderson removed to Omaha, Neb., where he now resides, in a successful practice.

In 1816, the old court house of Stark County was received from the architect and builder by the Commissioners, and without ceremony, so far as can be ascertained, dedicated to the uses for which it was erected. Those who have seen the court houses at New Philadelphia and Millersburg can form an adequate idea of the buildings erected as temples of justice in the early days of Ohio. The people builded, as well as they knew, they were willing to be taxed all that they could bear, and the old court house was a fair specimen of the public buildings in Ohio, including the old State House, at Columbus, and the United States court house for the District of Ohio, also at Columbus, which will be remembered as having stood in front of the first Neil House. A view of the last-described buildings will be found in Howe's Historical Collections, and the old State House, as there represented, is strikingly like our old court house. With all its imperfections, it has pleasant memories. Within its walls, the old members of the bench and bar named in these sketches, who have gone "to the promised land," achieved a reputation that will last while words are preserved. In that old building, the first death penalty in Stark County was pronounced, the case being The State of Ohio *vs.* Christian Bachtel, the indictment in which was prosecuted by Messrs. Starkweather & Jarvis, the defense being managed by Messrs. John Harris and Orlando Metcalf. Few remain who witnessed that trial.

Forty-eight years have passed into the great ocean of time, but the circumstance is not forgotten, too sadly have recent similar events refreshed the memory of the long past. The old building has gone; it only graces the page of history. In 1867, Gen. Ed F. Schneider, a member of the bar, and Senator from this district, and who died in the city of Berlin, the seat of government of the German Empire, while making a tour of Europe, procured the necessary legislation to enable the Commissioners of the county to build a new court house. The Commissioners at once took the necessary steps, the work was let to contractors, and finished for occupation at the February term of the Common Pleas Court, A. D. 1870. The taking possession of the noble structure, the gathering together of a large number of the citizens of the county, the presence of distinguished members of the bar from neighboring counties, among whom were Hon. John McSweeny, of Wooster, and Hon. J. T. Brooks, of Salem, all tended to clothe the occasion with uncommon interest. The proceedings of the court and bar on that occasion will be found in the chapter on the organization of the county.

CHAPTER VII.*

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION—EARLY PRACTICE AND PRACTITIONERS—PREVALENT DISEASES—ADVANCE IN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SCIENCE.

DIVINITY, Law and Medicine are institutions that characterize civilized society. They constitute the foundation upon which the distinctive features of our superstructure rest. The heathen has his religion; the barbarian, a law unto himself, and the savage, a crude idea of the healing art; but what are known and recognized as the *learned* professions, exist only among enlightened nations.

In the beginning, the first of these most likely called into requisition, was that of medicine. The "accidents by flood and field," and the "ills that flesh is heir to," must be met and treated. How successfully, would depend upon the progress made by observation and experience. In the early settlement of Stark County, the inhabitants were in a measure thrown upon their own resources for the means whereby to relieve suffering humanity. The first case of sickness and death that occurred in the county was that of James Culbertson, in the fall of 1805. He was in the employ of James F. Leonard, surveyor and land jobber, as an assistant, and his duties consisted mainly in helping about camp, procuring food, cooking, and aiding to show emigrants land. From exposure, he contracted a severe cold, which settled upon his lungs. There was no physician nearer than Steubenville, a distance of sixty miles, and it was out of the question to send there for help, so his comrades had no alternative but to do what they could for his relief. They made a decoction of snake root, which they gave him; applied hot fomentations to his chest, and as his prospects of recovery became darker, administered spiritual consolation. The man died on the fourth day after he was taken down and was buried on the Reed farm, immediately north of the present location of the county fair grounds.

The second death was that of a son of John Bowers, of Nimishillen Tp. He was taken with a fever in winter of 1806–7. The few neighbors —none nearer than five miles—were promptly on hand with proffers of assistance in whatever way it could be rendered. Every means suggested that was within reach, was tried, but to no avail. The boy lingered and died. He was buried in the woods and a tree cut to fall upon the grave that the body might not be disturbed by the wolves. The first case of surgery that occurred in the county was that of Philip Smith, residing in the same township. While at work clearing he was struck by a limb of a falling tree, and his leg broken in two places. A young son with him at the time immediately started for help, and in a few hours several of his neighbors were on hand, ready to render such assistance as they were able. No time was lost sending for a doctor, as there was none within reach. A few minutes' consultation de-

* Contributed by Dr. Lew Slusser.

cided a plan of action. They straightened the fractured limb, enveloped it with elm bark peeled from the tree and held the splints in place by wrapping them with withes. He was taken home on a sled, and as he was addicted to an indulgence in intoxicating drink, he begged for a dram. This only excited a taste for more, and he was allowed to have it, or rather his wife was compelled to furnish it. There is a witness still living who will testify that Philip Smith, while confined to his bed six weeks with a broken leg, drank six gallons of whisky. At the end of that time the splints were removed and the leg was to all appearance perfect, and upon subsequent trial, found completely restored. This, in proof of the common saying, that the whisky of olden times was less pernicious in its effects upon the human system than that manufactured at the present day.

The first birth in the county was in 1806, a boy, to the wife of Hugh Cunningham, a resident of Plain Township. On this occasion, Mrs. Jacob Loutzenheiser, mother of Judge Peter Loutzenheiser, officiated as midwife. For many years after the settlement of the county, and long after physicians were within reach, was it the custom to employ females in cases of this nature. It was a rare case that a physician was called in. And, so far as results are known of success in the management of *labor* in former years, as compared with later times, it is believed, by those who have investigated the subject, that the showing is in favor of "ye olden times." This may be accounted for, either in the habits of pioneer life being more favorable to developing and strengthening the system, thereby better enabling the patient to withstand the wear and tear of labor; or, because there was less interference with the efforts of nature.

Fifty years ago, there were but few medical colleges in the United States, and graduates were not then, as now, roaming over the country seeking situations. The population of Stark County had attained considerable growth before a physician settled among them, and after the first, it was years before the second came. To a great extent, the people were compelled to rely upon themselves for relief in case of sickness or accident. In every community, there were those who pretended to a knowledge of disease and its treatment. They were not governed by principles in practice. Theirs was a routine system. It was bleed, blister and physic. No matter, whether the individual had been kicked by a horse, had the ague or the itch, all the same, he must be bled, and then physicked. In springtime, the house of the man who had a lancet, and could bleed, was a sort of trysting-place on Sundays, where young people, especially women in an interesting condition, would collect, in order to be bled, under an impression that it was good for the health. The gunsmith and blacksmith pulled teeth. They would wrap the fulcrum of a turnkey with a silk handkerchief, and yank out the largest molar. They opened felons with a razor.

A large proportion of the early settlers of Stark County were of German descent, and not favorably disposed toward a liberal education. They were inclined to be superstitious, and believed in the power of words as a remedial agent. There were those who claimed they could, by words, stop bleeding, take out fire, arrest a felon, cure sore mouth, check the fits, and perform divers other miraculous feats.

The diseases most prevalent in early times, were of a malarious character. Fever and ague, bilious fever, and dysentery, during the summer, and pneumonia and pleurisy in the winter. The orthodox treatment of the former was by bleeding, emeto-cathartics, and Peruvian bark. Quinine had not then been introduced. The chief domestic remedies were boneset, dogwood, and snakeroot. The treatment of pneumonia and pleurisy was bleeding, blistering, calomel, opium and tartar-emetic. The absurd practice of interdicting cold water in fever, and excluding fresh air from the sick-room, was religiously observed. The physical labor attending practice at that day, was, at times, very great. The only way of getting over the country was on horseback. The roads were rough, and in the winter, very muddy. Often much of the distance to a house was by a bridle-path. But few of the streams were bridged, and in time of high water, there was no alternative but to plunge in and swim across. It was not an unfrequent occurrence for the physician to be called after night, fifteen or twenty miles away, much of the distance over muddy roads and through dense forests; the place, a log-cabin with only one room, and no resting-spot save the puncheon floor.

Since then, a wonderful change has been

wrought, not only in lightening the labor of professional work, but what is more generally appreciated and commended, in those things which minister to the relief of the sick. Almost every branch of scientific research has contributed to the advancement of the science of all sciences—the conservation of human life. Through chemistry, microscopy, experimental physiology, new and more perfect methods of investigating disease have been introduced by which its diagnosis has become more certain. The discovery has been made by pharmaceutical chemists of the active principles of various drugs, by which they have been rendered more certain in their effect, and less nauseous. In therapeutics, the modern physician has many advantages over his predecessor in the facility and safety with which surgical operations can be performed under the influence of ether or chloroform and the use of medicines hypodermically, more especially for the speedy relief of intense pain. He has chloral hydrate, the bromides and many other valuable remedies unknown as medicine in former years. Different systems of practice have arisen in the past, and will in the future. It is for the regular scientific physician to investigate their respective merits, appropriate what is good, and reject that which is worthless. From hydropathy, he has discovered that water is generally a harmless comfort to the sick, whether used externally or internally, and has many valuable uses as a curative agent, though not a cure-all. Homœopathy has taught what nature will do for the restoration of disturbed functional action. Eclecticism enlarged the field of vegetable remedies, and barren must be the new system, claiming the patronage of community that has not some merit.

Scientific medicine—that grounded upon rational ideas, has acquired such momentum that all medical *pathies* and *isms* can have but one of two fates—extinction or absorption. They may exist for a time in name, but they die in fact. The aggregate experience and accumulated learning of the profession, inevitably assimilate all that is good, and as surely eliminate all that is bad or nonsensical in pathological or therapeutic theories. For centuries, medicine has constantly advanced, appropriating to itself all that is demonstrably efficient in the alleviation of bodily ills, however irregular its source. It has in its ranks, an army of pioneers, sappers and miners, armed with all the appliances of advanced science, toiling day and night, from youth to old age, in an effort to discover something still more efficacious for the relief of suffering humanity. There can be no "schools" in scientific medicine. Truth has no compromises to make. Opposition only lives by martyrdom or imitation, or both combined. Medicine is progessive, and the coming physician will have advantages far surpassing those of the present day, in methods and instruments for exact diagnosis, more certain knowledge as to the action of medicines, and understand better the effect of certain ailments and occupations on the human organism. As we review the past, and reflect upon the progress made, we wonder what will the future bring forth? In the hope that a short biographical sketch of the early practitioners of the county would add to the historical interest of the work, we have gathered the followiug list. No statement has been made not believed to be truthful. The writer would

"Nothing extenuate
Nor set down aught in malice."

The first physician located in Stark County was Andrew Rappe. He was born in Paris, France, 1779. Having lost both his parents when quite young, he was left to the care of an aunt, residing near the border of Germany. His medical education was obtained in Frankfort-on-the-Rhine. After serving several years as Surgeon in the army, he emigrated to America, sailing from Hamburg, September 11, 1804, and landing at Baltimore May 5, 1805, the voyage occupying over seven months. He remained in Baltimore about one year, then came to Steubenville, where he resided until 1808. The same year he changed his location to Canton, where he remained the rest of his life. His practice extended over a wide range of country—beyond the Tuscarawas River and east of Sandy. The difficulty of obtaining foreign drugs at that early day, compelled him in many instances to rely upon indigenous plants. To prepare them for use involved much time and labor, and he was often compelled to work late at night after a day spent in visiting distant patients. On one occasion, while manipulating with an acid, an explosion took place, throwing some of the ingredient into his eye whereby it was destroyed. He was very ex-

acting in his treatment of patients, insisting upon every direction being carefully observed. He was proprietor of an eye salve, known as "Dr. Rappe's Invaluable Eye Salve," selling large quantities and gaining for it considerable local reputation. He obtained the formula from a French physician aboard the vessel in which he sailed to America. During the voyage, this physician was taken seriously ill, and Dr. Rappe gave him special attention. On his recovery, feeling grateful for the services rendered him, he said to Dr. Rappe that money he had none, but he had the recipe for an "invaluable eye salve" which he would give him, with the request that he would never part with it—and he never did, it being kept in the family to this day. Dr. Rappe was married in Steubenville to Mary Shorb, daughter of John Shorb. They had seven children, only three, however, lived through infancy. These were John S. Rappe, now of Upper Sandusky, Ohio; the late Mrs. Henry H. Myers, and the late Mrs. Louisa Faber Kimball. The Doctor died February 5, 1842, of pleurisy, after a short illness, leaving property of considerable value, acquired by professional industry.

William Gardner came from Albany, N. Y., and located in Kendall (now "Fourth Ward" of Massillon) in 1813. He was married in 1816 to Sarah B. Earl, daughter of the hotel proprietor with whom he boarded. The year following, he removed to Norwalk, Huron County, where he continued in active practice until 1825, when he returned to Stark County and settled in Canton. Here he remained until his death in 1833. Dr. Gardner was heavy-set, broad-shouldered, quick in action and highly esteemed for integrity. He was regarded a man of more than ordinary ability, and had an extensive practice. Independent in thought, he did not hesitate to express his opinions, though in opposition to the popular current. His law suit with Nicholas Lichley, will be remembered by many still living. A daughter of Lichley had some trouble of the eyes and was brought to Gardner for treatment. Instead of improving, under various applications, her sight became worse, and finally she went totally blind. Lichley, being an impulsive man, and rather free talker, did not hesitate to charge Gardner with mal-treating the case, whenever the subject was introduced in his presence. This talk became very annoying to Dr. Gardner, and for the purpose of vindicating himself brought suit for slander, laying his damages at $2,000. His attorneys were Harris & Belden. Lichley employed Starkweather and Jarvis. They were the two strongest firms at the Stark County bar. The case excited a wide-spread interest, and the court house was crowded during the progress of the trial. Starkweather was then in the zenith of his reputation as a jury lawyer. He had the blind girl seated in front of the jury while he addressed them, and whenever he made an appeal in behalf of his client, the poor girl would turn up her sightless orbs, imploring, as it were, sympathy for her father. The defense claimed that the blindness was caused by culpable carelessness—introducing into the eyes something different from what was intended—and this theory was sustained by the testimony of Dr. Bennett, a well known, reputable physician of Bolivar. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant; thereupon, Lichley brought suit against Gardner for mal-practice, laying his damages at $10,000. Before the trial was reached, Gardner died and the case was withdrawn. This was the first mal-practice suit in the county.

The two Bonfields, John and Thomas S., brothers, settled in Canton soon after the war of 1812. They were from Baltimore, and both graduates of the medical school of that city. John was an Assistant Surgeon of the army at the time of the attack upon Fort McHenry. He was a strange genius, and many thought too much learning had disturbed his balance. He was slovenly in dress, wore his hair long and straggling, and would often appear with a red bandana as a neck-tie. He was slow of speech, and kept his horse so poor that the boys would caw after him on the streets. Many reposed great faith in his medical skill, particularly in the treatment of fevers. He had an itching for office, and was repeatedly a candidate, though never successful. He came within one, in a race of half a dozen for the County Treasurer's office. He married a daughter of William Cunningham, by whom he had several children. Several years after her death, he returned to Baltimore, where he died in 1835.

Thomas S. was very unlike his brother John. He was a tidy, dapper young man, fluent talker, quick in his movements, and prompt to respond to calls. He was a fast rider, stood in his stirrups, projecting his body forward, apparently

going faster than his horse. He was popular as a physician, and had an extensive practice. He died in 1855, leaving a large landed estate, now very valuable.

Thomas Hartford came from Connecticut, and settled in Canton in 1818. He was a kind hearted man, and generous to the poor, as the following *verbatim* notice in a *Repository* of 1820 would indicate:

"Dr. Thomas Hartford *hereby* informs such as are in indigent circumstances, in the county of Stark, that in cases of sickness, *advice* and *medicine* will be given to them *gratis*."

That he was not prompted to make this offer from ulterior motives, is evident from the bequest in his will, giving a large proportion of his real estate to the poor of Canton. After some ten years of general practice, Dr. Hartford engaged in the mercantile business; and, about 1833, removed to Pittsburgh, Penn.

James Jerow came to Canton in 1820. He was from one of the New England States, and was reputed a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and well educated in his profession. In managing a case, he was very decided and exacting, and would tolerate no interference. If there was any hesitancy about carrying out his instructions, any distrust manifested as to his skill or judgment, or a disposition to try a remedy recommended by another, straightway would he give the parties to understand that unless he had the exclusive and uninterrupted control of the case he would retire. He would take the whole responsibility or none. He died in 1825 of a malignant fever. John Coulter, the first medical student in Stark County, studied with Dr. Jerow.

Justin Scott, a surgeon in the war of 1812, located in Kendall about the year 1815. From what can be learned of him, he was regarded by the community a well qualified physician and a skillful surgeon. He remained in Kendall several years, then removed to Burton, Geauga County, Ohio.

George Breysacher was born and educated in Germany, and settled in Canton in 1819. It was said he had been a Surgeon under Bonaparte, which gave him considerable reputation. He did an extensive practice, particularly among the German people, native and foreign. He was a fine horseman and a great hunter, always rode at break-neck speed with several dogs following him. He was once seen coming into town with two deer on his horse that he had shot. He died in 1844. One of his sons, Augustus L., was a Surgeon in the confederate army, and Medical Director of Hardee's Corps.

Joseph Simmons was one of the early physicians of Canton. He came from Pennsylvania in 1820; was a man of fine personal appearance, scrupulously neat in dress, and bore himself with an aristocratic air. He did not succeed in securing a satisfactory run of business, not because of any question as to his qualifications, but by reason of this seeming hauteur in his manner. The same has driven many a well-qualified young man from the ranks, while a bloviating ignoramus has succeeded in making money. Dr. Simmons remained in Canton about ten years, when he removed to Cincinnati. There he continued several years, then changed his location to St. Louis, where he died about two years ago.

Joseph Watson was of Quaker descent, born in 1798, near Philadelphia, Penn. His elementary education was such as the scant opportunities of the time and place afforded. He commenced the study of medicine in 1821, with Dr. Wood, of Lycoming County, remaining with him a year. In the fall of 1822, he came West, stopping in Wrightstown, Belmont Co., Ohio. Here he resumed the study with Dr. Hartley, and continued with him until he decided to look up a location to practice. He visited Cadiz, New Philadelphia, Wooster and Dover (now called Dalton), and when he made known at the latter place the object of his visit, he was so strongly urged to settle among them that he decided to do so. The town was without a physician, and he had several calls before he could hang out a shingle. He soon had all he wanted to do. His work was laborious. Disturbed at all hours of the night, long rides over rough roads, exposed to all kinds of weather, will eventually dampen the zeal of most men, so after a residence of ten years in Dover, Dr. Watson concluded to change the field of his operations, and, in the fall of 1833, came to Massillon, which at that time was the rising town of this part of the State. While in practice at Massillon, he had several partners, including Dr. Michener and Dr. Bowen, both men of well-known professional reputation. Dr. Watson withdrew from active practice about 1843 and engaged in the drug business, in which he built up a large wholesale and retail

trade. In this he continued until 1877, when admonished by advancing years and failing vigor, that it was time for him to retire from active work. Dr. Watson was married in 1824 to Mary Ann Walton, of Columbiana Co., Ohio. The couple are enjoying life's peaceful evening together—the only remaining link in the county connecting the old-time practitioners with the present.

Beriah Brooks, John Shaw and Josiah Gale were physicians who located in Kendall between 1820 and 1825. Brooks moved over to Massillon as soon as it was started, and died there in 1831. Gale abandoned practice for a contract on the canal, and Shaw, after remaining several years, left for parts unknown.

Thomas and John Townsend, brothers, removed from Wooster to Massillon about the year 1828, and set up in practice together. They remained a few years, when Thomas went to Wheeling, Va., where he died. The last known of John he had drifted to California.

Robert Estep was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1793; served an apprenticeship at the trade of silversmith; pursued that calling several years, when he concluded to study medicine. After reading eighteen months, he commenced practice in Paris, Stark Co., in 1824. He soon acquired a wide-spread reputation, not only as a skilful practitioner, but as a surgeon of more than ordinary ability. Twice he performed the Cæsarean section, the only physician of the county that ever attempted it. He several times operated for cataract and cut for stone. In 1834, he removed to Canton, where he enjoyed an extensive practice until his death in 1852, at the age of fifty-nine. The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by the Ohio Medical College, in 1835.

Joseph H. Estep, son of Robert Estep, was born in 1819. He followed painting until twenty-three, when he took up the study of medicine. He read with his father, and graduated at the Cleveland Medical College in 1847. He commenced practice at Waynesburg, and soon succeeded in obtaining a profitable run of custom. When the California gold excitement overspread the land, he yielded to the temptation and went there. He remained there several years, during which time he was elected a member of the first Legislature. On his return in 1852, he settled in Canton. Here he continued in practice until failing health induced him to return to California in 1873. He died in 1876. Dr. Estep was twice married. His first wife was Miss Polley, by whom he had three children. His second wife was Miss Rank; by her he had no issue. He was a man of considerable natural talent, an original genius, a ready, forcible writer, not much of a student, but extravagantly fond of light literature, and inclined to take the world easy.

Perkins Wallace was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1808. Studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Bonfield, Canton, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1833. He commenced the practice of medicine at Brandywine Mills, Summit Co.; from thence he removed to Akron, where he remained about two years, when he again changed his location to Massillon. Here he continued until 1850, doing an extensive practice. Considerations outside of professional, influenced him to remove to Canton, where he remained until his death in 1868, aged sixty. Dr. Wallace was married in 1835 to Rebecca Raynolds, by whom he had six children.

Lorenzo M. Whiting was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1811. Received his medical degree at Williams College in 1835, and located in Canton in 1836. Dr. Whiting has continued longer in practice at the one place than any physician who has ever lived in Stark County. He has always been held in high esteem, not only as a practitioner of medicine, but as a general scholar, versed in literature and the sciences. His consultation calls have exceeded those of any other practitioner, a proof of his standing with the community. He was appointed a Trustee of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, by Gov. Chase, in 1856. During the rebellion, he was appointed by Gov. Denison one of the Board of Examiners of Surgeons to Ohio regiments, also Examining Surgeon for Stark County and for the Board of Enrolment for the Seventeenth Congressional District of Ohio, which position he held until the close of the war. He was Pension Surgeon from 1862 until October, 1880, when, by reason of ill health, he resigned. He was likewise Censor of Cleveland Medical College. In all these varied positions he discharged the duties devolving upon him with entire satisfaction to all parties concerned. The Doctor was struck with paralysis in the summer of 1880, since which time, he has been unable to practice.

Auren W. Whiting was born in Connecticut in 1826. Educated in the High School of Westfield, Mass. Read medicine with Dr. W. B. De Forest, Colebrook, Conn., and in 1846 matriculated at the Medical Department of Yale College. After one course of lectures, he came to Canton, and engaged with his brother L. M., continuing the study, and gradually taking up practice. He attended a second course of lectures at Cleveland, graduating in 1850. He located first in Massillon, where he remained until 1858; then spent about eighteen months in Europe, visiting the hospitals of Paris and other large cities. Soon after his return from Europe, he was elected Assistant Physician of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, which position he held several years. During the rebellion, he was a contract surgeon, doing duty in the field hospitals near Georgetown. At the close of the war, he settled in Canton, where he has since remained, making a specialty of chronic diseases.

Carl F. Brackebush was born and educated in Germany. He came to this country in 1835, and first settled in Osnaburg, but remained there but a short time, when he removed to Canton. He was considered well educated in his profession, and had an extensive practice. He died in 1849, of neuralgia of the heart, caused by exposure in professional labor.

F. D. H. Dallwick was born in Cassel, Germany, in 1814, and received his medical education in that country. He came to Stark County in 1833, first settling in Greentown. From there he removed to Canton, where he remained some years. He was the first physician appointed to the County Infirmary. From Canton he removed to Canal Fulton, where he died in 1849. His wife was Louisa, daughter of Christian Palmer, a pioneer settler.

Joseph H. Mathews was born in England. He studied medicine with Dr. Robert Estep, and received his degree from the Cleveland Medical College. He commenced practice as a partner of his preceptor, and on his decease was associated for some years with Dr. Wallace. On their dissolution, Dr. Mathews continued practice until within a year, accumulating considerable property. He is now connected with the Diebold Safe & Lock Company. His wife, now deceased, was Mary A. Shorb, daughter of John Shorb.

Barak Michener was born 1779, in Chester County, Penn. His grandparents came over with William Penn. His educational opportunities in his youth were extremely meager, but he was a young man of good natural ability and indomitable energy, by reason of which, he became a man of very considerable learning. While yet a boy, his father removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, and when about eighteen years of age, he started out for himself, coming to Lawrence Township, Stark County, where he had relatives living. Working here a short time, he engaged in teaching near Kendall. About 1825, he commenced teaching in Canton, and it was while engaged in this pursuit, that he conceived the idea of studying medicine. He read with Dr. Gardner, and commenced practice with him, never having attended lectures. He removed to Massillon in 1834, and for several years was associated in practice with Dr. Watson. It was about this time that Asiatic cholera made its appearance as an epidemic in the neighborhood, carrying off more people than has any epidemic in the same length of time, before or since. In the treatment of this disease, Dr. Michener had an extensive experience, and his success was above the average. He was an original thinker, and not a routine prescriber. In 1839, he removed on to a farm near West Brookfield, continuing to practice until 1849, when he went west to Freeport, Ill., where he remained until 1853, when he again emigrated west, purchasing land near Adel, Dallas Co., Iowa. He had relinquished practice, and was living upon and improving this land when he died March 10, 1878. A son of the Doctor is a physician, was engaged in practice in Adel, but removed to Dallas, Tex., and is now a planter.

John Schertzer was born 1799, in Franklin County, Penn. The education of the Doctor, owing to the limited facilities of the time and his place of residence, was not very extended. He began the study of medicine when about eighteen years of age, with Dr. Jacob Grubb, of Lebanon County, Penn., and obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. After practicing at several places in the counties of Lebanon and Franklin, he removed to Massillon, Stark Co., in 1835, where he continued practice until appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln, which office he held nine years. He was elected State Senator in 1850, serving one term. He died in 1880.

Jeremiah V. Schertzer was born in Pennsylvania, 1821, had a common-school education, and read medicine with his father. He attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and began practice with his father in 1844. He is still a resident of Massillon, and engaged in medical practice. Dr. Schertzer was married in 1848 to Mary Ellen Ogden, daughter of Hugh Ogden, of Massillon.

Daniel L. Gans was born in Fayette County, Penn., 1819. At an early age, he manifested a taste for reading, and a preference for the study and practice of medicine. At eighteen, he engaged with an older brother, a practicing physician of Moundville, Va., and with him, he remained as a student two years, completing his medical course in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. He commenced practice in Smithfield, Penn., three miles from his birthplace, and continued there about eighteen months, then removed to Magnolia, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He lived here eight years, and during this time, purchased a large farm in Pike Township, near Sparta. Upon this he removed in 1850, and has lived here ever since, devoting his leisure from practice to overseeing his farm, and giving attention to breeding fine stock, particularly sheep and cattle. Dr. Gans was married in 1845, to Margaret Hanna, of Steubenville. They have four children—two sons and two daughters.

J. P. Barrick was born in 1818, in Morgantown, Rockingham Co., Va. His father was a farmer, and before this son was grown, he removed to Columbiana Co., Ohio. His opportunities for acquiring an education in early life were quite limited. He married young, and at the time of his marriage was in the employ of James Farmer, merchant, of Salineville. Soon after, he went to Cleveland and engaged with Dr. Henry Everett, with whom he studied medicine. He located in the practice at Massillon in 1842, and continued in the profession until his death in 1879. He received the honorary degree of M. D. from the Cleveland Medical College in 1866. Dr. Barrick was married the second time to Mrs. Clarissa A. Baldwin, of Massillon. He served a number of years in the City Council, and in the Board of Education, of which he was a member at the time of his death. He was of a social disposition and popular with the people.

Frederick T. Hurxthal was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1814. His father was a merchant. His early education was such as the local schools afforded opportunity to acquire. He read medicine under Dr. Willard Parker, of New York City, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1845. He began practice in Magnolia, Tuscarawas Co., and continued in that place until 1847, when he removed to Massillon. Dr. Hurxthal served in the army during the late war as Surgeon of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His death, which occurred under specially sad circumstances, was the result of an injury received by a fall on the platform at the railroad station in Canton, Feb. 3, 1865. Dr. H. was a live member of the profession—a close student, always abreast of the improvements of the day, and a frequent contributor to the journals.

Abraham Metz was born in Stark County in 1828. His father was a pioneer settler of 1807. He was educated in the common schools, in which he taught when a mere lad. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Kahlor, in Columbiana County, and attended a course of lectures at Willoughby Medical College. The summer following, he enlisted in the Mexican war, Third Ohio Regiment, and was appointed Hospital Steward, much of the time doing the work of an Assistant Surgeon. After his return from Mexico, he resumed his medical studies, and graduated at Cleveland Medical College in 1848. He commenced practice at North Georgetown, Columbiana County, remaining there about a year, then went West, settling at Big Lick, Hancock Co., Ohio. From here he went into Seneca County, where he continued until 1854, when he changed his location to Massillon. He soon after made a specialty of diseases of the eye, and became widely known as a successful practitioner in that line. He also gave attention to general surgery, and was recognized as a skillful operator. Under the disadvantages of a country location, he kept abreast of the rapid growth of his specialty. He was one of the founders of Charity Hospital Medical College (now the Medical Department of Wooster University) at Cleveland, of which institution he was one of the original Faculty, occupying the chair of Ophthalmology, which place he filled at the time of his death, February 1, 1876. He was Surgeon of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne &

Chicago Railway, and was frequently sent beyond his district when accidents occurred involving serious or important surgical operations. Dr. Metz was emphatically a self-made man. With very limited educational advantages, he made himself master not only of our own language, but acquired such a knowledge of the German and French as enabled him to read without difficulty their publications. By his indomitable energy he overcame obstacles presented in his researches, that would have appalled most young men. He is the author of a work entitled "Histology of the Eye," now used as a text-book in many of our medical colleges; has also contributed many articles to the journals of the day. Dr. Metz was a genial companion, inclined to make the most of what this life afforded, and long will be remembered for his many excellent traits of character. He was married in 1849 to Elizabeth Patterson, of Columbiana County, by whom he had one child, a daughter—both still living.

Hermann J. Uhl, was born in Saxony, 1823. Read medicine with his father and obtained his degree at a medical school in Dresden, 1846. He was associated in practice with his father until 1848, when he came to America and located in Bethlehem, Stark County. Here he remained until 1853, when he removed to Bolivar, where he continued about three years, during which time he was physician to the "Zoar Community." From 1856 to 1858, he was a resident of Dunleith, Ill., from there he returned and settled in Massillon; here he remained about seven years, when the desire for change prompted him to locate in Navarre. In the spring of 1877, he made a trip to Europe, and while at the home of his youth was taken sick and died December 20, of the same year. Though somewhat eccentric and subject to fitful moods, the doctor was always considered a good physician.

G. Kersey Thomas was born in York County, Penn., 1818, of Quaker parents. He came to Salem, Ohio, when quite young, and at the age of eighteen began the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Stanton. At the age of twenty-two, he married Rebecca Shaw and settled in Marlboro and commenced practice. His wife died in 1849, and in 1852 he married Eliza L. Smyth, a teacher in the Marlboro Union School. In 1856, he went to Philadelphia where he spent over a year pursuing his medical studies, and in 1857 he settled in Alliance. In 1862, he was appointed Surgeon of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but his health soon failed, and in December of the same year, he was prostrated with paralysis, resigned his commission and was brought home on a lounge. In 1864, his second wife died, and in 1868 he married Mrs. Rosanna Milner. He died March 10, 1869, of congestion of the brain. Dr. Thomas was considered a man of more than ordinary ability. In practice, his taste was in favor of surgery. At the time of his death, he was Surgeon of the two railroads passing through Alliance.

Levi Haldeman, born in Columbiana County; read medicine with Drs. Robertson & Carey, of Hanoverton, same county, attended lectures at Louisville, Ky., and commenced practice in Minerva, Stark County, in 1839. He did an extensive business up to 1860, when he left the profession to engage in oil speculation, in which he has accumulated several large fortunes. He is the only physician of the county, who has ever had a case of well-marked, unmistakable hydrophobia. The case was that of Andrew Shultz, bit by a small dog, who in three weeks after, manifested symptoms of hydrophobia, terminating fatally in three days.

Francis Joseph Wernet, born in Baden, Germany, 1812; studied medicine in Basle, and graduated at Freyburg; came to America in 1842; settled first in Pittsburgh, but the health of his wife becoming impaired as was supposed from local causes, he removed to Canton the next year, and there remained in practice until his death in 1862. He had five children. Mrs. Wernet died in 1881.

William J. Parker was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, 1812; his parents came from North Carolina. He commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Parker, of Belmont County, Ohio, at twenty years of age, and set up in practice when twenty-five, at Salineville in company with Dr. Farmer. He remained here four years, and then after having resided and practiced in Fairfield, Columbiana and New Lisbon, all in the same county until 1866, he removed to Alliance where he remained until his death in 1880.

J. L. Leeper was born in Norfolk, Va., 1818; educated at Cannonsburg, Penn., and studied medicine in Brooke County, West Va. He came to Navarre in 1847, and continued there in

active practice until 1867, when he removed on to his farm in Perry Township where he still resides. Dr. Leeper is a clever, social gentleman and popular with his neighbors.

William Neely was born in Jefferson County, 1819. He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Wood (late of Cincinnati), and was associated with him in practice for a time. In 1843, he settled in New Franklin, Paris Township, since which time, he has continued in practice in different localities in the eastern portion of the county, Alliance and Mount Union.

Charles Kay was born in New Jersey; read medicine in Warren County, Ohio; settled in East Fairfield, where he practiced over thirty years. In 1849, he received the honorary degree of medicine, and in 1869, removed to Alliance, where he has since resided, engaged in active practice.

David A. Arter was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1820. His early education was what the common and select schools of that day afforded. He read medicine with Drs: Robertson and Cary, of Hanoverton, who had in their day a wide-spread reputation and did an extensive practice. He graduated at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1845, and soon after located in East Fairfield, Columbiana Co. From thence he removed to Carrollton, where he remained a number of years, and in 1865, he removed to Canton. He has been in active practice some thirty-six years. He was married in 1844 to Almyra Ferral, by whom he had four children. She died in 1859, and he married Sarah M. McCall, of Harrison County. Dr. Arter was commissioned by Gov. Tod, Captain of Cavalry, during the rebellion, and for two years served as Deputy Revenue Collector. The Doctor has been more successful than most of the brethren in collecting and saving his earnings, as he is now in very comfortable circumstances.

John B. Wilson was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1828. He read medicine with Dr. John Dickson, Pittsburgh, Penn., and attended lectures in Cleveland in 1846–47. Commenced practice in Austintown, Mahoning County, remaining there but a short time, and came to Alliance in 1849, where he has practiced ever since—being the oldest practitioner in the town. He attended a second course of lectures at Cleveland in the winter of 1853–54, graduating in the spring.

Lewis Slusser, born in Canton in 1820; educated at home schools and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, the latter of which he was compelled to leave while in the Junior year, by reason of pulmonary trouble. For this, he sought a warmer climate, and while in Georgia teaching, he commenced the study of medicine, reciting regularly to a preceptor. He attended a first course of lectures, at the National Medical College, Washington City, in 1845–46. The second, at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating March, 1849. The interim between lectures, nearly three years, he was with Dr. Haldeman, of Minerva, practicing under instructions. Soon after graduating, he located in Canal Fulton, where he remained in practice until the war of the rebellion, when he entered the service as Surgeon of the Sixty-ninth Ohio. While in the army, he served on post, field and staff duty. He was on the operating corps, in all the prominent engagements of the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of Georgia, and after the arrival of Sherman's army at Savannah, he was assigned in charge of an ocean hospital transport, engaged in conveying sick and wounded to Northern hospitals. Immediately after being mustered out with his regiment, he was re-commissioned Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Ohio, ordered to New Orleans, and thence to Texas, where he served until mustered out with the last remnant of the army, November, 1865. On his return from the army, he settled in Canton, where he has since remained. Dr. Slusser was twice elected to represent Stark County in the State Legislature, serving from 1858 to 1861. He was appointed Superintendent of the Insane Hospital at Newburg, which position he held from 1874 to 1876. Was Surgeon ten years of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. Has frequently written for the medical journals, and, of late years, has taken quite an interest in the early history of Stark County, collecting and recording events for preservation. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah C. Pearce, daughter of Dr. Joseph Pearce, of Huron, Ohio. She died while with him in the army, in 1863. His present wife is Helena A., daughter of C. F. Ricks, of Massillon.

The first physician to locate in Canal Fulton was William Myers. He read with Dr. Gardner, of Canton. Dr. Myers was in Fulton but a short time when he changed his residence to

Sandyville. Here he died of consumption. The next in Lawrence Township, was Dr. S. Dolbear, and following him Alexander Porter. We have been unable to procure any definite information in regard to the early history of these men.

Henry Houtz was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio with his father, who was a pioneer settler of Wayne County. The subject of our sketch, after completing his school studies, engaged for a time in teaching, and then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. L. G. Harley, of Dalton. Completing the preliminary course, he attended lectures, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and commenced practice in Canal Fulton about 1838. He remained here until 1849, when he sold out and removed to Cleveland, where he is still living.

Abram Houtz read medicine with his brother Henry. Graduated at Jefferson Medical College, and commenced practice in Seville, Medina County. Removed to Canal Fulton in 1849, and continued there in practice until his death in 1880.

Lucius Howard practiced medicine in Fulton about ten years, then removed to Keene, Coshocton County, where he was killed by his brother-in-law.

Jacob Musser, a student of Dr. Dallwick, practiced in Fulton some six years, and died there in 1854.

Harry M. McAbee was located several years in Canton as a practitioner, but abandoned the profession for that of the ministry, in which he was engaged when the civil war broke out. He entered the army as Surgeon of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, resigned his commission in 1863, and engaged with the establishment of C. Aultman & Co. as a traveling agent, and was in their employ when he was killed in a railroad collision on the Lake Shore Road at the age of thirty-seven. He was a man of considerable ability, well posted in medical literature, and an acceptable preacher.

J. E. Dougherty was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1820; read medicine with Dr. E. M. Pyle, Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio; practiced five years in Pennsylvania, and for thirty-two years in Greentown. He was married, in 1844, to Phoebe Thompson, of Carroll County, Ohio, who died in 1847. He was married again, in 1849, to Angeline Gorgas. Dr. Dougherty was Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Ohio National Guard, and was four months in the service. He is still in active practice, with a fair prospect of continuing yet many years. He stands well as a man and practitioner.

L. E. Dougherty was born in Greentown in 1853; read medicine with his father, Dr. J. E. Dougherty, and graduated at Columbus Medical College in 1879. He married, the same year, Clara Hart, of Summit County, and has since been practicing in company with his father.

Levi L. Lamborn was born in Chester County, Penn., in 1829, and came to Ohio when eight years of age. He read medicine with Dr. Soloman Shrieve, of Damascus. He attended lectures in Philadelphia and Cleveland, graduating at the latter place in 1849; commenced practice in Mount Union, where he remained fifteen years; removed to Alliance in 1863, where he continued practice until 1866, then retired from the profession, and engaged in banking and speculating in real estate. Dr. L. was nominated a candidate for Representative to the Legislature—session 1858–59. He was elected Clerk of that body—session 1860–61; was a candidate for Senator in 1874, and, in 1876, for Congress. During the administration of Gov. Bishop, he was a Trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Dr. Lamborn is an effective public speaker.

T. Clarke Miller was born in Butler County, Penn., in 1842. He began the study of medicine in 1861; but soon after enlisted as a private soldier, and served as such during the first three years of the war, in Company F, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, with the "Army of the Potomac." After his discharge, he continued the study of medicine with Dr. M. L. Miller, of Blairsville, Penn. In 1865, he attended lectures in Charity Hospital Medical College at Cleveland, afterward continuing his studies with Dr. W. J. Scott, of Cleveland. He received his degree from Charity Hospital Medical College in 1867, after which, he continued practical study as House Surgeon in St. Vincent's Hospital for one year; located first in Newburgh, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, where he remained about two years, then removed to Cleveland, and practiced there until 1876, when he changed his location to Massillon. While in Cleveland, he was a member of the visiting

staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, and served two terms as Coroner of Cuyahoga County, an important and responsible position. He was a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions. He was elected, in 1873, to the chair of obstetrics in the Medical Department of Wooster University at Cleveland, which place he still occupies. He is the United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions at Massillon. Dr. Miller was married, in 1869, to Mary A. Culbertson, of Blairsville, Penn.

Albert W. Ridenour was born in Washington County, Md., in 1843. At about ten years of age, he removed with his father's family to Ohio. His early education was in the common and academic schools. He began the study of medicine in 1860, with his brother, Dr. W. T. Ridenour, of Smithville, Wayne Co., Ohio. He attended lectures at Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland, in 1866, and the year following at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, from which institution he received his degree. He began practice in Denmark, Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1868. After one year, he removed to Wadsworth, Medina County, and, after remaining at this place a few months, he located in Canal Fulton, where he remained about two and a half years; then, in 1871, located in Massillon, where he has since remained. Dr. Ridenour served in the late war as musician and Hospital Steward. He was married, in 1869, to Emma F. Miller, daughter of Abram Miller, of Canal Fulton. He is now Railroad Surgeon, and, for a number of years, has been Health Officer of Massillon.

Lehman Danziger was born in Germany, 1805. After graduating at the high school in Holzminden, Herzogthum Braunschweig, he entered the University of Goettingen, and completed a medical course which required five years. Soon after graduating he entered the service of the Russian government as a military physician. At the expiration of three years he resigned his commission and located in Bremen. At the age of forty, he came to America and for three years practiced in New Oxford, Adams County, Penn., thence to Canton, where he has since remained. Dr. Danziger is at present the oldest practicing physician in the county, being now in his seventy-seventh year—over fifty years in practice, and yet able and willing to attend a call any hour of the night.

Thomas H. Phillips was born in Washington County, Penn., 1839. He was educated at Jefferson College and read medicine with Dr. George H. Cook, of Cannonsburg, Penn. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, with the Class of 1864. Immediately after graduating, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, and remained with them in the field during their continuance in the service. At the close of the war he commenced the practice of medicine in Middletown, Penn., remained there several years, then changed his location to Canton, where he has since remained. Dr. Phillips was married in 1868 to Irene M. Lindsey, by whom he has one child, a daughter. Mrs. Phillips died in 1876 of phthisis. The Doctor has been Physician to the County Infirmary; is now Surgeon of the Valley Railway.

R. P. Johnson was born in Stark County, 1839. Read medicine with Dr. L. L. Lamborn, Alliance, and graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1861. Opened an office same spring in Mount Union. In September, 1862, entered the army as Assistant Surgeon One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Remained less than a year and during that time was on hospital duty at Lexington, Ky. On leaving the army he settled in Deerfield, where he remained eighteen months. In 1864, he re-entered the army as Contract Surgeon, serving on post hospital duty at Springfield and Chicago. At the close of the war he settled in Alliance, where he practiced about ten years, then removed to Canton where he has since remained. He is at present Station Surgeon to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and the Connotton Valley Railway, likewise to the County Jail. He was married in 1857 to Miss Marianna Hunt, by whom he has had four children, two still living.

W. E. Rukenbrod is a native of Carroll County, born 1850. Commenced reading medicine with Dr. R. B. Rush, Salem, Ohio, in 1870, during which time he practiced two years under instructions. Graduated at the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1875, and afterward had charge of Dr. Rush's business six months, while he was on a trip to Europe. Settled in Canton in 1875, and has remained here since. Was married July, 1878, to Miss Kate Jackson, daughter of C. H. Jackson.

E. O. Portman was born in Switzerland, and came to this country with his parents, who settled in Bethlehem Township. He read medicine with Dr. Metz, of Massillon, graduated at Cleveland, 1871, and immediately after located in Canton.

Samuel A. Conklin, born 1841, in Washington County, Penn., commenced reading medicine in 1864 with Dr. John Kelly, of Claysville, Washington County, Penn., graduated in Cleveland, 1867, and settled in Belle Vernon, Penn., where he remained some six years, then removed to Canton, 1873. He was married in 1868 to Miss Laura Bughera, of Fayette County, Penn. Dr. Conklin was for several years Physician to the County Jail, and also to the County Infirmary, and is now a member of the Board of Education as well as the Health Board.

James Fraunfelter was born in Ashland County, Ohio, 1846. He studied medicine with Dr. T. S. Hunter, of Ashland. Graduated in 1871, at Long Island College Hospital, and in 1872 at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. Commenced practice the same year in Canal Fulton, and continued there until the spring of 1881, when he removed to Canton. He married Miss Kate Roseberry, of Ashland.

George B. Cock read medicine with Dr. Bowen, of Akron, and attended lectures at Cleveland, 1868. He has been settled in practice at several different places, but at the present is in Canton, and Coroner of the county. He was married in 1865 to Miss A. E. Greenwood, daughter of Judge Greenwood, of Paris.

Of the physicians of Paris who came after Dr. Robert Estep left, was Dr. Charles Preston. He practiced there some years and died. Dr. James L. Beebout located there in 1844, and died in 1864. Dr. J. Beebout removed from Sandyville to Paris soon after the death of James L., and yet resides there. In addition to these, were Drs. Gugleman, Geiger, Gray, Baker, Barris, Bates and others.

In Osnaburg, there are the two Drs. Whiteleather, both natives of the county and both graduates.

Samuel Wolf was born in Osnaburg, Stark County, 1818. He studied medicine with Dr. George K. Pardee, of Wadsworth, Medina Co., and in 1843 attended a course of lectures at Cleveland Medical College. He commenced the practice of medicine in Osnaburg, but removed to Wilmot in 1846, where he has since remained.

C. P. Wolf, son of Samuel, was born in Wilmot, 1849, studied with his father and graduated at Cleveland Medical College, 1874. He has since been in partnership with his father, and together they do an extensive practice.

David Crise was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1846. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1872, and located in Beach City in 1877.

M. A. Robinett, born in Ohio in 1844, read medicine with Dr. Pomerean, of Millersburg. Graduated at Cleveland in 1869, and settled in Beach City in 1874.

W. C. Putnam was born in Sugar Creek Township, Stark County, in 1852. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1871, and after practicing a short time in Van Wert County, and in Brookfield, this county, located in Justus, near his old home.

Mrs. Eliza L. Thomas, the first female physician located in Stark County, was born in Willoughby, Ohio. She commenced the study of medicine with her husband, Dr. Thomas, soon after their marriage, and graduated in Philadelphia during their residence in that city. On their return to Alliance, she engaged in general practice with her husband, and her success would compare favorably with the general run of male practitioners. Called to assist in the delivery of a dead fœtus, she absorbed septic poison through an abrasion of the hand, contracted pyemia, and with which she died. She was highly esteemed by the community in which she lived, and her loss was much deplored.

Mrs. Sarah C. Heaton was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1839. Her maiden name was Cooper, and she was reared a Quaker. She read medicine one year with Dr. P. L. Hatch, of Minneapolis, Minn., and one year under Dr. Mary E. Wilson, of Lancaster, Penn., graduating in 1875, at the "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." She married the following year Dr. J. G. Heaton, and the two immediately after established themselves, in Alliance, as practitioners of medicine. In the following June, the husband died, and Mrs. Heaton has continued in the business since, doing a respectable share thereof. It should have been mentioned that Dr. Heaton had been

located in Alliance about ten years previous to his marriage.

Lybia Moulton was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1837. Read medicine with Dr. Ward, of Suffield in 1858, and graduated at the University of Michigan in 1860. He has been in practice in Hartville eighteen years.

Byron J. Douds was born in 1846 in Lake Township, Stark County. Enlisted at the age of fifteen in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with the regiment until expiration of term of enlistment. Re-enlisted in United States Navy, and while in that arm of the service, was chosen by the commanding officer for a special work requiring great physical endurance, firmness and fidelity. After expiration of term of enlistment, pursued collegiate studies at Oberlin and Mount Union. Read medicine with Dr. L. M. Whiting, and took special course under Dr. J. H. Saulsbury, of Cleveland. Graduated in 1870, at Cleveland Medical Department University of Wooster, and commenced practice in Canton immediately after. He is at present Physician to Stark County Infirmary. Married in 1875 to Miss Ella Hilles, of Mount Union.

Frank Pennock, born in Stark County in 1852, educated at the home schools, read medicine with Dr. J. H. Day, Limaville. Attended first course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated at Cleveland in 1878. Formed a connection with Dr. Day, and continued with him until his death. Married in 1880 to Miss Isabella McCallum, of Stark County.

James McConkey, born and educated in England, has been located in Mapleton about twenty years, and doing a respectable business.

Allen W. Weidler was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and came to Stark County about 1848. He practiced for a number of years in New Berlin, but is now a resident of McDonaldsville, Jackson Township. He is the Paracelsus of Stark County. Has a number of specifics, among them, "A Sure Cure for the Typhoid Fever," the formula of which he offers to sell to the United States Government for "$25,000, not a cent less."

A. P. L. Pease was born in Massillon in 1847, and is a son of Hon. Anson Pease. He was educated in the public schools, and began the study of medicine in 1868, in the office of the late Dr. Abraham Metz. In 1871, he graduated from the Medical Department of Wooster University, in Cleveland, and immediately began the practice of his profession in his native town. At the expiration of about a year, he removed to Pittsburgh, where he remained until October, 1875, at which time he returned to Massillon. He served in the army during the late war, as a private in the 100-days service. His marriage with Miss Anna Delia Gillespie, of Pittsburgh, was celebrated on the 18th day of September, 1877.

William H. Kirkland is a native of Crawford Co., Ohio, where his birth occurred in 1840. His education was received at the common schools, and, in 1870, he began the study of homœopathy in the office of Dr. W. A. Whippey, of Goshen, Ind. He attended lectures in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College during the session of 1872–73, and soon afterward established himself in practice at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County. At the expiration of about nine months, he removed to Goshen Ind., where he continued the practice in conjunction with his former preceptor, Dr. Whippey, until January, 1875, when he returned to Massillon. In 1878, he again attended medical lectures, and finally graduated at the above-mentioned college. He was a private in Company K, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the late war. In 1881, he was married to Miss Helen, daughter of James. Neal, of Massillon.

Everett H., son of Dr. J. P. Barrick, was born in Massillon in 1845. The public schools of his native town furnished his early education, but later he attended the Iron City College, of Pittsburgh. From 1865 to 1868, he was engaged in the drug business in Cleveland, a portion of the time with Vaupel & Moore, but at the latter date he began the study of medicine with Dr. Proctor Thayer, of the latter city. He attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, at which institution he graduated in the spring of 1872. He practiced his profession in Cleveland until 1875, when he removed to Massillon and associated himself with his father. In October, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Clara H., daughter of Horace G. Hitchcock, of Cleveland.

Henry Clay Royer is a native of Steuben Co., N. Y., his birth occurring at Bath, in July, 1846. He began the study of homœopathy in 1872, under Dr. Baxter, of Cleveland, and graduated at the Homœopathic College, of that city,

in 1875. He began practicing at Seville, Ohio, the year before his graduation, and, when his college course was completed, returned to Seville, remaining there until 1876, when he removed to Massillon and formed a partnership with Dr. Kirkland. He was married in January, 1866, to Miss Lucy E., daughter of Jotham T. Williams, of New York State. Dr. Royer is at present a member of the Board of Health of Massillon.

James F. Gardner was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, in 1836, and when three years of age was brought by his parents to Stark County, locating first at Canton, but, in 1840, removing to Bethlehem. He was educated mainly at Meadville, Penn., and at Mount Union College, Stark County, and, in 1855, began the study of medicine with Dr. J. D. Otis, of Navarre, but in 1857 went to Columbus, where his medical studies were continued under the supervision of Dr. J. D. Hamilton. He attended lectures at Columbus and Cleveland, and, in 1860, received his degree at the latter city. He practiced his profession three years at Canal Fulton, and then entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Tenth Ohio Cavalry, and, for a short time, did staff duty. After his return, he remained one year at Canal Fulton, and then, in 1866, removed to West Brookfield. He was married, June, 1866, to Miss Theresa, daughter of Xavier Kern, of Tuscarawas Township.

Thomas J. Reed, born July, 1838, is a native of Coshocton County, and began reading medicine with Dr. Carroll, of Keene, Ohio. In 1864, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and afterward took a special course in the "Lying-in-Hospital" of that city. During the late war, he served as Acting Assistant Surgeon; and, in 1866, located at Massillon, where he has since practiced his profession. His wife, to whom he was married in 1869, was Miss Isabella Dickey, of Massillon. Dr. Reed has served a number of years as member of the Board of Health of Massillon.

Simpson J. Harmount is a "Buckeye," his birth occurring at Lima, Allen County, in September, 1852. His general education was completed in 1873, by his graduation at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. His study of medicine was begun in 1873, with Dr. Buell, of New Philadelphia; but, after a short time, he removed to Massillon, and commenced studying under Dr. Metz. He attended lectures at Cleveland, and finally graduated in medicine at Cincinnati. He has since been located in Massillon, and has given his special attention to diseases of the eye. In October, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma T. Ruchti, of Cleveland.

William H. Becher was born in Stark County in 1848. His education was such as could be obtained from the country schools. He commenced the study of medicine in 1865, graduating in 1869. He has a farm in Pike Township, upon which he resides, doing considerable country practice. He has been twice married. His post office address is North Industry, Stark Co., Ohio.

John H. Tressel was born in Carroll County in 1833. He was educated at Mount Union College, graduating in 1860. He read medicine with Dr. S. F. Rukenbrod, of Malvern; attended lectures at Cleveland Medical College, and received the degree of M. D. in 1863; commenced practice in Malvern, but removed to Alliance in 1873. He was appointed Railway Surgeon in 1876. Dr. T. married, in 1862, Miss Susannah T. Hawkins, of Mahoning County.

George C. Welch was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1838; attended lectures at Cleveland, graduating in 1870; first commenced practice at Kilgore, Carroll County; remained there one year, then removed to Carrollton, thence to Mechanicstown, where he remained thirteen years. In 1878, he located in Waynesburg. He is married to Abigail A. Hine, of Trumbull County.

A. B. Walker was born in Jefferson County, Ohio; attended medical lectures in Chicago, and graduated in Philadelphia in 1881. He is located in Canton.

E. L. Walker was born in Knox County, Ohio; attended first course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated in Cleveland in 1869; practiced several years in Holmes County, and located in Canton in 1872. He is now Health Officer of the city.

A. H. Gans is a native of Stark County; was born in 1847. He studied medicine with Dr. D. L. Gans, of Sparta, and graduated at Cleveland in 1870. He commenced the practice of medicine in Navarre the same year, and has continued there since, steadily increasing in professional reputation and business.

William P. Preston was born in Virginia, and came with his father's family in 1825, to Columbiana County. He read medicine with his brother, Dr. C. H. Preston, and began practice in 1839 at Malvern, Carroll County. He remained here but a short time, and removed to Bolivar, forming a partnership with Dr. Bennett. On the death of his brother, C. H., he moved to Paris, and continued there ten years; then to Alliance, where he resided until 1857; then to Mendota, Ill., where he remained until 1868, when he returned to Alliance, his present residence. Dr. Preston obtained a diploma from a Cincinnati College. He was in the war of the rebellion as Contract Surgeon. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Cynthia E. Tinker, of Randolph, Portage County.

Milton M. Catlin was born in New York State in 1846. After receiving a good education at the common schools and at West Greenfield Academy, he, in the fall of 1865, began studying medicine with Dr. Nathan Spencer, of Greenfield. In 1866–68, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, receiving his diploma in February, 1868, and immediately located at Brookfield, N. Y., where he continued to practice for three years, at the end of which time he moved to Massillon, Ohio, and four years later, to Canton, where he has since resided and practiced. In January, 1869, he married Miss Rozella D., daughter of Anson T. Clark, of Brookfield, N. Y.

A. C. Brandt was born in Ashland County in July, 1852. He was educated at the schools of Haysville, and at Lebanon College, and read medicine in 1873 with Dr. T. S. Hunter, of Ashland. He attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which institution he graduated in 1877. He "hung out his shingle" in Canton in January, 1878, and has since remained there in active practice. For a young man, he has met with marked success. In 1878 and 1879, he was a member of the Board of Health of Canton, and, since his location in the city, has been Secretary of the Stark County Medical Society.

Judson H. Day (deceased) was born in Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio, September 2, 1804. He read medicine under Dr. Menary, of Deerfield, and finished under Dr. Shreve, of Massillon. Soon after this, he began practicing, a portion of the time at Lima and for a short period at Marlboro, Stark County. He was a successful practitioner during his long career.

Leon B. Santee is a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, his birth occurring in June, 1853. His early education was received from the common schools. He attended the Mount Union College, and graduated in July, 1875. After reading medicine with Dr. Miller, of Alliance, for a short time, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in medicine March, 1878. In April, 1878, he went to Marlboro and formed a partnership with Dr. Harper, and has since remained there in active practice.

W. O. Baker was born in Northampton County, Penn., December 12, 1827. He began the study of medicine at the age of twenty in opposition to the wishes of his parents. He finally attended the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia in 1852, but, owing to a lack of means, did not graduate. He began practicing in Nimishillen Township in 1855, and located in Louisville in 1858; here he has since resided and practiced. In September, 1873, he received a diploma from Cleveland Medical College. He has an extensive practice.

John Schilling was born near Frankfort on the Main, in Germany, October 10, 1794. After receiving a fine classical education at the European schools, he, at the age of twenty-five years, began studying medicine, and finally, in about 1836, graduated at the Wurtsburg Medical College. In 1837, he came to the United States, practicing first at Bolivar, Ohio, and later, at Louisville and Osnaburg. In 1852, he opened a drug store at Crestline, Ohio, but at the end of eighteen months returned to Louisville and again began practicing. Here he remained at work until 1876, when advancing years and failing vigor compelled him to cease active practice. He has had a long and eventful experience in the practice of medicine. Died the present year.

A. S. Sheets was born in Columbiana County in 1824. When he was six months old, his father was accidentally killed, and the boy was thrown among strangers. He studied medicine with Dr. Dillenbaugh, and, in 1846, went to Fremont, Ohio, where he practiced three years, and then removed to Huntington, Ind. After practicing there for some time he lost health, and his practice languished. In 1857, he located at Harrisburg, Stark County, where

he has since remained, practicing and farming to some extent.

J. P. Schilling was born in Louisville in September, 1840. In 1857, he began reading medicine under his father's supervision, and in 1860, attended lectures at the Western Reserve College, the medical department being located at Cleveland. His medical education was completed by his graduation from the Starling Medical College of Columbus, during the winter of 1863–64. He immediately hung out his shingle in Louisville, where he has since remained in active practice.

J. S. Beucler was born in Switzerland in 1829. He received a good education, and taught several terms of school in his native land. His medical studies were begun in 1853. Two years later, he came to Louisville, Ohio, and began practicing his profession. With the exception of three years spent in Wayne County, he has since remained in practice at Louisville.

J. P. Callahan was born in Mahoning County in 1835, and, when about nineteen years of age, began reading medicine with Dr. J. M. Hole, of Greenford, and, in 1869, graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He practiced ten years at Berlin Center, and, in 1870, located at Alliance, where he has since resided, practicing his profession.

John V. Lewis was born in Greenford, Mahoning Co., in 1836, and read medicine with Dr. A. Wickart, of his native town, after which he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He practiced at East Berlin, Ill., for a time, but at length returned to Ohio and formed a partnership with his preceptor. In 1869, he graduated from the above-mentioned institution, and, in 1871, located at Alliance. Here he has since remained.

Joseph Dilworth, a native of Columbiana County, studied medicine in Mount Union, and afterward attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, but did not graduate. He located in Mount Union, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice until the time of his death, which event occurred in November, 1878. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1868.

A. H. Day was born in Deerfield, Ohio, November, 1815. He began the study of medicine in 1840 with his brother, J. H. Day. He studied thus for three years and then began practicing in Columbiana County, and after six months went to New Baltimore where he has been the greater portion of the time since. Through his long practice he has had reasonable success.

J. H. Rogers was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in November, 1847. His medical studies were begun in the fall of 1873, under Dr. Barnes, of Fredericksburg, Ohio. In 1875–76, he attended medical lectures at the University of Wooster, Cleveland, from which institution he graduated. Soon after this he began practicing at Beech City, where he remained until the fall of 1878, and then went to Louisville, where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice since.

A. B. Campbell was born in Canada, where he first began the study of medicine. He afterward attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating from the medical department in April, 1871. He practiced for two years in Summit County, and then removed to Canal Fulton, where he has since remained. During the winter of 1880–81, he attended the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia to further perfect himself in his profession.

H. Dissinger is a native of Summit County, Ohio. He began the study of medicine in 1875, under Dr. D. Rowe, of Manchester. In 1878, he graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati; he is also a graduate of the Long Island Hospital College of Brooklyn, New York. In December, 1878, he located at Canal Fulton and has secured a large practice.

C. M. Dickson is also a native of Summit County. He began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. M. M. Dickson, under whose direction he remained one year. He then entered the Medical College at Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated in 1880. He practiced seven months in Port Clinton, Summit County, and then removed to Canal Fulton, where he has since been in active practice.

Z. T. Goucher is a native of the Keystone State. He studied medicine with his father, Dr. C. W. Goucher, and at last, after a collegiate course, graduated at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1873. He then practiced at Inwood, Ind., three years, and also three years at Lester's Ford, Indiana. He removed to Ohio and practiced two years at Orrville, and then located in North Lawrence, where he has since resided and practiced.

J. W. McCort began the study of medicine with Dr. Carter, of Carrollton; attended lec-

tures in Cincinnati, and finally graduated in medicine at the Bellevue Medical Hospital, New York. He located in Waynesburg in 1872, and has since remained there with a flourishing practice.

B. S. Dibble has been located in Minerva in the practice of medicine over thirty years.

Dr. Sanor, of the same place, has been a resident of Stark county a number of years.

A biographical sketch of Dr. George Holtz of New Berlin, and Dr. J. Steese of Uniontown, will appear in another part of the work.

J. M. Bye is a native of Columbiana County, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. He has enjoyed an active practice at Waynesburg since 1865.

Alexander F. Atwell was born in Columbiana County; read medicine with Drs. Frease & Graham, of Hanover, and has been practicing at Waynesburg more than twenty years.

As dentistry may be considered an adjunct of medicine, it is proper to mention that the first dentist in Stark county was S. P. Hullihan. He was a self-made man—had learned the silversmith trade, and afterward took up dentistry, and followed it some five years in Canton, then removed to Wheeling, Va., where he acquired a high reputation, not only as an expert dentist, but as a surgeon in special operations.

As early as 1836, a Medical Society was formed, composed of the most reputable and prosperous members of the profession, located in different parts of the county. They continued to meet regularly semi-annually and for a time quarterly, until internal dissensions arose, created by the introduction of personal quarrels, based on alleged violations of the code of ethics. For a time the society would be dissolved, and again convoked under a new *regime*—flourish temporarily, only to again wane. At present it has only a sickly existence. Most of the members belong to the Union Medical Association, of North eastern Ohio, which meets quarterly, having a representation from a number of counties, is a much larger body, and the meetings always interesting and profitable, which contributes to cripple the county organization.

CHAPTER VIII.*

CANTON TOWNSHIP—ITS GENERAL AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—MEYER'S LAKE—SETTLEMENT BY WHITES—AN INCIDENT—ORIGINAL PLAT OF CANTON—SLUSSER'S MILL—INDIANS—SCHOOLS—A RETROSPECTION.

"See Nature clothed in smiles,
With joy repays the laborer for his toils."
Meigs.

CANTON TOWNSHIP was one of the first townships organized in the county. It is bounded on the north by Plain; east by Osnaburg; south by Pike; and west by Perry Township. It is six miles square, and covers, therefore, an area of thirty-six square miles, or thirty-six complete sections of land. Situated but a few miles south of the summit that divides the valley of the Ohio from that of the great lakes, it has some geographical features common to both; but the predominating ones are those of the Ohio River basin, to which it properly belongs. The surface features are varied—rolling and inclined to be hilly, in the northeastern portion; in the northwestern, it is almost a level plain; south of the central section line, it becomes more and more hilly, until in the southeastern and southwestern portions it is very rough and hilly; and this is particularly the case along the Nimishillen Creek just before it leaves the township, where steep, precipitous banks rise on both sides to an elevation of 150 to 200 feet, and extend back in each direction, east and west, for a considerable distance. The Nimishillen is hemmed in by ridges of moderate elevation through its whole extent, inclosing bottom land of great fertility from half a mile to a mile in width. Hurford's Hill, a little west of south from Canton, and Buck Hill, about two miles southwest, not more than one and a half miles distant from each other, are remarkable from the fact that, while each of them is of about the height of 125 feet, they differ

* Contributed by Prof. Daniel Worley.

radically and materially from each other, and represent quite closely the difference of the sections in which they are situated. The former is composed of shales of slate, several coal veins, fire clay and limestone, and it is characteristic of the whole, or nearly the whole, eastern and southern parts of the township. The latter is a mound of gravel-drift formation, and characterizes the northwestern part. The eastern and southern sections, including all parts of the township east of the Nimishillen and its west branch, belong to the forest region of North America. A small branch, rising from springs in swamp land, a little south of the middle section line of the township, and emptying into the Nimishillen three-eighths of a mile below the junction of its east-and-west branches, is the southern boundary, as the West Nimishillen is the eastern, of a sandy-soil region extending in a northwesterly direction to the Tuscarawas River. The southern portion of this region in Canton Township had some small timber; but eighty years ago, the greater part of it was without trees and covered with long grass, and was the first of a series of prairies west of the Alleghanies, which, gradually growing larger, at last culminated in the great prairies of the Northwest. The lands here are fertile gravel lands of drift formation, and are at this time in a high state of cultivation, ranking among the first lands in the county for the raising of all kinds of grain. Most of the hilly portions of the township, and the valleys inclosed by them, are clay lands, though gravel and sand hills are by no means uncommon among them. They are mostly underlaid with coal strata of sufficient thickness to be profitably worked. The soil is generally fertile on these hills and in the valleys, and yields a rich return to the labor of the husbandman, while the coal beneath, readily mined from the hillsides, gives a double source of income, and makes the land very valuable. From the northeastern part of the township a branch of the Nimishillen Creek, flowing southwesterly and in a westerly direction, meets the Middle Branch of the same creek coming from the north, just northeast of Canton, and they there form what is familiarly known as the East Creek, which, flowing in a southwesterly direction two and a half miles, forms a junction with the West Creek, south of Canton, and makes, with this, the Nimishillen Creek. From this point the Nimishillen flows in a southwesterly course through the township. The West Creek comes from the northwestern part of the township, and on its way it receives the outlet from Meyer's Lake. Besides the tributary from the west, already mentioned above as dividing the gravel from the clay lands, the Nimishillen, farther down, has another small tributary from the east. Springs and small rivulets are very numerous, and these, with the creeks, render the soil well watered.

Meyer's Lake is in the northwestern part of the township, and is a beautiful sheet of clear water, supplied partly by the natural rainfall, and partly by numerous springs in its bottom coming from the gravel formation of the section and its northwestern extension, described above. This lake is one of a number of similar bodies of fresh water found in this part of the State of Ohio. It is now from a half to three-fourths of a mile long, with perhaps an average width of one-fourth of a mile. Formerly the lake undoubtedly was of much greater extent, as evidenced from the swamp lands at its northwestern, and more particularly at its southern and southeastern extremities. Its outlet has its origin in the last-named place. Its northern shore is a precipitous bluff, back of which is heavy timber land, mostly yet standing. The lake has long been a favorite resort for the boys fond of fishing, and when we say boys we mean many of larger growth as well as the smaller ones. It is well supplied with the fish common to this part of the country, and it seems that the supply is inexhaustible. To those skilled in Sir Isaac Walton's favorite art, it scarcely ever refuses to give a favorable response.

This lake is also the natural supply for the water consumption of Canton City, though, on account of deficiencies of one kind and the other, the city has to depend to a considerable extent on the West Nimishillen Creek for its water supply, for fire protection and even for ordinary demands.

With the exception of swamp lands about Meyer's Lake and along the Nimishillen Creek, the lands of Canton Township are profitable for cultivation; the swamp lands will, one day or other, also be turned to good account; and, as this township is on the direct line of the wheat-growing section of the State, and its bottom landsare almost or quite equal to those of the Lower Muskingum, Scioto and Miami Valleys

for the growth of Indian corn, it is fairly presumable that no other portion of Ohio has greater agricultural advantages; and, that these, with its mineral resources, render the township rich among the richest in the means of supporting comfortably a large population.

Though the western portion of the township is said to be on the line of the great storms from the Northwest. with a few exceptions, it has as yet escaped their fury; and the times they did come they were of very limited extent in width, and not nearly as destructive as in most other parts of the country subject to their direful visitations. The climate is generally good, and tends to long life and happiness; neither too excessively cold in winter nor too hot in summer; neither, on the average, too wet nor too dry.

The prevailing type in the population of the township is Pennsylvania German, noted for its industry, frugality and slow but steady progress. The Yankee spirit of radical progression has not been wanting; the versatile Frenchman, the sprightly Irishman and the solid German from Fatherland have all made their influence felt; and these have, with the prevailing Pennsylvanians, succeeded in giving a spirit of progressive conservatism, which has made Canton Township people successful, prosperous and safe against all ordinary reverses in business. Her farmers are noted for solidity, intelligence, industry, thrift; her capital city for rapid growth, great and even world-renowned manufactures, and a citizenship which, for general safety in business and for public virtue, stands among the fairest in this or any other land.

The early pioneers in the settlement of Stark County commenced near the present site of the city of Canton. Previous to the year 1805, the land office for all this part of the country was at Steubenville, in Jefferson County, of which originally this county was a part. Connected with the land office was James F. Leonard. He seems to have been the first one who came into Canton Township with the purpose of remaining and making a permanent settlement. In March, 1805, in company with James and Henry Barber, he established a station just northeast of the present city, and near the county fair grounds, on the well known Reed farm. This farm has the reputation, therefore, of being the first settled in the township and in the county. Leonard and the Barber brothers took pains to induce other settlers to come here, and showed them lands suitable for location; and, when required, surveyed and measured them. Leonard, as a land surveyor, made frequent trips to Steubenville; and, on one of these trips, he induced one of his personal friends named James Culbertson, to come back with him. Soon after coming here, however, the latter was attacked with inflamation of the lungs, and died on the 5th of October, 1805, his being the first death among the white people in the county. Others from Pennsylvania and Maryland came during the fall of 1805, who located lands, and did some clearing; but returned to their Eastern homes before winter. Soon after the establishment of Leonard's Station, another was established by Butler Wells and Daniel McClure, who were also surveyors from Steubenville, upon lands located and owned by Bezaleel Wells, about two miles northwest of Canton, near what was then called the Large Spring, now well known as Meyer's Lake, so named from Andrew Meyers, who afterward owned a large body of land around it. Wells and McClure brought workmen with them to build upon the lands and to cultivate them, their effort being most likely the first one for a systematic occupancy and cultivation in the township. These stations of Leonard and Wells were chosen with good judgment and discrimination; the one being in the undulating forest region almost at the very entrance of the less rugged and hilly lands between the branches of the Nimishillen Creek, as compared with the lands east and south of Canton, which, though good lands for farming and rich in mineral resources, were not, at this early period, so well adapted to please the eyes of emigrants from the older settlements seeking a new location; the other, upon the plains west of the Nimishillen, offering a tempting bait to settlers desirous of finding land already cleared, and waiting for the farmer to come in, possess and bring out its rich resources. As a consequence of this foresight on their part, these stations soon became, at this early period, the points to which emigrants came in their search for new homes. The woodless lands of the prairie, however, did not, for a long time at first, receive from the early settlers the attention which, from their agricultural worth, they should have had. Most of them preferred the wooded lands northward from Canton, and hence, the early settlement of Plain

Township is almost coincident with that of Canton Township.

In July, 1806, Leonard united in marriage with a daughter of James Barber, one of his associates, which is worthy of special note as the first marriage in Stark County.

In the autumn of 1805, Leonard surveyed and platted the original Canton, and at the first sale of lots by public outcry, in 1806, he purchased the lot on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, and erected thereon a brick building, so long and so well known as the Oberly corner, which stood a relic of the olden times until the year 1879, when it was torn away to give place for Sherrick & Miller's large and imposing hardware store and building. Later, he removed to Plain Township, thence to Jackson Township, afterward to Summit County, and finally to Cleveland, where he died at an advanced age. Meeting as he did, at that early period, all classes of persons, who had come West to look up new locations for themselves and families, he had many adventures, and in after years, took great pleasure in relating these and stories of the pioneer times. One of these may give a better insight into the then condition of things by being given here. A stranger from the East came to the station, during Leonard's absence on a trip to Steubenville, to register lands for various persons in the land office there, which he had measured for them. It was on a Saturday, in the spring of the year 1805; the Barber Brothers and Culbertson, who were in charge of the station, were engaged by the stranger to show him the lands as far from the station as it was safe to venture, on the following day, Sunday. The stranger had brought with him $338 in silver, in a heavy cloth sack, in which he also carried his provisions for the journey; for greater security, before starting out to look at land, he placed this in the trunk of a hollow tree, and carefully covered the opening with moss, so that it might not be discovered by any one during his absence. Returning to the station late on Sunday evening, he concluded to let it remain in the tree until the next morning. But what were his terror and astonishment when, on Monday morning, he could find no trace of sack, or money, or the very necessary, in those days, bread and meat. The man was inconsolable, and as there was an encampment of Indians in the neighborhood, he naturally charged the theft upon them. But as he could find no trace of his money, and an encounter with the Indians to justify his suspicions and recover it, was entirely out of the question, he went homeward with a heavy heart; $300 in those days was a large amount, and it was doubtless the man's whole fortune, the savings from many years of previous industry and economy. On the way back, he met Leonard and told him of his loss, and also of his suspicions against the Indians. Leonard consoled the man as best he could, and assured him of his own belief that wolves, and not the Indians, were the thieves, and that, probably, the money would be again recovered at some later day. Four months later, three men from Pennsylvania were looking over the land, about a half mile from the tree-trunk in which the money had been placed, to find a desirable location, when one of them picked up a piece of the ticking sack; this, of course, led the man who was conducting them to relate the story of the stranger's loss, whereupon all made diligent search, and found nearly all of the stolen treasure. Wolves, indeed, true to their instinct, and lured by the savory smell of cooked meat, had discovered the hiding-place, and carried off sack, bacon and money; but as they had no special need of the last, they left it lying around loose among the leaves of the forest.

Among those who selected and located land in Canton Township, in the year 1805, were David Bechtel, Jacob Aultman, the Baer family, Philip Schlosser (afterward written Slusser), and William Ewing. The original title conveying one-fourth of Section 11 to David Bechtel was signed by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, and James Madison, Secretary of State, and is still in possession of the family. Bechtel came from Maryland to Columbiana County in 1803; in 1805, he located his land in Canton Township; and in the fall of 1806 he came back with a hired man, built himself a log cabin, cleared three acres of land, and sowed it with wheat. He then returned to Columbiana County, and, having taken unto himself a wife, the young married couple removed to their new home, in the spring of 1807; here he lived until his death, in the year 1833. David Bechtel was one of the first settlers in the township who turned his attention to the raising of fruit. His

orchard was planted upon high ground, where it would be less liable to injury from frost, and while planting for the future, he lived long enough to enjoy the fruits of his labor. He was also a great hunter, and when away from home, he was always accompanied by his trusty rifle, even when attending a funeral. He also wore a large knife attached to a girdle by his side. One night his dogs treed three bears on one tree, near his cabin, and held them there till morning, when he shot them. On another occasion, he had a fight with a stag, which, but for his faithful knife, would probably soon have made an end of him. Thinking that, inasmuch as the animal fell immediately when he fired, he had killed him, Bechtel went up to him, and he lay apparently dead, not moving a limb, but when he had drawn his knife to cut off the stag's head, and had taken hold of the antlers to turn his head around, the deer very suddenly leaped to his feet, attacked his assailant, and with one prong of his antlers, nailed him to a tree by his left hand. In this dangerous position, Bechtel's own presence of mind, and great strength, proved his salvation; a less determined and plucky man would certainly have perished. With almost superhuman strength, he plunged the knife into the stag's breast, and the latter fell over dead in reality, thus releasing Bechtel from his imminent peril. The ball from Bechtel's rifle had only struck the skull of the stag, and rendered him temporarily insensible. Bechtel also followed trapping successfully, and gathered, from time to time, a very great number of Otter and other kinds of pelts along the Nimishillen Creek. On Bechtel's farm, there was an Indian burying-ground or mound. Many remains of arrows and stone arrow-heads, together with many other articles of use among the Indians, made of stone and iron, have been found there.

It has been said that a building, which stood upon this mound many years ago, was frequently visited by the ghosts of the Indians sleeping underneath, but, like other ghost stories, the report lacks authentic confirmation. Despoiled as these Indians often were, in those early days, of their lands and their homes, it would not be at all wonderful if departed spirits could at all return to earth, that theirs should return once in awhile to disturb the slumbers of the children of their despoilers. Bechtel was a good man in general, was a good neighbor, and was honored with the respect of the community in which he lived, having been elected for several successive terms to the responsible position of County Commissioner, in which place his acts gave general satisfaction; but he did not like the Indians who at that time were yet quite numerous in his neighborhood. One of these had the impudence to display a number of human tongues on a string, and to boast, Indian fashion, that they were the tongues of white men whom he had killed with his own hand. Boasting thus on one occasion in the presence of Bechtel and others, the Indian and he left the company at the same time, and the Indian was never seen afterward. The supposition generally was that Bechtel had used his opportunity and assisted his red-skin brother home to the happy hunting-grounds of his fathers. However it may have been, Bechtel kept his own counsel well, and posterity are left to conjecture the truth as best they may. Politically, Mr. Bechtel belonged the old Jeffersonian school.

Philip Slusser came from Cumberland County, Penn., to Beaver County in the year 1804. The next spring he came to Stark County, chose a quarter-section of land directly east of Canton, and had the same entered in the land office at Steubenville. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and in the autumn of 1805, leaving his wife and younger children in the old home, he came back with his three sons, Philip, Peter and John, and his daughter Elizabeth, to take charge of the housekeeping branch of the business, together with eight or ten laborers. He erected the first mill in the county for grinding wheat and other grains. This mill, so long and so favorably known as the Roland Mill, has played a by no means unimportant part in the early settlement of Canton and the township. Previous to its establishment, the settlers were obliged to go thirty or forty miles away to the older settlements for their flour, and not at all unfrequently it required a number of days to get it ground, to say nothing of the long and wearisome journeys to mill and back home again. It must be remembered that in those days our pioneer settlers did not have the benefit of well-established and worked roads; the greater part of the country between them and the older settlements was an unbroken wilderness, and the roads were often mere paths through the woods. Some, accordingly, were obliged to live almost entirely upon wild game

and fish, or used hand-mills and depended largely upon hominy for their grain supply. Others took a piece of iron plate, perforated it, and ground their corn, or rather, we should say, crushed it through the perforations by rubbing it on the rough side of the iron plate. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention, and the necessities of the fathers in the then Western wilds of our country led them to adopt many different ways to provide for themselves and their families. Soon after the establishment of the Slusser Mill, another one, a small log house upon four stone pillars, was erected a few miles northwest of Canton, on the West Branch of the Nimishillen, where the well-known Trump's mill now stands, for grinding Indian corn. Two rough stones were used, but according to tradition, the corn meal turned out from this mill was so coarse and full of sand that it was not even fit for making the once famous Johnny cake, the favorite morsel in those days upon many a pioneer's table. It need hardly be added that the miller, in that mill, received, on this account, the hearty benedictions of the girls and women of the period, such as only such girls aud women knew how to give them. A saw-mill was added to this mill a little later, but was carried away by a flood the same year it was built; a consequence, presumably, of the bad corn meal made there. Slusser's mill seems to have done good work from the beginning of its establishment, and naturally drew custom, not only from Canton but also from Plain Township north. Among other reminiscences connected with the mill is the following: On one occasion, Elizabeth Harter, a fifteen-year-old daughter of George Harter, of Plain Township, was sent to mill with five and one-half bushels of wheat, three bushels in one bag and the remainder in another. She carried the lighter bag upon one horse which she rode, and the other upon one which she led; she was detained at the mill until late in the afternoon, when she started home with her flour. There was no road except a path through the dense woods for a part of the way, and as it was rapidly becoming dark she pushed her horses forward, as soon as she left Canton behind, so as to reach home in good time. But the path soon became more and more indistinct, and she finally deviated from it somewhat, when the overhanging boughs of the trees swept the bag of flour off from the horse she was leading. Here was a new difficulty, and she was about at her wits' ends; but the girls of that time did not readily yield to trifles, and Elizabeth dismounted and used her best endeavors to put the sack back to its place; she did succeed in getting it upon her shoulder, but her strength was not great enough to throw it over the horse; she worried herself with it, however, a long time, and was about giving up in despair, with the thought of going back to Canton until morning, as she had yet several miles home, when an old settler, Frederick Rodacker, happened to come along, and threw the sack upon the horse. As by this time it had become quite dark, he advised her to go with him home, and she did so. But her mother was naturally very much alarmed at her daughter's long absence, and, thinking that Elizabeth had lost her way in the woods, she blew a horn for more than half the night, so that her daughter might discern the way to the house. Early the next morning, after having been hospitably entertained by Mr. Rodacker, she returned home with her flour, to the great joy of the entire family. It was of such material that our early settlers were made; they could go out with their husbands and fathers, and help them clear the land and roll the logs together for burning, satisfied with a cold lunch for dinner, from morning until night. Elizabeth Harter afterward became Mrs. Baer, and still later, Mrs. Grubb, and is still living in a green old age. She is active beyond her years, and has a good memory of those early times. Few, if any, of the girls of this day would venture or could accomplish what she has done.

Philip Slusser was born in the Upper Rhine country of Germany, and was a man of decided, upright character. He was one of the first Commissioners of this county, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He died in the year 1828. His sons, Philip and Peter, removed later to Tuscarawas Township, while his third son, John, carried on a saw-mill, commenced as early as 1807, for many years. John Slusser was the father of our respected fellow-citizen and highly successful physician, Dr. Lewis Slusser, who has represented the county in the General Assembly of the State, and, in later years, was Superintendent of the Newburg Asylum for the Insane near Cleveland. In connection with his business in the saw-mill, John Slusser soon became apt in the use



Jacob Sherrick

of tools, and, as then there was no cabinet-maker in the county, he was often called upon to furnish bedsteads, cradles, cupboards and other articles of household furniture, until he found it necessary, finally, to make this his regular business, which he continued on East Tuscarawas street, east of Walnut, until he retired from active business. He died in the year 1859. Concerning a great flood on the East Creek, such as has not since occurred, he has given us the following account: "In June, 1807, it thundered and rained without intermission for two days and two nights, and the Nimishillen raised rapidly and overflowed its banks. The log house of my father stood between the creek and the mill-dam, and had about four feet of water on the first floor. It was just as high on the west side of the creek. Everything in the house was taken up to the garret of the house, excepting a barrel of whisky (an article generally used and considered necessary in those days), and one or two other heavy articles that could not be removed. It was considered unsafe for several days to attempt crossing the stream. After it had fallen a few feet, a man by the name of Brown came from one of the settlements east of us on his way to Canton to purchase some tools. He was acquainted with some of the mill-hands and wanted to be taken over the swollen creek. Mr. Fischel and his son took him safely over, but when, about sundown, they were trying to return, they were carried away by the force of the stream, ran against the trunk of a tree and were thrown into the water. John Fischel swam to the eastern shore; his father was carried by the force of the stream to the western shore, and Brown was drowned. His corpse was found a few days afterward about fifty rods from the place. The mill-hands buried him upon a high bank of the creek about one hundred rods from the mill. Brown was known to be a good swimmer, and it is thought that he was thrown against the trunk of a tree, or was in some way rendered powerless, when otherwise he could readily and easily have saved himself. He was the second person buried in Stark County.

In those days, wolves and bears were plenty all over this country, and ready for any prey that offered itself to their clutches. It was no uncommon event for the old settlers to be awakened out of their sleep at night by the cries of distress coming from one or the other of their domestic animals. The ready gun was at all such times called into requisition, and did good service both by ridding the settlements of one or more of the undesirable intruders, and by serving notice upon others to keep their distance. The present generation can scarcely appreciate the annoyances which for years accompanied the efforts of the old pioneers to open up this new country to civilization and progress, where now, in less than three quarters of a century, peace and plenty prevail, and luxury even crowns the frequent, festive board. But most of the annoyances of those days, outside of those necessarily incident to all pioneer life, came from the four-footed inhabitants of these Western wilds. The Indians of the neighborhood were peacefully disposed toward their "white brothers," by whom they had been generally treated in a fair, kind and friendly manner. These Indians belonged to the Delaware and Chippewa tribes, and had their chief encampment hereabouts, at the junction of the two branches of the Nimishillen Creek, south of Canton. They would often visit the new settlers, to the number of 200 or 300 at a time, and were generally well behaved, except occasionally, when under the influence of the white man's fire-water, some of the more belligerent of the tribe would get into quarrels, sometimes with the whites and sometimes among themselves; but very few adventures of a serious character are related to have occurred in this, as in many other parts of the country. How much of this was the result of the strong Pennsylvania type of the early settlers, it is not possible, of course, at this day, accurately to determine; though it probably was not without its influence. Among the few well-authenticated adventures of the early period is one of Dr. Cunningham's, with the Indians. Dr. Cunningham was an Irishman, and managed in some way to give serious and deadly offense to the Indians, by whom he was, in turn, watched and followed up with great bitterness. Though peacefully inclined, vengeance upon an enemy and revenge for an injury done them were, here as elsewhere, an essential part of an Indian's make-up. The white man, fearing for his life, fled westward as far as Mansfield, but finding himself hotly pursued by his relentless enemies, and fearing that sooner or later he might fall alive

into their hands, he ended the chase by putting a musket ball through his own head. It is also stated that, at a later period, after Hull's surrender, during the last war with Great Brit ain, most of the men from these parts were paroled, and returned immediately to their homes. When a squad of them came to Canton, it so happened that a number of friendly Indians were in town trading. At this time, when the passions of the citizen-soldiery of the Western country were especially bitter against the Indians for the part the hostile tribes, under the influence of British emissaries, had been playing in the war, the sight of even friendly ones was sufficient to excite a desire and a determination to attack, and, if possible, destroy them, but the more considerate white residents of the town restrained the desire of the soldiers, until the Indians, getting an intimation of the brewing storm, wisely concluded to get out of the way for a season. Had it not been for the red man's considerate action, it would be hard to imagine the direful results of a rash attack upon them, either at the time or in after years. They did not venture back again until after the close of the war, when most of the bitterness against them had subsided. In later years, as the white population increased, the Indians who remained occupied mostly a semi-mendicant position, and could often be seen on the streets picking up six-penny pieces for a show of their skill at shooting with the bow and arrow. On these occasions they were frequently accompanied by their squaws, exposing beadwork and baskets for sale, in the making of which article, the Indian women were justly celebrated; but contrasted with the mendicant organ-grinder of this more enlightened age, the uncouth son of the forest exhibiting his skill in archery to make money does not stand out in the worst light either. But the Indian and his manner of life have long since departed, and his memory only lives among the traditions of a few of the oldest inhabitants.

Canton Township has been rapidly developing her resources, and already supports a large population; but her capacity in this direction is far from being exhausted. Indeed, she has not yet commenced to approximate even the limit of her powers. The days of large farms and much unremunerative labor, or, to say the least, not adequately remunerative farming, are beginning to wane. The tendency to hold fewer acres, and to farm them more scientifically, and, therefore, more thoroughly, grows apace; and what, with her natural advantages and commercial relations to Canton City, she will be yet able to accomplish, is hardly a matter of conjecture any longer. Her history, however, is so interwoven with that of the city, cotemporary with the township, that we must reserve for the former much of what is to be said of her history as equally the property of both.

In addition to Canton, the township includes the village of North Industry, on the west bank of the Nimishillen, near the southern line of the township, a flourishing little village, in the immediate vicinity of which is Browning's mill, doing a thriving business, under the management of Mr. O. F. Browning, a resident of Canton. In the township, outside of the city, there are also Trump's Mill, on the site of the second oldest mill in the county, northwest of Canton, and the Stark Mill, about one and a half miles south of the city, both of which do an extensive milling business, together with the East Canton Mill, on the site of the old Slusser Mill, to which extensive reference has been made above in this chapter.

Before closing, it will well subserve the purpose of history to refer to more personal reminiscences than have been given above of some parties already mentioned, and of some others, among the early settlers of this township. Among these, we take first the death of James Culbertson. He was born in Franklin County, Penn., of wealthy parents, who gave him a liberal education. He married a lady of considerable property, and commenced life under very favorable circumstances. At or about the close of the Revolutionary war, he united as a young man with a body of horse-troops, at that time so popular, and in this connection contracted a habit of hard drinking, which eventually led to financial embarrassment and domestic infelicity. He, therefore, left his family and friends, in the hope of retrieving his waning prospects in the West. As before said, he came in company with Leonard, from Steubenville, in the year 1805, to the station of the latter on the old Reed farm. In the autumn of the same year, he went on a visit to an Indian trader, located at the mouth of Sandy. According to the prevailing hospitality of the times, he indulged very freely in the

use of whisky, and being obliged to lie out of night, in a country beset with heavy fogs, he contracted a severe cold, from which inflammation of the lungs ensued soon after his return to Leonard's Station. There was no physician nearer than Steubenville, but his comrades, thrown upon their own resources, did the best they could for the unfortunate sufferer, but in vain, for he died four days after, during the last week of October, 1805, and was buried, without coffin or ceremony, by his associates, Henry Friday, Hugh Cunningham, James F. Leonard, and the latter's brother, in a beautiful grove near the station. The grave is unmarked by stone or marble slab, but is within pistol shot of the present county fair grounds.

Nearly fifty years ago, a man by the name of Christian Bachtel lived near North Industry, in the southern part of the township, and was, likewise, addicted to habits of dissipation. He frequently came home under the influence of liquor, and, consequently, there were frequent family broils. His wife, an industrious and economical woman, was compelled, by her husband's excesses, to do the best she could to support herself and children. One night, after his wife had retired for the night, he came home maddened with liquor. Words naturally ensued, but, at last, she turned away from him, and was apparently asleep. He then struck her with an ax-helve, fracturing her skull, and, upon her moaning, gave her a second stroke, to make sure of her death. He took up the youngest child, sleeping by the mother's side, and placed it in a bed with the other children. With a few articles of clothing, his wife's earnings, and a flask of whisky, he went from his home a fugitive, to wander he knew not whither. Self-accused of the horrible crime which he had committed, his only support in his dire extremity, the whisky-flask, he was overtaken in two or three days near Wooster, within thirty miles of the scene of the tragedy, arrested, and brought back, without resistance, to jail at Canton. His trial occurred a few months later. In the trial, the State was represented by Starkweather & Jarvis; the prisoner by Harris & Metcalf. The defense set up for the doomed man was his own insanity and the infidelity of his wife. He was, nevertheless, convicted of murder in the first degree. Judge Lane presided over the court, and sentenced Bachtel to be hung on Friday, November 22, 1833, a sentence that was punctually executed.

To the credit of this township and county, it might be added that this was the first and last execution of a murderer from 1833 to 1880, when three young men, boys almost, for crimes committed in the east and west ends of the county respectively, paid the penalty of murder by hanging within the confines of our present city prison. Now, as then, there was a great crowd, and some military, upon precautionary considerations generally approved by our thinking people, but no parade, and no publicity in the execution. It is claimed that 40,000 people attended the execution of Bachtel; half that number would probably be nearer the correct figure.

Meyer's Lake, from the earliest settlement of the township, has always been a favorite resort for sportsmen, fishermen and pleasure-seekers. But with all the boating and bathing done here for more than seventy years, there has been but one case of drowning. Robert Stewart undertook, in the year 1816, to swim across the lake for the purpose of getting a boat. On account of the many springs with which the lake abounds, some of them very powerful ones, the water, even in midsummer, near the middle of the lake, is fresh and chilly. Stewart was reputed to be a good swimmer, but becoming benumbed or being overtaken with cramps, he was drowned in his attempt. A cannon from Canton was brought into speedy requisition, and fired over the water in the hope of raising the body, but without result. A few days after, however, the body was found, and was buried on the point which, from this circumstance, has ever since been known as Dead Man's Point. The lake is now known exclusively by the name of Meyer's Lake, and derives this name from Andrew Meyer, who, in the year 1816, came into Canton Township, and purchased, in 1818, 3,000 acres of land, including the lake and the lands about it, from Bazaleel Wells. Being a man of energy, of means and of good business habits, he kept about him a number of worthy and reliable laborers to develop the rich resources of the vast tract of land which by this purchase came into his possession, and, without ever having held any public position, he exerted a large influence in the early settlement of the township

and of the city of Canton. Andrew Meyer was born in Bonn, Prussia, in the year 1762. He served nine years as a soldier in the allied armies of Europe against Napoleon, in the latter part of the last century, but, in 1802, he emigrated to America, and settled in Baltimore City, Md. Here he pursued the business of a brass founder a number of years, and being successful in business, he soon became sole owner of two vessels engaged in the ocean trade, and, at the same time. part owner in several others. He served personally in the war with England in 1812, as a volunteer, giving the faithful services of an old soldier against the enemies of his adopted country. He took an active part in the battles of Baltimore and Bladensburg, against Lord Ross, the British commander. In that war, it will be remembered, Great Britain was fighting to secure a mastery of the sea and the right of impressing American seamen of British birth into her service wherever found. Our Government found it necessary to adopt measures that would have a tendency to render British commerce insecure, and, as her navy (which, however, did most brilliant service during the war), was entirely inadequate for the purpose, the Government accepted, and authorized to engage in the service of the United States against Great Britain, a number of vessels belonging to private parties, and hence these ships took the name of privateers. Two such vessels—the "Joseph" and the "Mary"—were armed and equipped at his own expense by the subject of this sketch, put into the Government service, and they did a good share in the business of privateering. Several of the ships, also, in which Mr. Meyer was only a part owner, were in the same service, and all met with good success except one, which, attempting to run the blockade of Baltimore by night, came unfortunately right up by the side of a British frigate, and, by a broadside from the latter, was so riddled that the crew were forced to take to the boats, when in a few minutes the privateer sunk, and the vessel, with a rich cargo contributed by British merchantmen, went to the the bottom a total loss. The crew escaped and made a safe landing, without the loss of a man. Andrew Meyer was the father of three sons and two daughters. After his death in 1849, his vast property was divided among these children, and, as it was entailed property to the deceased's grandchildren, nearly the whole of it is yet in the possession of his heirs, most of them to-day useful and honored members of society among us. Mr. Meyer's age was beyond the ordinary period allotted to human life when he died in 1849, at the age of eighty-seven years. In him, as in many others of the older settlers of Stark County, the destinies of two centuries and of two continents were closely united. The first building for the accommodation of the public at Meyer's Lake was erected by Meyer & Cross in 1866, and served its purpose well until the increasing demands of the place as a popular resort induced the present owner, our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Joseph A. Meyer, a grandson of Andrew Meyer, to build during the winter of 1879–80, the new "Lake Park Hotel," on the north bluff-bank of the lake. The building is two stories high, and is well adapted to accommodate a large number of guests, with all the comforts at hand to make their stay at this pleasant place agreeable aad beneficial. A twelve-foot veranda extends on both floors entirely around the building, and it is surmounted with a tower in the center of the front, eighty feet high. The whole is neat, and indicates good taste on the part of the projectors. The architecture is a combination of the Gothic and Swiss styles, and does credit to the ability of Mr. F. O. Weary, architect, by whom the design was furnished. The construction of the building was under the care of Mr. D. C. Miller. With the increased accommodations both for invalids and pleasure-seekers now furnished, the popularity of Meyer's Lake as a place of public resort, is constantly increasing. By care on the part of the proprietors, and the observance of strict rules of propriety and order on the part of visitors, there is no good reason why the "Lake Park Hotel" may not be as popular a place of resort as many of the older watering-places of the East. The first boat-house at the lake was erected by the Eclipse Boat Club, of Canton, in 1873. This club held their first regular regatta August 12, 1876, and have held one each year since. They have been well sustained, and are becoming each year more and more popular with the staid citizens of the solid old Pennsylvania Dutch city of Canton and the surrounding towns.

Readers of Russian history and adventure

have often been regaled by highly vivid and exciting stories of the attacks and pursuit of travelers by wolves. We doubt if anything more trying ever occurred there than was experienced here among the earlier settlers in Ohio. As a sample of these, a friend furnishes us the following authentic scrap of our early history: In 1802, Messrs. Slingluff and Deardorff, in their Western trip, arrived at a point near Canton, on their way to Tuscarawas County, and encamped on the banks of Meyer's Lake. They were weary and much exhausted from the want of rest and sustaining food. But with all their fatigue and suffering, they were charmed and refreshed by the prospect presented before and all about them. The lake lay immediately before them, and on its rippling surface, fanned by the gentle breezes of the evening, the rays of the setting sun were reflected in a thousand forms of beauty and splendor. The banks were decked with flowers of different colors and of the fairest hues, while evergreens of the deepest green, enlivened the scene. Wild fowl, in countless numbers, were sailing gayly over the water, or feeding along the banks. Their bright plumage and graceful movements gave a sense of peace and security to our weary travelers, and they went on cheerfully, and with the prospect of quiet slumbers and an undisturbed rest before them, to prepare their frugal meal and an encampment for the night. It was a beautiful picture, guaranteeing secure repose, and the travelers laid themselves down confidently to sleep, and to dream of home or the great work to be wrought out by their hands in these Western wilds in the near future. They did sleep a little while, but, suddenly awakening, they heard the dismal howls of scores of barking wolves about their camp. The glaring, fiery eyes of the fierce, bloodthirsty animals, seemed pressing toward them from all directions. There was no safety but in precipitate flight. Their horses, fortunately, as weary but now excited as their riders, were near at hand, and were quickly saddled and mounted. It was several miles to the cabin of the nearest pioneer settler, and it soon became a race for life. For a short distance, they rode along the lake, the wolves falling back before them, then, suddenly turning their horses, they rode rapidly in an opposite direction, both horses and riders, by this time, fully alive to the horrors of the situation. The wolves, for a few minutes foiled, became even more furious than before, and soon followed on their track, in constantly increasing numbers, until, in the rapidity and excitement of the chase, their hot breath could almost be felt, as it came from the hungry, furious throats of the now maddened animals. Soon they reached an opening in the woods; the light from the log fires of the pioneer settler was seen in the distance. Ten minutes more, and they would be saved from every danger for the night. Suddenly, a huge, black wolf sprang at the flank of Deardorff's horse, and was only compelled to relinquish his hold by the free application of Deardorff's heavy whip, but at the very moment of deliverance, his horse stumbled, fell, and threw him over his head in the very midst of the excited animals. But for his companion, Slingluff, he would, with his horse, have been torn in pieces and devoured within a very few minutes. Seeing the situation, and appreciating the danger of his friend and companion, Slingluff, with remarkable presence of mind, quickly wheeled his horse round, and commenced uttering a series of yells and screeches, even more unearthly than those of the infuriated beasts themselves; they were momentarily checked in the very moment of their triumph. Deardorff, in the meantime, quickly remounted, and before the wolves recovered from their astonishment and confusion from Slingluff's ruse, both reached the settler's clearing, and were safe.

In these earlier days the schoolmaster was also abroad to help in the opening-up of both the material and the intellectual capabilities of this then frontier country. The first schoolhouse in Stark County was erected in the year 1807, on the Aultman place, Section 12, of Canton Township. The schoolhouse was made of round logs, and was seven feet high, with a clapboard roof and puncheon floor. As a substitute for windows, small square holes were cut out in the logs, small sticks were set in, and the holes were then covered with greased paper. Logs with feet set in and covered with boards, were the writing desks, and slabs from the saw-mill of Mr. Slusser, with legs attached, furnished the seats of this and many other primitive schoolhouses. John Harris, who afterward attained considerable celebrity as a lawyer in Canton, was the first teacher. The school books then

used were Dilworth's Speller, the Old and New Testament of the Bible as readers, and Gough's Arithmetic, with its money calculations all in the old English currency of pounds, shillings and pence. Geography and grammar were not then taught, nor indeed for many years after. Some descendants of the early pioneers are yet occasionally found, so conservative are the people in this locality, who doubt the expediency or the necessity of these studies in our public schools. We are glad, however, to say, that their number is very small. Christopher Bair succeeded Harris as teacher in this school. In the early days, as before and since in Pennsylvania, the "barring" out of teachers was very common here in Ohio. On public days, such as Christmas and New Year's, pupils in schools deemed it the duty of the teacher not only to give them a holiday but also to treat the crowd. In the primitive days a treat of this kind meant whisky for the larger boys and something pleasing for the smaller children, and the few girls who had time to go to school. As a rule, teachers demurred to the demand and a struggle between teacher and pupils was generally the result; the "barring" process was the usual tactics of the pupils to bring the teacher to terms, when it became a contest partly of physical endurance and partly of tact and skill on the part of the teacher in outwitting his pupils. The parents, having themselves in their younger days been participants in similar contests, either sided with the youngsters or approvingly winked at their doings; and many teachers of the times were rather anxious to invite the struggle. One of these, in connection with this first school in Canton Township, is on record, and its relation here may be not without interest, even though there is not much instruction in it. John Criswell, a tall, raw-boned man, who prided himself greatly on his disciplinary powers in governing a school, was teacher a few years after Bair. The day before Christmas the larger boys determined that they must have a treat and that the master should furnish the liquor. According to previous arrangement operations were delayed until noon, when, according to his usual custom, it was known that the teacher would be away for awhile; the younger children were sent home, and then commenced the operation of barring out. Among the boys prominent—some of them still living—were the Reams, Aultmans, Latimers, Bairs Sherricks and Trumps. When the teacher returned he found the door effectually "barred." The openings in the logs for windows would not admit the body of any ordinary man, and when Criswell found the doors closed against him he at once became angry and excited. He, of course, demanded, in a peremptory tone, the opening of the door. When told that the conditions of surrender were a bottle of whisky and a dismissal of the school for the next day, he refused at once and threatened dire vengeance upon the heads (or backs) of the perpetrators. His threats did not amount to much, and when he attempted to get in by tearing off the clapboards of the roof, the boys so pounded his fingers that he was glad to desist; when he tried to come down the chimney they smoked him back; and he was at his wits' end. Necessity is said, however, to be the mother of invention, and Criswell improvising a battering-ram from a heavy fence rail, succeeded at last in breaking in the door and became himself master of the situation. He did not act generously under the circumstances and could only be placated by a severe bodily chastisement of the offenders. The boys got it, but they never forgave the teacher; many of them no longer attended school, and the teacher soon lost his influence for good in that locality.

William Ewing was one of the pioneer settlers already mentioned. Coming from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, he erected a cabin in Section 2 of Canton Township, in the fall of 1805, and in the spring of 1806, came with his wife and five children to occupy it. His goods and some articles of furniture, purchased at Beaver, were brought to his new home on horseback. For several years, in the beginning, it was difficult for him, as for many others of the older settlers, to raise money enough to pay taxes and meet the urgent necessities of their families. People then had often to deprive themselves of what now would be considered absolute necessities, and were to a great extent thrown upon their own resources. Ewing has the credit of being one of the most successful hunters, perhaps absolutely the most successful, that ever lived in the township or county. He killed, on an average, from seventy to eighty deer during the season, in addition to many bears, wolves and wild-cats. This, also, he made a source of revenue. When he had more meat than the needs of his own family

required, he sold to needy emigrants, while he tanned the skins for clothing and moccasins for himself and his family. He and his boys wore buckskin clothes and shoes for many years, and until sheep could be successfully raised, which, on account of the wolves, was at first impossible. But these were the fashions of the day. The women wore "linsey," and were not much concerned with spring and fall changes of fashion.

In June, 1811, an eclipse of the sun occurred. The settlers at this period were almost entirely cut off from intercourse with the East, and had had no word of the coming phenomenon. Ewing and his sons were out hoeing corn at the time. It became so dark that the stars were visible in the heavens, and, what was even more remarkable, the chickens went home to roost. Mr. Sowers, afterward Judge Sowers, of Canton, with others, was engaged in shingling a roof on the Kauffman House, corner of Ninth and Market streets, Canton. Every person looked for the immediate coming of the day of judgment, but were much relieved when the eclipse was over, that the sun occupied his old place in the heavens, and that nothing terrible had occurred.

Speaking of the habits of these earlier days, we know of no better way of closing this chapter than by giving here the statement of one of the old settlers himself: "Times ain't as they used to be," he remarked to a friend of fewer years, while sitting together on a store box in front of one of our stores only a few years ago. It was between sundown and dark; the weather was pleasant and the pavement crowded with ladies and gentlemen promenading. Evidently the remark was made by the suggestion of what the old gentleman saw transpiring before him; the younger man feeling some interest in the matter and desirous of drawing his old friend out in the way of a more modern "interview," asked, "How was it in earlier times?" "Quite different. Fifty years ago, Canton had a population of 400 or 500. I suppose there was as much pride then as now, and young people were just as anxious to make a fine appearance; but the fashions were somewhat different and were not changed so often. Calico was then the prevailing material for ladies fine dresses, such as were worn in making calls, attending religious meetings or evening parties. The more elderly wore bombazet or bombazine. Six yards were amply sufficient for a pattern. An article called homespun wool, of cotton and wool, was usually worn about the house, when engaged in ordinary domestic duties. The bonnets were straw or leghorn, with large crowns and extensive fronts. The style worn by the older women was not much unlike those worn by the Quakers. It was made of black or dark colored silk, with a large crown and points in front. The calash, made of berage and to fold back like a buggy top, was the rage for a long time. There were no milliners in town at that time, but there were those who were handy with the needle, ingenious and tasty, who did the work for those who could not do it themselves. High-top combs were fashionable and the hair was worn in puffs. Little or no jewelry was worn; a ring or a breast pin was coveted by many, but owned by few.

"Fashionable young men wore tight-bodied swallow-tailed coats, with large high collars, buff or white vests, stockinet pants, high-top boots, wrinkled or fair, with a tassel in front, high shirt collars reaching to the ears, and a few wore ruffles. Gold watches were 'few and far between,' but a 'bull's eye,' with a metallic fob chain, seal and key was usually sported. The fashions didn't change then as often as they do now. The same bonnet or hat was worn for years. Men wore their hats eight or ten years, and yet, not half worn out, would barter them to the hatter in part pay for a new one of later style. The same bonnet was worn as long, the trimming perhaps changed every two or three years. There were social parties in those days, but there was some regard paid to proper hours for meeting and dispersing. The company assembled at early candle-lighting and went home at reasonable bedtime, and had no ice cream or oyster suppers or lager. The extent of our indulgence was in small beer and gingerbread. The mode of conveyance was mostly on horseback. Every young man aspired to have his own horse, and they were good horsemen in those days. Part of every lady's outfit was a side-saddle. There were but few vehicles and they were rude compared with those of the present day. Buggies were unknown; what was called a 'dearborn'—a body adjusted upon wooden springs—was all I remember seeing, except Dr. Hartford's gig which he brought from the East. There were

other characteristics of that day—some that it would be well for our people yet to practice, I could tell you, but the court house clock has struck 9 and it is time to be in bed, so good night."

Our old friend's history of the olden fashions and modes of life was intended more to apply to the people of the town of Canton of sixty years ago, than to the people of the country; but with but little change it may be applied to the latter also. Those were the days of log-rollings for the men, and merry spinning-wheels for the girls and women; of hard work during the day, an early going to bed at night, and sound, refreshing slumbers until the early hours of new morning called to renewal of work. A simpler and more natural life than that led by most people of the present day; fewer indulgences in eating and drinking, and greater freedom from the aches and pains and sufferings which indulgence causes.

CHAPTER IX.*

THE CITY OF CANTON—ITS FIRST SALE OF LOTS—ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES—THE LAND OFFICE—EARLY INDUSTRIES—FARMERS' BANK—TEMPERANCE REFORM—PIONEER SPORTS—FIRST POST OFFICE—OBERLY CORNER.

PREVIOUS to the year 1805, Bezaleel Wells, of Steubenville, who was descended from the Quakers, and was a man of means and with a speculative turn of mind, entered in the land office at that place, a number of sections of land west of the Nimishillen Creek, including the portion now embraced within the limits of the city of Canton, and extending beyond and including Meyer's Lake, for many years called Wells' Lake. In 1805, as he anticipated the speedy organization of a new county, with an eye to speculation he determined to lay out a town on part of his purchase, and make a contest to secure for it recognition as the new county seat. There were already two contestants in the field, a paper town named Nimishillen town, not far from the present Louisville, in Nimshillen Township, which, for want of lot purchasers and buildings, never came to anything, and the already projected town of Osnaburg, five miles east of Canton, which, platted and entered a few months earlier than Canton, already contained several houses. West of the Nimishillen were, at that time, the plains or barrens, destitute alike of timber and stone suitable for building. These disadvantages resulted in the choice of the site between the two branches of the Nimishillen, in preference to a location a little further west, which presented somewhat superior advantages in some respects. The town was surveyed and platted by James F. Leonard, and the plat was regularly recorded in Columbiana County, in the Clerk's office at New Lisbon. At this time, this was a part of Columbiana County. A few lots were disposed of at private sale in the fall of 1805, and a few cabins were erected. In the spring of 1806, a public sale of lots occurred. That a crowd might be brought together at this sale, a horse race, to come off the same day at Canton, was extensively advertised, and the result was that many people from Steubenville, New Lisbon and Beaver were present, more interested, however, it seems, in the races than in the sale of lots. Some lots were sold, but at a merely nominal price. But a good beginning had been made. The original plat had the boundaries of the streets at this time known as North street, Saxton street (formerly East), South street and Wells street (formerly West). At the sale of lots above mentioned, Leonard bought the lot on the corner of Market and Seventh streets for a trifle, with the understanding that he would immediately build a brick house upon it, with a view of inducing others to come in and help build up the new town. The house was built by Leonard, according to contract, and stood until the year 1879, and is yet well remembered by most of those residing in Canton as the old "Oberly Corner," where Sherrick & Miller's large and imposing hardware store at present stands. The first settler in Canton was Garret Crusen, who started a

*Contributed by Prof. Daniel Worley.

tavern on North Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. His house was a log cabin, with one room about eighteen feet square, which served amply all the purposes of the day, as bar, dining and sitting-room, and kitchen; two small shed additions furnished comfortable sleeping apartments for the family and guests, and a storeroom for general purposes. John Matthews, a butcher, had a cabin on South Market street, where Dumont's grocery now is, with a pen at the rear of the lot used as a slaughter-house. John Bower, a blacksmith, built a cabin and blacksmith-shop on part of the lot now occupied by the court house, and on this lot the first well in town was dug. Bower did not find his trade sufficient to meet the demand for the support of his family, and he, too, went to keeping tavern. Having exposed himself a great deal at night in fishing, he soon after took sick and died. The families of the parties just named were the only ones in Canton in the year 1806. Several other cabins were erected, but were not occupied until later. Mrs. Matthews died in the spring of 1808, of child-bed fever; hers was the first death in the town, and her child the first one born in Canton. Up to the year 1807, there was no regularly-established road eastward, and, west of the Tuscarawas River, the country was yet all a wilderness, and the sons of the forest held undisputed sway. But in this year a road was laid out between New Lisbon and Canton, afterward, with some alterations, between Osnaburg and Canton, known as the State road. Being a more direct route, and affording a better accommodation to travelers, it soon became the favorite road for those seeking homes in the Far West, as Canton was then called, or coming here to speculate in lands. On this road were two noted places—noted for directly, opposite reasons—viz.: "Hahn's Bottom," dreaded because it was a very difficult matter to get over it with a heavy load, and "Shull's Tavern," a place of good cheer to every weary traveler when once it was reached, as every one on the road tried to do, who needed a stopping-place overnight. By means of this new road, Canton was brought into closer connection with the eastern counties and States; parties who had been out prospecting gave flattering accounts of the prospects of the new town, and the result was that a number of persons came here during the summer and fall of 1807, with a view to settlement in or near Canton, or for business. Among those who came for business were Philip Kroft, with a stock of goods from Pittsburgh; Hugh Cunningham, in the tinning business, with which he associated the selling of whisky to the Indians, contrary to law, on the corner of Market and Fifth streets; John Shorb, with a stock of goods from Baltimore, consisting mainly of tobacco, tea, hardware implements, leather, some drugs, a small supply of cotton goods, such as "cross-bar" ginghams and a few pieces of calico, in one corner of Leonard's new building, and George Kirkpatrick, who had a blacksmith-shop on the east end of the court house lot. Col. Thomas Gibson, John Nichols, Christian Palmer and John Harris were also about this time identified with the interests of the town. Still other parties made investments, but went East again in the fall, with the intention of returning with their families early during the following year. Philip Kroft's building had but two rooms, the front one occupied by his family and the rear one containing his stock of goods; as there was only one outside door, customers had to pass through the family room into the store. Hugh Cunningham incurred the displeasure of the Indians, and shot himself for fear of falling into their hands. An account of his tragic fate has been given in the preceding chapter. John Shorb also brought his family, consisting of his wife and three children, with him, from Baltimore to Canton. He was a much-honored and highly respectable man; many of his descendants are still residents of Canton and the vicinity; others are scattered about in different parts of the country. We shall have more to say of Mr. Shorb later in this history of Canton. The winter of 1807–8 was a dreary one for the few residents of the town; there were no mails, no newspapers, and but very few books; habits of living were changed and many comforts and even necessities, which they had in plenty in the old homes, were scarce or entirely wanting; the bleak winds from the plains beyond the creek, with not a tree to break their force, came with their fury, penetrating houses and even clothing, and chilling to the blood; and the only break to the almost unbearable monotony was furnished by the coming together occasionally of the older settlers from the townships round about, and the relation of adventures in hunting or in dealing with the Indians.

The men, in this way, managed to get through the winter with tolerable composure, but, according to all accounts, the women, who were to a great extent debarred the comforts of any and every alleviation of their hard condition, became inconsolable and begged their husbands to return at once to their former homes. But the winter passed, and, with the coming of spring, many new arrivals soon cheered up the spirits of the most despondent. Of those who settled in Canton in 1808 and took an active interest in the prosperity of the town, we have the names of George Stidger, Samuel Coulter, Moses Andrews, John Sterling, Dr. Andrew Rappee, Philip Dewalt, James Drennan, Joseph Handlan, John Hunter, Daniel Fasher, and Alexander and John McConnell. Gen. Stidger, one of the most prominent of these, was naturally fitted to become a leader of men in all movements of a public character. He was a large, portly man, of commanding appearance, agreeable in his manners, attached to his friends, and ready always to do them a favor, but, when opposed, a formidable combatant. He exerted a great and generally a good influence in the community. Samuel Coulter, a staid Presbyterian, rented Leonard's new brick house and commenced keeping tavern, as the hotel business was then called, with the sign of the "Green Tree." John Sterling, a quick, bustling kind of a man, a sprightly talker, and one popular with the people, came from Washington, Penn., bringing with him a stock of goods from Pittsburgh. He had before bought out Hugh Cunningham, and immediately took possession of the frame building, corner of Market and Fifth streets, with his family and stock of goods. Mrs. Sterling was a woman of heroic mold, and came with her husband carrying her two little daughters along on horseback—Fannie (the elder, afterward Mrs. Binkley), and Eliza (a babe, afterward Mrs. Daniel Dewalt), one behind her on the horse, the other in her arms. A brick building was erected on this site in 1819. On the southwest corner of Market and Tuscarawas streets, now occupied by the First National Bank, a two-story log building, built by John Shorb, had been purchased by Philip Dewalt, and he also commenced keeping tavern therein with the sign of the "Spread Eagle." This corner has, from this circumstance, always since been known as the Eagle corner, and the imposing brick block upon it now goes by the name of the Eagle Block. Mr. Shorb removed to his farm immediately west of town and lived there until his death. The McConnell brothers were carpenters, and built a frame house on the east side of the square. Dr. Rappe, a German, and the first physician to locate in this county, after his arrival in this country, went first to Steubenville. Here he made the acquaintance of the Shorb family, and was shortly afterward married to Mr. Shorb's daughter. On coming to Canton, he erected a building on the southwest corner of the square, the cellar under it having been dug by an Indian squaw. For many years Dr. Rappe was the only doctor in town. His practice, extending over a large area of country, was laborious but great and remunerative. He acquired considerable property, and accumulated more means by the legitimate practice of his profession than any physician of Canton has ever been able to do since. He was the proprietor of an eye salve, called "Rappe's Invaluable Eye Salve," that maintained a good reputation for its healing properties long after his death.

The boundary lines of Stark County were established February 13, 1808. In June, following, the Commissioners of Columbiana County appointed Eli Baldwin and Elijah Wadsworth to fix the county seat. Nimishillentown soon backed out of the contest, and was soon lost to the geography of the county forever. The question was narrowed down to a choice between Osnaburg and Canton. Strenuous efforts were made by the patrons and friends of both places. Osnaburg had the advantage of containing, at this time, a larger population, and of having building material more abundant and more convenient than Canton.

James Leeper, the proprietor of Osnaburg, was quite a demonstrative talker, but of somewhat unsteady habits. The bleak winds from the plains were urged with much force against Canton. But Bezaleel Wells, the proprietor of the latter place, a man of few words but of fine personal appearance, excellent reputation, impressive in what he did say by his earnest, honest language, a member of the convention that formed the first constitution of the State, and liberal in his offers to donate lots, by the sale of which much of the expense in erecting county buildings might be raised, more

strongly impressed the members of the commission than Leeper. After a proper inspection of the ground, and hearing the arguments in favor of each place, Canton was chosen as the county seat. In January, 1809, the Legislature completed the action necessary to make Stark an independent county.

After the survey of lands in 1808, west of the Tuscarawas River, a land office was established in Canton, with James Gibson as Register and John Sloane as Receiver. In January, 1809, a post office was established here, and James Coulter was the first Postmaster. The mail was carried on horseback, once a week, from New Lisbon to Canton. At the time of the location of the town, and for some years afterward, a lake, covering some thirty acres of ground immediately adjoined it on the northeast. It was supplied by Shriver's Run, from strong springs north of town. In many places this body of water was more than six feet deep, and, as it was abundantly supplied with fish, it was a great resort for the fishermen of the period. Shriver's Run was also the outlet of this water, but its course was a considerable distance west of the present run, which was changed to accommodate several tanneries in the east part of the town. At the edge of the lake stood a cottonwood tree, which, for nearly two generations, was the meeting-place of the boys when about to engage in their active outdoor sports. The lake was drawn off, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, in 1816.

The first courts were held in the Eagle Tavern, kept by Philip Dewalt, and afterward they were held, in 1810, for a short time, in an upper room at Coulter's. His cellar was used as a jail. The first criminal was that of a man convicted of larceny for stealing corn; he was sentenced by the court to ten days imprisonment in the cellar-jail. At this time whipping was yet considered a legitimate punishment for the commission of crime, and it is said that, in this case, the court hesitated between the usual infliction of "forty lashes save one," for such crimes, and imprisonment; but as it was in evidence that the man was moved to steal the corn on account of actual need in his family, the Court mercifully gave the sentence of imprisonment. A refusal to pay debts was also in those days a crime, and a prominent citizen refusing to a pay a judgment for debt rendered against him on the ground of its injustice, was put in jail until the matter was adjusted.

Roswell W. Mason, Canton's first resident lawyer, came here in 1810. He purchased ten acres of Wells, immediately west of town, and built a two-story frame house just about where the beautiful residence of Mr. Jacob Miller now stands on West Tuscarawas street, so long and well-known as the property of Mr. Samuel Lahm. Law business, however, was meager in this new country, and the prospects in the near future were not very encouraging. Mr. Mason accordingly, after living here somewhat isolated for several years, removed to Warren. His house remaining unoccupied for some time, soon presented a forlorn appearance, and on account of the creaking of doors and windows was soon regarded with superstitious eye as a "haunted house" by many of the dwellers in Canton. A family by the name of Burchfield lived in it a short time, but were soon frightened away from it by the many strange and unusual noises which disturbed their sleep at night. The ghosts, however, were considerate enough not to let themselves be seen, and were entirely exorcised some years later by Rev. James Morrow, who by his piety and a little necessary repairing, got rid of them all without much ado. Jerry Lind, who is still living, was engaged during this time in trapping muskrats along the banks of the West Creek, and he avers that the exaggerated reports about the haunted house made it difficult for him to keep his hat on his head when he was passing the house before daybreak in the morning, in going or returning from his traps. But Mr. Lind was no more fortunate in seeing the ghosts than others.

In December, 1811, the sessions of the court were removed to the Stidger Tavern, newly erected, on the site of the present St. Cloud Hotel; the upper story of a house near by, occupied by Daniel Faun, was rented for a jail. The second resident lawyer of Canton, Jeremiah H. Halleck, came here in 1812, but soon afterward removed to Steubenville. He, some years later, became President Judge of the circuit, and served with great acceptance in this capacity for fourteen years. Many yet living remember him well as a true gentleman, as well as an upright, conscientious Judge. Judge Halleck died in 1847.

William Raynolds was the first Clerk of the

Court in fact, although, until he reached his majority John Harris was nominally Clerk with Raynolds as Deputy. Mr. Raynolds came here as a young man, and grew up with the town. He was a man of considerable information and of strict integrity, and exerted great influence in the earlier and somewhat later days of Canton, upon all who came in contact with him. He has the credit of having been in many things a kind of "Sir Oracle" among the people of this vicinity.

The first county jail located on a lot donated to the county by Mr. Wells, corner of Third and Market streets, was completed in the year 1814. The northern part, intended for the jail, was constructed of a double tier of hewed logs, with a partition dividing it into two cells, one for debtors and the other for criminals; each of these had an entrance from the hall, with a heavy door of two-inch oak plank, covered with plate iron. The south part of this building was intended as a residence for the Sheriff of the county. It was a frame, but both parts were weather-boarded together to give it the appearance of being a single structure. Several sessions of the court were held in the family part of this building just before the completion of the old court house, on the northwest corner of the square and Tuscarawas street. This was built in 1816, at a cost of nearly $6,000, and was in its day quite a pretentious structure.

Among those who settled in Canton previous to the year 1812, were Winans Clark, William Fogle, James Hazlett, Jacob Sowers, James Leeds, Thomas Hurford and Samuel and John Patton, and each of these men exerted considerable influence, in his own way, in shaping the destiny of the town. Clark was a butcher, attentive to his business, and made money. He built the brick house on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, now owned by John R. Miller. He remained here only about ten years, and then removed to Arkansas. William Fogle was from Germany. Upon his arrival in the country, he first settled at a place called "The Glades," in Somerset County, Penn., and engaged in the practice of medicine. From some dissatisfaction or other with his profession, he concluded to go West and change his business. He stopped awhile at New Lisbon, but soon after came on to Canton. He purchased the lot now owned by Mr. Martin Wikidal, northwest corner of Fifth and Market streets, upon which a small frame building had been previously erected. In this he opened a store, and, among other things, he kept on hand a general assortment of drugs, which, as a physician, he had selected with a special view to the needs of this new country. Although known as a physician, he did not engage in general practice; but, upon request, would frequently prescribe in cases of sickness, and, upon emergency, he would sometimes even visit a patient. Dr. Fogle, as he was familiarly called, was a successful merchant, and accumulated some property. He had, as he deserved, the confidence of the people, and, as a man of good judgment, and more than ordinary intelligence, his counsel and advice were frequently sought by others. His great popularity is witnessed by the fact that he was for many years cashier of the "Farmers' Bank of Canton," that he was twice elected County Commissioner, and that he held and acceptably filled the office of County Treasurer for eight successive terms. He built the residence on the northwest side of the square where Mr. Wikidal resides; but not satisfied that this building might not soon be eclipsed in Canton by some more elegant structure, and himself taking great pride in a fine residence, he conceived the idea of building one so grand that no one in town would be able to excel it. He, therefore, engaged Abraham Doughenbaugh, a reputable carpenter with architectural taste, to design and superintend the construction of the colonnade structure on the hill on North Market street, still standing, which was erected without restrictions as to cost. It was, indeed, a noble structure, and honored the public pride of the projector, and the good taste of the architect. But "vanity of vanities" is written of all earthly works, and he who dreams to do what future generations, in a progressive age, will not surpass, has simply the pleasure of his dream and nothing more. The well on this lot is the deepest in the city, being nearly ninety feet deep. While it was being walled, an old man by the name of Ruffner fell into it and was killed. The building originally had a platform on the roof of the main part, which gave a good outlook over the surrounding country. At the time of Bachtel's execution for murder, it was crowded with people eager to see the sight. The grounds around the building were tastefully laid out in walks,

which afforded fine promenades, and, on this account, evening parties given by the family to the young people of Canton are yet remembered by some of our now older people as very enjoyable occasions. Dr. Fogle died in 1847, aged eighty-seven years.

Cotemporary with Dr. Fogle, and, like him, engaged in the pursuit of merchandising, was James Hazlett. He came from Ireland while yet in his minority, first settled in Belmont County, Ohio, and, in 1811, came to Canton. He commenced business in a frame building on the southeast corner of the public square; and, having been prosperous in business, he erected on the old site a two-story brick house, which, though materially changed, is still standing, and is now known as the McKinley Block. Mr. Hazlett was much respected as a friend and neighbor; in his younger years, in connection with the store business, he was connected with other branches of business, among which may be named a tan-yard, corner of Seventh and Walnut, a forge or bloomary at Sparta, in Pike Township, and a furnace at North Industry; but every one of these has "gone the way of all flesh," and are no more recognized in the land of the living. He was at an early day elected one of the Associate Judges of the County, and held the place until these unnecessary appendages were done away with by our present State Constitution. An incident occurred in the heated "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign of 1840, between Gen. Harrison, of Ohio, and Martin Van Buren, of New York, rival candidates for the high office of the President of the United States, in which, at the election, Mr. Hazlett's vote was challenged. He had, at this time, exercised the privilege of an American voter for thirty years without challenge; he, of course, acted in good faith, and believed he had the right to vote, but, under the naturalization laws, his vote was rejected. His political friends were naturally indignant at the rejection of his vote; but he himself, with a keen sense of justice in the premises, and a high regard for the prerogatives of an American citizen, took no umbrage, and was only sorry that he had so long unwittingly violated the law. Before the next election, without opposition from either party, his disability was removed.

The Patton Brothers, Samuel and John, were closely identified with the earlier days of Canton. Samuel kept a tavern stand in a frame building on the corner of Court and Tuscarawas streets. Several years later, he took charge of the Stidger House on the ground now occupied by the St. Cloud Hotel. Here he died. John was a teacher, and held school in a frame building on Market street, south of the old Oberly corner. He is said to have been a man of fine personal appearance, and very popular among the ladies. He afterward removed to Bolivar, Tuscarawas County, where he died some years ago.

Thomas Hurford, father of Alexander, still living among us, was born in Chester County, Penn., where he learned the milling business. He worked for awhile in a mill belonging to Bazaleel Wells at Steubenville; then rented the mill and ran it in his own name. During the time, he took a flat-boat loaded with flour to New Orleans, and, on this venture, cleared $2,500. With this money he came to Canton, and entered a quarter-section of land just south of the present city limits; he was so closely identified with Canton from his social disposition, and the frequency of his visits to town, that he was always considered as one of the early residents. He built the mill yet standing, but for many years no longer in active use, just southwest of Oak Grove. Though the sound of its grinding has for many years not been heard, it is still in the old place—one of the remaining monitors of times long past and gone. Mr. Hurford was very fond of company, and particularly fond of discussions on religious matters. He, having been born and reared in Chester County, Penn., a region of country almost entirely occupied by Quakers, the followers of William Penn, the founder of the State of Pennsylvania, and in the very vicinity of Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, was very naturally under Quaker influences in his earlier years. He tells his own story of the reasons which caused him to doff the habit of his religious faith and early training. Having been sent to Winchester, Va., at an early day, on business for his employers, he was assailed, while passing along one of the streets, by a cry from an upper window, as he supposed, "You're a Quaker," but looking up he could see no one from whom the insulting language, as he construed it, had come. He went on, but after a few steps, he heard the same cry repeated. Naturally indignant at

what he considered an insult to his religion, he angrily turned round to discover the impudent assaulter, but no one was in sight on the street or at the windows. Several hours after this, as he was passing the same locality, came a third time the cry, "You're a Quaker," when, turning quickly, he discovered the guilty party to be a parrot exposed in a cage at an upper window. This trivial circumstance so much annoyed him, that he took off his Quaker dress immediately upon his return home, and never resumed it afterward. Upon such little things, sometimes, do the destinies of men and nations hang.

Jacob Sowers, grandfather of Percy Sowers, an attorney of the city of to-day, came in the year 1809, to Canton, from Maryland, and bought with him his two sons, Frederick and Eli. The old gentleman intended to make some investments in his own name, but not finding things in all respects to his taste, and, concluding to defer the matter to some future time, returned East, leaving his two sons here. Frederick was bound to George Cribs to learn the trade of a potter. He liked neither his master, nor the trade, left without ceremony, and went back to his native State, where afterward he became a highly successful Baptist minister, but contracting a severe cold from immersing in the winter season, he died from the effects of it. Eli, the other son, was apprenticed to Alexander Cameron, to make of himself a practical carpenter. He served out his time, married a daughter of George Dunbar, and, for many years, carried on this business extensively and successfully, until, with the acquisition of a competency, advancing years admonished him to retire from active business. He was elected one of the Associate Judges of the county, and filled the position with credit for a number of years. The Judge often spoke of the great eclipse of 1811, when he, with others, was engaged in shingling the old Kaufmann House, corner of Ninth and Market streets. The sun gradually disappeared, darkness soon enveloped everything about them, and the men, one and all, precipitately abandoned the roof with the impression (bred of the want of knowledge and considerable superstition) that the world was coming to an end, or that some other dreadful calamity was immediately impending. The sun, however, soon brightened up again and the world still stands.

In these earlier days, and some of the later ones, people hereabouts, without fixing precise dates, would refer to things which happened *before* or *after* the war of 1812 with Great Britain. Hence the references above given of those who were here before 1812. There were, of course, many others, who either made no record, or, following the Westward course of rule and civilization, have entirely passed away from the recollections of men.

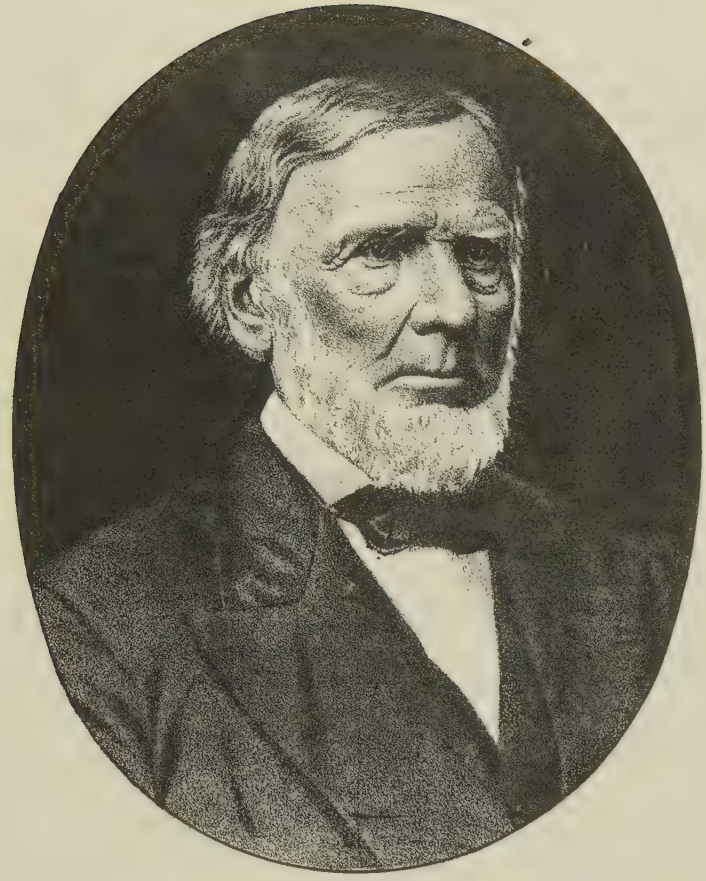
Many of the pursuits of former times have passed away, and a few words touching the arts that the improvement of machinery or greater facilities elsewhere have destroyed, are in place. In pioneer days, here as elsewhere, those pursuits which minister to man's immediate comforts and needs were the first ones started and longest continued. A young lady's outfit, in town as in country, then, always included a spinning-wheel and its accompanying reel. From the first settlement of the county, and for a couple of score of years thereafter, these articles were in great demand; at one time, there were no less than three establishments in Canton engaged in their manufacture, those, namely, of Joseph Handlin, Joseph Musser and Jacob Bucher. Handlin left first, Musser ran away with another man's wife, but Mr. Bucher continued in the business as long as there was anything to do, and amassed a very respectable fortune. But the music of "the one-stringed piano," as some one has facetiously called the spinning-wheel, no longer enlivens the dreary long winter nights, or the sultry late summer evenings. Tom Marshall, from Steubenville, where he had previously engaged in the same business, started a nail factory and continued it for a few years. He heated his iron-plate in a forge, and cut and headed the nails by machinery. His shop was on Tuscarawas street, about where the parsonage of the First Methodist Church now stands. He could and did make from fifteen to twenty pounds a day, which sold readily at 50 cents a pound. Messrs. Webb, Tofler, Schroggs, Sweeney and Albert carried on the hatting business at an early day and for many years. Hats, at that time, were made only of fur and wool, both kinds, a stiff hat with a high crown. When a man or a boy wanted a hat, he went to the hatter and had his head measured, and the hat, made over the measure, would be finished in a month or six weeks. It was not a great

while, however, before the merchants began to bring on hats and shoes from the East. The hatters and shoemakers, of course, considered this an intrenchment upon their prerogative, and they made common cause against the merchants; but the old fight of supply and demand, and of the right to buy goods in any legitimate way, where they could be bought for the least money, won the day eventually; the war ceased, the merchants had the trade, and the hatters and shoemakers were obliged to yield. The hatters finally left the field, and those of them who remained in town, went into other business. There have been as many as nine tanneries in different parts of Canton, mostly on or near Shriver's Run, and seven of the nine running at the same time; now there is none. The same might be said of the hatters, who, after the first fight with the merchants, were only known here by an occasional itinerant coming once in awhile, to brush up and renovate old hats; a year or two since, however, an old and experienced hatter from Philadelphia located in Canton, and though he does not pretend to cope with the older houses East or West, in making new hats, he has succeeded in establishing a good business in the renovating line. In the former days, there were Sterling's, Stidger's, Kroft's, Fogle's, Slusser's, Hazlett's, Christmas', Dobbs' and Kimball's tanneries, the last seven at the same time. As this circumstance indicates there was a very urgent demand for leather, so urgent indeed, sometimes, that people would take it away before the leather had been fully and properly tanned. V. R. Kimball, who started his tannery in 1832, at the corner of Cherry and Third streets, where Alexander's woolen factory is now located, ground his bark by steam-power, and as his was the first steam engine ever seen in Canton, it was a great curiosity, and attracted, for awhile, crowds of people eager to see this wonderful substitute of heat and water for horse-power. The engineer was named Albert Kugle, and the boys of the period considered him the greatest man in town. The stage driver, up to this time, was the man of most importance in the eyes of the boys, but he had to yield to Kugle. As game was then abundant, and every man and boy considered himself deficient in something essential to his manhood, if he had not a gun or did not know how to use one, and as emigrants going further West brought this part of their outfit here, the demand for guns and rifles was sufficient to keep three shops running. Adam Kimmel, John Clark and Jacob Danner engaged in the business, and they all made money out of it. Associated with the regular gun business, Mr. F. A. Schneider, the pioneer hardware merchant of Canton, started and kept in operation for some time, a gun-barrel factory on Fifth street, between Walnut and Cherry. The building was afterward diverted into other uses; it is still standing, but has been turned into a number of tenement houses. Among others of those who pursued in former years, what are now entirely or comparatively lost arts in Canton, George Faber, a man of decidedly inventive turn of mind, and a good citizen, manufactured for several years all kinds of cards, such as wool-cards, horse-cards and the like.

Although a distinct portion of the history of Stark County will be devoted to the medical fraternity, in which all the pioneer physicians will receive full notice, we deem it due to the history of Canton to revert briefly to the earlier doctors, who came here after Dr. Rappe, of whom, as the first one, a fuller notice has above been given. After him, the brothers John and Thomas Bonfield came and practiced in this city and neighborhood. Dr. John came first, and, though a man of decided ability, was somewhat odd in his manners and dress, and had a penchant for holding some public office, an ambition, however, which he was never able to gratify. Dr. Thomas S. came shortly after, and was in nearly every respect totally unlike his brother; he was a popular practitioner, a zealous member of the Methodist Church and a noted skater. After these came Dr. Thomas Hartford, who first engaged in the practice of his profession and afterward in merchandising. Highly successful in both callings, he amassed considerable wealth, which by his will, after making liberal provision for his widow during her lifetime, he bequeathed as a perpetual poor fund to the city of Canton. Dr. Hartford removed to Pittsburgh in 1832, and lived there in ease and comfort all the balance of his days. Dr. James Jerow was the fifth physician, a good practitioner, but a very decided and somewhat arbitrary man. He died in 1825, of a malignant fever. Dr. George Breysecher, the next, came from Germany, and settled in Canton in

1819. He was reputed a good physician and a very successful hunter. Drs. Gardner and Simmons came here in or about 1820. The former died in Canton. The latter, about the year 1830, removed to Cincinnati, and afterward to St. Louis, where he died only a few years ago. Many of these older settlers have left historical reminiscences highly interesting and instructive. We will give a few of these which we deem of especial interest. John Shorb, who came here in 1807, was a native of Zweibruecken, in Germany, and when yet quite young, he came and settled in Baltimore, where he married Catharine Gross, a sister of Mrs. Andrew Meyer, from Neiderbronn, Elsass. Mr. Shorb had pursued different branches of business in Baltimore, and had made some money before he came to Canton. He kept store a few years, first in Leonard's building, and afterward in his own building. Giving up the store to his son John, he removed to his farm just northwest of the old city limits, now, however, nearly all within the city. When he went East in after years to buy goods, he invariably made the trip on horseback, accompanied at different times by his wife, a feat of horsemanship that but few women of the present day would dare to attempt. In 1815, he became President of the first bank in the town, called "The Farmers' Bank of Canton." He did considerable business also in real estate. He took an active part in public affairs, and was always ready to give a helping hand to his neighbors. An example will perhaps give some insight into this part of his character. It was customary in the early times for sea captains to bring over emigrants destitute of means, and, in order to pay their passage and expenses, to sell them out to service for a number of years. Sometimes whole families were thus sold out into this condition of white slavery. A Swiss, by the name of Imhoff, was one of this kind of emigrants. He came from Basle, and was a tailor by trade. He was sold to one of these "dealers in human flesh," who was instinctively a tyrant. Soon finding his condition unbearable, Imhoff took the first favorable chance, as many others in like positions did, and ran away, taking his family along with him. With other parties going West, he came first to Plain Township, and then to Canton. He had been pursued, and on the day of his arrival here, he was caught by his pursuers, together with his family, and they were in danger of being taken back to their slavery, and to suffer the punishment of whipping for running away. They were almost exhausted with weariness and the want of sustaining food, and the terrible fate awaiting them if they should be taken back to Philadelphia becoming known, many of the then residents of the town took compassion on them, and one of them, John Shorb, being in good circumstances offered to buy their freedom. The pursuers were at first unwilling to make any terms for the release of Imhoff and family, but they were soon brought to terms by the loud mutterings of the anger of the people, and the threats of lynch law if they did not quickly accept their money and leave. One who vouches for the truth of this transaction said: "The scoundrels took themselves off mighty quick when they heard of hanging." Shorb was a zealous member of the Roman Catholic Church, and one of the founders of the first congregation in Canton. He was injured while giving a helping hand in the erection of the old Catholic Church corner of North and Poplar streets, and on the 24th of July, 1824, he died from his injuries, at the age of sixty-five years.

Philip Dewalt was also one of the noteworthy pioneers of Canton, and came here in 1808. His parents came from Germany to America in the year 1761, and Philip was born on the vessel during the voyage over the ocean. The family went first to Hanover, York Co., Penn., next to Center County, and finally, to Stark County in 1808. The parents lived to great old age; the father, also named Philip, died at the age of one hundred and five years, and the mother at one hundred. Both were buried in the old graveyard on Plum street in Canton. The subject of our sketch first engaged in making "small beer" and "pepper cakes," but in the winter following, commenced keeping the "Spread Eagle" tavern; he did a good business. From 1809 to 1812, large numbers of people from the East came to look up and locate lands, and Mr. Dewalt had often as many as twenty guests passing the night with him. His son, Daniel Dewalt, now over eighty years old, still resides here and knows more about the early settlement of Canton, from his own knowledge, than any other citizen. At the end of twenty years, Philip Dewalt sold the Eagle Hotel to his oldest son, George, and built another tavern stand on the northeast



P S Trump

corner of Tuscarawas and Plum streets. He died in 1844, aged eighty-three years. His wife Eva was called home some seventeen years before at the age of sixty-four years. They had a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom "Old Uncle Dan," tolerably hale and hearty, alone survives, one of the last links connecting the primitive age of Canton with the present. A history of Canton would be very incomplete without a more extended notice of "Uncle Dan." In the spring of 1809, he went to school to a Mr. George Geisweil, northeast of the present fair grounds, and received instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, both in English and German. The tuition in this school was 50 cents per month. One Andrew Johnson, taught the first English school in Canton, in a log schoolhouse, erected in 1807 on the lot now occupied by the court house. Daniel Dewalt made fair progress in school, and afterward helped his father in the tavern. He attended to the horses in the stable and blacked boots for the guests, sometimes assisted by his mother, and frequently did not get done with his work until after 1 o'clock in the morning. He, however, pocketed all the cash paid for this service himself, and often drove a profitable trade. He took to horses naturally when quite young, and while yet a boy did some sharp trading, as early as the year 1812, when the last war with Great Britain broke out. About this time he owned, in his own name, a flock of sixty sheep, which found good and abundant subsistence on the rich plains near Canton. One day a farmer came to the Eagle Tavern, with a tolerably good horse, which he wanted to exchange for sheep. Daniel gave him four sheep and took the horse. A few days after, his father sent him on business to New Philadelphia, and he, of course, took his horse along with him. On the way he saw a very beautiful, dark chestnut horse, which took his fancy, and he traded his own horse and a gold watch, worth $30 or $40, for him. When he came home on his noble charger, he was a wonder to his father and all the people at the hotel. He traded this horse again a few days later to the soldiers, at that time encamped on the court house lot, receiving in exchange two other horses and $75 in money; one of these he sold soon afterward for $100. He, some years later, learned watch-making and jewelry business, but not finding this his particular forte, he has spent the greater part of his life in trading. He was generally successful in his ventures. In the summer of 1809, there was a great scarcity in horse feed in this neighborhood, and to meet the urgent demand, Philip Dewalt sent to New Lisbon, a distance of thirty-three miles. His two daughters, Mary and Nancy, aged respectively twelve and fourteen years, made the journey in two days. They rode horseback and leading other horses by the bridle, brought three sacks of oats on each horse. Those days developed hearty and brave women, as well as hardy and daring men, women who were in every respect helpmeets to their husbands in town and country.

Before proceeding to other early reminiscences it will be well to give a *resume* of the early settlers which, from a paper published a number of years since, we find ready to our hands, as follows, viz.: "The first white settler, not only in Canton but in Stark County, was James Leonard, who came here in 1805. The first white child was born a couple of miles north of Canton, on the Spangler farm, and was a daughter born to Hugh Cunningham, who, however, lived but a short time. The first marriage was that of James F. Leonard with Sarah Barber, in 1806. Leonard built the same year the first brick house, on the old Oberly corner. The first death was that of James Culbertson, in October, 1805. The first grist-mill was erected by Philip Slusser in 1807. The first saw-mill was set up the same year on the present site of Trump's Mill. The first tavern was started by Garret Crusen, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in a log house. The first well in town was dug on this lot. The first store was opened by Abraham Kroft, corner of Market and Fifth streets, in 1807. The first blacksmith who did work here was John Bower, who built his shop and commenced business in 1809, on the court house lot. The first shoemaker was Barney Mayhan, on Poplar street, between Fourth and Fifth, in 1809. The first tailor was Levi Jones, on South Market street, between Seventh and Eight streets, in 1808. The first wheelwright and chair-maker was Joseph Handlan in 1807. The first wagon-maker was Jacob Strine, in 1818. The first cabinet-maker was Peter M. Bainbridge, on West Tuscarawas street, in 1815. The first house joiner was John Hanna, in 1809. The

first brick-layers were James McMahan and Stillinger, partners in business, in 1812 ; they also followed stone-cutting and plastering. The first tan-yard was started by Abraham Kroft, in 1808. The first lawyer was Roswell Mason, in 1810. The first Doctor was Andrew Rappee, in 1808. The first teacher was Andrew Johnson, in 1808. The first resident minister of the Gospel was Rev. Anthony Weier, in 1812. The first drug store was opened by Jacob Sala in 1820, though drugs were extensively sold in Canton by other parties before this time. The first hatter was George Stidger, on the St. Cloud corner, in 1809. The first tinner and copper-smith was John Buckius, East Tuscarawas street, in 1811. The first saddler was John Read, in 1814, who occupied a shop in common with a tailor by the name of Parker. The first gunsmith was Adam Kimmel, in 1816. The first watchmaker was Alexander Wilson, in 1814. The first butcher was James Matthews, in 1809. The first brewery was built by Thomas Hartford and Samuel Coulter, near the East Bridge, in 1820, and was operated by John Cake. The first barber shop was started by William Baker in 1820. Previous to this time the citizens of Canton shaved themselves. The first gravestone cutter was Joseph Trout, who came here in 1809. The first printing office was started by John Saxton in 1815 ; this is still in existence, and is carried on by his son, Thomas Saxton, and is well known as the *Repository* establishment, on Court street. The first portrait painter was John E. Dunbar, in 1827. The first church edifice, a low frame building, was erected by the Lutherans, on the lot upon which the Presbyterian Church now stands, corner Tuscarawas and Plum streets, in 1810. The first regular schoolhouse was built on the opposite corner, where the West school building now stands, in 1811. The first steam engine wss brought to Canton by V. R. Kimball, in 1833, and put to service in grinding bark at his tannery on the corner of Cherry and Third streets."

As connected closely with these varied business interests of early Canton, we here give a brief history of the first bank. In the year 1815, a meeting of the business men of the town was called for the purpose of organizing a bank. The population at this time was about 500. There were seven stores, and several flour-mills drawing trade to Canton from a great distance on all sides. At the close of the war of 1812, a new impetus was given to business ; immigration from the East, which, during the war, had nearly ceased, set in again, and there soon arose a demand for greater facilities in the way of furnishing an adequate supply of circulating medium, and in making transfers of funds. Wooster, thirty miles west of Canton, began to loom up as a rival town, and, what at this time appears rather laughable than otherwise, the contest for superiority was almost entirely based upon the relative advantages of Killbuck and Nimishillen Creeks for future purposes of navigation. The meeting called, as above stated, was considered a good stroke of policy to gain other advantages. Five Trustees were appointed viz. : John Shorb, William Fogle, Samuel Coulter, Thomas Taylor and James Hazlett, with instructions to take initiatory steps at once to compass the end desired. In the month of April a notice was published in the *Ohio Repository* for a meeting at the Eagle Tavern, of Philip Dewalt, to hold an election for nine Directors of a bank to be called "The Farmers' Bank of Canton," the word "Farmers" being adopted at the suggestion of Dr. Fogle. At this election, Thomas Hartford, John Shorb, John Myers, William Fogle, Winans Clark, James Hazlett, Philip Slusser, Jacob Myers and George Stidger were chosen directors. John Shorb was made President, and William Fogle, Cashier. Subscription books were immediately opened to raise stock for the new bank at Canton, at Tallmadge, at Stow and at Cleveland. In the summer of 1815, a banking house was erected on Lot 28, which is no longer standing, and in the fall of the same year it was occupied as such, and the bank went into operation. They at once issued notes for circulation and sent them out upon their mission for good or for evil. At that time, there was considerable opposition to a paper currency, and, at the February term of court in the year 1816, an indictment was found against "John Shorb, President of the Farmers' Bank of Canton," for "signing and making bank notes without being, by law, authorized to do so." George Tod was President Judge, and John Hoover, Samuel Coulter and William Henry, Associate Judges of the Common Pleas Court at the time. At the trial, however, the sympathies of the community must have been largely with the bank,

and that they wanted it sustained, was evident from the fact that the jury, after hearing the case, returned a verdict of not guilty, without even the formality of retiring to make up their verdict. Jeremiah H. Halleck represented the prosecution, and Messrs Wright and Tappan the defense. But this decision, prompt and decisive as it was for the bank, did not relieve it from all its troubles in this direction. During the same year, Henry Swartz, who owed the bank $800 on his note, resisted its payment, on the ground that the bank had issued paper money in violation of law. This case was argued at length by J. W. Lathrop for the bank, and by John M. Goodenow for the defendant. The court, however, again gave judgment in favor of the bank, and the legality of this branch of its business seems to have been thus finally established. The bank also issued fractional currency to a considerable amount, of which counterfeits soon made their appearance. The *Repository* of that date warns the public against them in this wise: "They are from 75 cents downward, printed on deep fancy pink paper, with larger type than the genuine, and dated May 3, 1816." It seems that a publisher of a newspaper near the center of the State, manufactured with impunity a considerable amount of this fractional currency, and escaped prosecution on account of the fear of being able to prosecute him successfully for any penal offense. John Sterling and Thomas Alexander were elected Directors of the bank in 1816. James Drennan was Cashier in 1817, and gives notice that "a dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock actually paid in, will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives." From a bank statement published in December, 1818, there was capital stock paid in, $33,710; notes in circulation, $20,398; debts due, $18,000; deposits, $3,112; bills discounted, $75,162; specie on hand, $1,969; notes of other banks, $1,406. A financial crisis was approaching, and the bank soon began to feel its effects. They struggled on and endeavored to weather the storm until November, 1818, when as many other banks had already been compelled to do, they suspended specie payments, but gave notice that they would continue "to redeem their notes in good chartered paper." In January, 1820, in compliance with an amendment of a law then in force, the board of Directors was increased to thirteen. Renewed efforts were made to sustain the bank's credit and its life; but the reserve forces were insufficient, and in March, 1821, the bank building and lot, and the office furniture were sold at public auction. The first "Farmers' Bank of Canton" was dead. It was afterward resuscitated, but its later history is not so closely identified with the purpose of our work, and we do not deem it necessary to pursue it any further.

We find the following interesting biographical sketch of one of the first Board of Directors of the bank, and the last of them all to pay the last debt of man to nature was Mr. Jacob Myers: "He came to this county in 1810, finding it only a wilderness. Though they were few and far between, the hearty old-fashioned hospitality of the early pioneers was a topic on which Mr. Myers loved to dwell, and he was himself one of its best exponents. In the fall of 1811, he returned to Hagerstown, Md., and, while there, he built a wool-carding machine. In the spring of 1812, he returned to Canton, where he ever afterward resided. He brought his carding-machine with him, it being the first erected in this part of Ohio. It was put into operation on the site known as Roland's Mill. Both mill and carding-machine having been burned out, he bought a lot in Canton, southwest corner of Market and Eighth streets, rebuilt his shop on the same, and ran it by horsepower. Mr. Myers was once the owner of part of the land on which Massillon now stands, near the confluence of Sippo Creek with the Tuscarawas. On this he built a saw-mill and a powder-mill, on a site on Sippo Creek, a short distance above where the Sippo Mill now stands. This was the first and only powder-mill in Stark County. At the time of which we speak, the Indians had a camp on the high bank west of the Tuscarawas River, now partly occupied by the site of West Massillon. In 1815, Mr. Myers sold his Massillon property, including the land and the saw and powder mills, to Folger & Coffin. He also sold his Canton town property, and, in 1816, leased the tract upon which he built his mill, just south of Canton, on Cherry street, and where he lived, until his death, fifty-seven years. He leased the land because being school land it could not be sold; but it afterward became his by purchase. He afterward erected a distillery, the foundation of which still remains, though the superstructure has long since disappeared. Grain at that time was a

drug, as there was more raised than was required for home consumption, and there was no foreign market, at least no means of transportation. Wheat was 25 cents a bushel, and rye from 15 to 20 cents. Much of the surplus crop was converted into whisky, and Mr. Myers soon had a large quantity on hand. For the purpose of disposing of it to the best advantage, he, in company with Daniel Slanker, who had a mill in Jackson Township, and had a lot of flour on hand, built a boat on the Tuscarawas River, at a point known as the "Old Bridge," a short distance above the present stone bridge. This was in 1823, at a time when our forefathers anticipated great results from the navigable qualities of the Nimishillen and Tuscarawas. This boat, loaded with 300 barrels of flour, pork and whisky—Slanker furnishing the flour and pork, and Myers the whisky—started for New Orleans, where they expected to find ready sale for the cargo. The crew consisted of five. In addition to the owners, who accompanied the craft, there were John Brown, of Bethlehem, and Eli Myers, of Osnaburg, who were the steersmen. There was another, whose name is forgotten, who, anxious to see the world, gave his services as a sort of roustabout for the passage. They floated with the current and tied up at night. All went along smoothly until near Zanesville, on the Muskingum River; there they ran against a raft of logs, tore off a side plank, and, notwithstanding every effort at the pump, the boat sank. To raise the vessel, it was necessary to unload. After it was raised, repaired and reloaded, the parties engaged a man by the name of Kincaid, who had considerable experience as a river-man, to take charge of the vessel and cargo, dispose of it to the best advantage, and make due return. Slanker and Myers returned home; Kincaid, instead of going to New Orleans, went up the Cumberland as far as Mussel Shoals; there sold out, and vamoosed. He was pursued, caught in Kentucky, and lodged in jail at Louisville. The parties, finding the trouble and expense of prosecuting him likely to cost more than they could recover, abandoned the suit. The same year, Dr. Andrew Rappee, of Canton, loaded a flat on the Tuscarawas River with like commodities for New Orleans; but they ran aground near Zoar, and the enterprise was abandoned. During Mr. Myers' long residence of two generations in Canton, he always sustained the character of an honest, upright citizen. He was a man of decided and independent opinions, kind of heart and open-handed to the poor. In his intercourse with his neighbors, he practiced the golden rule—he made it a point to do unto others as he would be done by. He took his share of the privations, and sustained his part in life as became a good citizen from first to last, during the long life, which measured in its span the growth of this great nation. In October, 1863, he had a stroke of palsy in his right side, and he was quite feeble ever afterward. In October, 1872, he had a stroke which partially paralyzed his left side; the ultimate result of these severe attacks being his death at the advanced age of nearly ninety years."

Forty or fifty years ago, as is incidentally mentioned in the above sketch of Mr. Myers, much of the surplus grain raised hereabouts was manufactured into whisky; in those days lager beer and other beers were unknown among the people in this Western world; whisky was used to some extent in almost every family; the morning bitters were as regular as the morning meal; and places where liquor was sold, were the taverns under a stringent license law, to do a lawful business, and to keep a decent and respectable house. While drunkenness was probably not as prevalent then as now, there was, however, enough of it to awaken attention, and to cause measures to be taken for its suppression. Modern temperance movements were in their infancy, and were to a great extent entirely unknown in Canton. Occasionally, however, measures were taken for the cure of drunkards, by citizens, which though not always strictly within the law, were at times quite effective. We find a vivid description of the application of one of those methods in print, headed, "Crusading in Ye Olden Times," which is as follows; "Forty years ago, or thereabouts, when whisky sold at three cents a glass, and drunkards were made according to law under the old license system, they had a summary way of reforming topers, that often proved more effective than moral suasion. It was in the days of the old apprenticeship system, when Canton, with a population of less than two thousand inhabitants, contained more of that class of boys than can be enumerated at the present time, notwithstanding it boasts five times the number of inhabitants. To a

considerable extent they constituted of a class of themselves, isolated from the society of others. They were mostly from the country, removed from the paternal influences, and ready for almost any kind of deviltry. When a "greeny" came to town, they were sure to take him through a process of hazing. There were no police in those days, and they generally managed to keep out of the way of the Constables. There are many yet living who remember how these young fellows got after the drunkards. If caught on the streets after night, they were sure to be taken through a process that may be called the hydropathic and motorpathic system, the modus operandi of which will be described in the case of Seth Godder. Seth was a shoemaker by trade—a clever, social man—who fell into the ruinous habit of indulging in strong drink. It was not long before his family came to want, and then his wife, a good, industrious woman, was compelled to take in washing and work out in order to keep the wolf from the door. She bore with her husband's weakness as long as patience was any virtue, then reasoned with him, entreated and threatened, all to no purpose. Finally, she concluded to let the "Regulators" take him in hand. She talked with John Caskey, an apprentice in the *Repository* office, and a ringleader among the b'hoys of that day; she told him she had exhausted all her resources in trying to reform her drunken husband and failed; and now she wanted the boys to take him in hand and do anything they pleased with him, only not to take his life. As several topers, caught on the street after night had already been taken in hand, Godder, to avoid similar treatment, had taken the precaution to wend his way home before dark. On the evening of the day upon which the event we are about to chronicle occurred, Godder came home drunker than usual, and, if possible, made himself more disagreeable to his family than ever before. Mrs. Godder lost no time in notifying Caskey of the condition of her husband, and requested that he be taken in hand forthwith. The company was summoned. There were John Hoover, Sam Cove, John Mobley, George McNabb and a lot more of choice spirits, including, if we remember rightly, George Haas and John Buckius. They repaired to the house of Godder, found him quite demonstrative, and asked him to take a walk. He at first declined, but finding it useless to resist, at last apparently yielded. They led him to the town pump, then on West Tuscarawas street, set him under the spout, and held him there, while two or three of the boys did the pumping, and it was effectually done to the extent of drenching him completely. Meanwhile a fence-rail had been procured, astraddle of which Seth was assisted, and securely held by one on each side, while two stout boys carried the rail on their shoulders. As they moved off singing "Jim Crow," Godder joined in the sport, but as the rail-bearers would give him an occasional bound and gyratory movement, the treatment became somewhat painful, and he began to protest. They asked him to quit drinking, but he refused. They renewed the march, and the rail movement. He swore worse than the "army in Flanders." On North Market street, at the public pump, they gave him another dose more copious than the first. The night was somewhat cool, and the patient became chilled. Remounting him on the rail, the march was resumed. It continued until Godder became apparently quite subdued and helpless. Speaking to him without obtaining an answer, a halt was ordered, and on lowering the rail it was discovered that he was apparently dead—cold, clammy and speechless. Terribly frightened, the boys hastily bore him to his home, while one of their number summoned Dr. Brysecker. On being placed in a warm bed, by the application of mustard to the extremeties and hot peppermint tea internally, he gradually revived, but the shock to his nervous system confined him to the house for several weeks. He became a sober man. Never again, as long as he lived in Canton, did he drink intoxicating liquor. He secured the respect and esteem of the community. We have often thought the same treatment would be more effectual in curing our most notorious drunkards of the present day, than fines and imprisonment."

In that earlier day, there was also among many of our young people a desire to add improvement to amusement, and the history of facts concerning the earlier theatrical performances in Canton should also have a place here. These performances, it must be remembered, were given by home talent exclusively. The first effort of the kind was on Christmas Eve, in the year 1817. It was rendered in the long room of John Patton's tavern, standing on the

lot now occupied by the St. Cloud. The performances, as advertised, were "The most interesting parts of the celebrated tragedy of Pizarro, to which will be added patriotic, sentimental, moral, humorous and comic dialogues and single speeches." On the evening of July 3, 1818, at the same place, "Douglas, or the Noble Shepherd," was performed, and on the evening of the 6th, a repetition of "Pizarro, or the Spaniards of Peru," was given. As there are none now living who have any distinct recollection of the particulars, the names of many of the performers and patrons of this early drama have gone into unmerited oblivion. Among them, however, were Samuel Buckius, John P. Coulter, Joseph Alexander, Lewis Barnes, James Sloan, Jacob Rapp, Samuel Penniwell, John Shorb and Adam Fogle; Christian Palmer, a violinist of some note and pretensions in that day, led the orchestra. In the winter of 1822–23, the "Thespian Society of Canton" was organized. William Raynolds was one of the most active in getting up this organization, and to his efforts its success was largely owing. Their first performance was in the south part of the Eagle Tavern, then owned and occupied by George Dewalt, now also among the things of the past. The main play first presented on this occasion, was the tragedy of "Barbarosa, or the Usurper of Algiers;" this was followed by an after-piece, called "She Stoops to Conquer," from Goldsmith. The male performers were William Christmas, James Beggs, James Allen, Frank and Jeff Raynolds, James Graham, Harmon Stidger, Dr. Jerome, Val. Buckius, Lewis Fogle, and the two Coulters. Dr. Thomas Bonfield, F. J. Myers, Madison Raynolds and Lewis Fogle performed the female parts in these plays. William Raynolds acted in the double capacity of prompter and stage manager. The scenery, made of curtain calico and wall-paper, exhibited considerable taste and ingenuity. The next play rendered was "Othello," in which James Allen represented the Moor, and Frank Myers, Desdemona. Although the stage decorations and scenery were necessarily of a rustic character, and the wardrobe scant and only improvised for the occasion, all accounts agree that these entertainments were quite attractive and successful, quite as much so, indeed, to that generation as the more pretentious, but certainly not more creditable performances of to-day often are. And there was one beauty about them from which the modern theater, especially when some celebrated "star" is to be on the boards, has gone far away, the admission fee was 25 cents, and no reserved seats. There was but this one season of performances in the Eagle Tavern. When our native talent next came to the front, it was at Trump's Tavern, a two-story brick, on the corner of East Tuscarawas and Cherry streets. Among the plays rendered here with great success, were "The Robbers," "Damon and Pythias," "Servant with two Masters," "The Review, or the Wag of Windsor," and "Robin Rough Head." In the play of "Coriolanus," Andrew Myers took the place of the leading character. Besides the persons already named, the performers at Trump's included William Bowen, Dwight Jarvis, Henry Dickinson, Adam Bowers and Thomas and Joseph Blackburn. The last-named afterward became a popular clown in a traveling circus, and was performing in England at the time of Queen Victoria's coronation. There were about the same time, also, some performances at the house of Jacob Wareham, on West Tuscarawas street, where Mr. George Althouse resides. About the year 1828, Joseph Shorb, who kept store in a one-story frame building, erected another story upon the same building and had it fitted up expressly for theatrical entertainments. The stage fixtures, scenery and accommodations for the audience were at that time considered very good. The house was usually well filled, and the receipts at each performance amounted to $25 or $30. Performances were given in this place about once a week for five or six successive winters. The principal actors, some of whom as jurists and other professional men attained great celebrity at a later day, were Hiram Griswold, G. W. Belden, Andrew Myers, John Rappe, Isaac Steese, William and Henry Myers, Henry and John Buckius, William Clark, O. P. Stidger, William Fogle and Jacob R. Palmer. A few of these as respected and honored citizens are still residing in Canton. Isaac Hartman, James Cameron and Daniel Burgert are remembered as the principal representatives of female character. "The Broken Sword" was a popular piece played here, as was also "Bombastes Furioso," a very laughable farce. Dan Meeds, commonly known as "Black Dan," led the orchestra. The Shorb

property changed hands about the year 1834, and after this a new company was organized, and the upper rooms of the old academy, known as the "Salt Box," were fitted up for their accommodation. A German artist by the the name of Schweighoffer, painted the scenery, which was considered very good. Performances were given here every week or two for several winters. Among the more notable new actors, who here appeared upon the scene were S. P. Hullihan, Sol Stout, John Taylor, Isaac Hartman, H. P. Dunbar, Eli Sala and James Armstrong. Among the boys acting female parts were William Mathews, F. L. Carney, John L. Saxton and George Dunbar, Jr. Since the close of the performances at the "Salt Box," some forty years ago, there has been no effort, we believe, to organize the home talent, except upon a few special occasions, in this direction. At the expiration of the academy performances, one of the most pleasant of the enjoyments of the olden time came to an untimely end.

Horse-racing was also one of the popular pastimes of the pioneer period. A horse-race excited general interest and attention, and always drew a crowd. At the first sale of lots in Canton, then competing with Osnaburg for the county seat, Bezaleel Wells, the proprietor of the town, arranged for a race in order to draw the people together from a distance, and succeeded. Our old and esteemed friend and fellow-citizen in Plain Township, Judge Loutzenheiser, was present, and is authority for the statement that there was a great crowd, and also for the additional one, that the people were more interested in the racing of the horses, than they were in the sale of the town lots. The race-course was on Market street, from North to Tuscarawas streets, which was especially prepared for the occasion by the grubbing and the clearing away of timber and underbrush. Canton, if not exactly born of a horse-race, commenced with one under the auspices of the father of the town, and though, perhaps, not one of her peculiar institutions, the horse-race was a popular institution with the pioneers of this as of nearly every new town then growing up in the West. "Like parent, like child," holds good for towns as well as for people. For a generation and longer, nearly every town and village in this part of the country boasted in the possession of a horse never beaten on the turf. Not only the owner of such a horse, but with him every man and boy was willing to back up the town's favorite by bets of money, or whatever else of value they happened to possess down to a bull-eye watch, a dog-knife or tin-whistle. Betting in those days was very general, whereas now it is confined almost entirely to professional sporting men. There were, however, also, in those days, men who made it a regular business to travel the country with running horses, and who were ready to match them for a consideration, with anything that offered. There was another set of fellows, owners of horses, well calculated to take in the unwary and too eager betters on horse-flesh. Their horse was a kind of "Sleepy Davy," and they went round in disguise pretending to follow some other business, by which ruse they frequently threw people off their guard. An adventure of theirs with Cantonians of two generations ago, will well illustrate their method of proceeding. On a warm summer day, a stranger might have been seen leading a horse up Tuscarawas street. He was clothed in the style of the day, but his clothes were somewhat the worse for the wear and exposure they had undergone. He wore a dilapidated stove-pipe hat, and a swallow-tail coat mounted with brass buttons. The horse had on a riding-saddle loaded with tinware. The man and his horse moved along as though they were tired, and as they approached Cherry street, a lot of boys playing there caught sight of them, and at once began poking fun at them. The man paid no attention to the boys, but moved along unconcernedly until he reached the Bell Tavern, now the American Hotel, then kept by Hahn, where he stopped and hitched his horse to the sign-post. At that day, Canton received the mail but twice a week, and newspapers were rarely seen; the coming of a stranger never failed to draw a crowd eager to learn the news from the outside world. The old man, however, paid but little attention to them, but kept on talking about the assortment and prices of the tinware he exposed for sale, until some one in the crowd made an ironical remark about his horse, upon which the owner, being quick to see and to improve his opportunity, offered to run him against anything there was in town. Jess Raffensperger, who was then carrying on blacksmithing at the corner diagonally opposite, was the owner of a little gray that, in several

competitive trials, had given proof of good racing qualities, and Jess was of the opinion that he was hard to beat, and had intimated his desire to match him against any horse that came to town. John Rex, then a boy of some twelve years of age, was present and heard the peddler's banter to run his old horse against anything there was in town, and he at once ran over and told Raffensperger that there was a man over at Hahn's who wanted a race. Jess immediately dropped his apron and went over to the tavern. When told that the horse hitched to the sign-post was the one it was proposed to run against his little gray, he considered himself badly sold by some one, so mopy and unlike a racer did the old horse appear—like his master, he was playing his role well. But when Jess was convinced that the peddler was in earnest, he felt inclined to humor what he regarded a good joke, and asked the peddler how much he wanted to wager on the race. The latter, taking out his wallet and counting over his money (all in silver) very deliberately, replied, that he had $5, which he was willing to stake on the result. "Oh;" said Jess, somewhat contemptuously, "I wouldn't run my horse for less than $25. If you can raise that amount, I'll show you how easy it is to part a fool and his money." That was more than the peddler could raise, he said, but if any gentleman in the crowd would loan him $20, he would give the horse, saddle and tinware as security. By this time, the crowd were getting eager for the race, and were thrown entirely off their guard; so that when another stranger, who had joined them without being observed, stepped forward, and just for the fun of seeing the race, accepted the peddler's security, and advanced the $20, not the least suspicion was aroused, and the stakes were at once put up, and preparations made for the race. The peddler stripped his horse of the tinware and saddle, and sought among the boys for some one to ride his horse; but the old horse's movements were so awkward that the boys, fearing he would stumble and fall, placed too high an estimate on their own necks to accept the position, and the old man was obliged to ride his own horse. Eli Sala rode Raffensperger's horse. The race track, at this time, was just south of town as it was then, from Coulter's house to Frederick's hill, or as it would now be known, on Market street, from the Melchoir Bros. to the residence of Mr. Peter Housel below the railroads. To this place all parties repaired; judges were selected, and all things were made ready for the race. In the meanwhile the stranger, who had advanced the $20, took all the bets that offered. When the horses were about to start, the peddler's horse exhibited so much spirit that it required two men to hold him until the word was given, and at the word, "Go!" he dashed out like a streak, soon took the lead, and came out at the end several lengths ahead. The Cantonians were badly taken in, and no one more so then Raffensperger himself; his remark about the ease of parting a fool and his money was indeed verified, but "the saddle was on the other horse." He and other citizens, for a long time, were shy of traveling racers, especially of the "sleepy" kind.

In the summer of 1834, a company of enterprising and liberal minded citizens of Canton, had a circular track constructed immediately west of town on land owned then by John Harris, now part of the estate of Simon Miller, deceased. There were races daily, distance from one to four miles and repeat. The horses entered were all blooded stock, and brought here from a distance, the majority of them from West Virginia. The most notable feature of the enterprise, and one that will be longest remembered, was the new gambling devices for the first time introduced into this community known as "roulette" and "sweat cloth," by which many of our people both from town and country were inveigled into a trial of their "luck;" some escaped with only a slight scorching, while others lost all they had. This track was kept up two seasons, when by a coöperation with parties at Massillon, it was removed to grounds midway between the two towns, and continued there one season more, but as the patronage was not sufficient, the enterprise was abandoned.

Before concluding this chapter on the early settlement and reminiscences of Canton, nothing seems more proper than to give a history of the Oberly Corner, which from the beginning till within a very few years past, has played so important a part in the history of the city. We give it almost verbatim from an article in the *Repository* of a couple of years ago, and signed by the familiar letters, L. S. It says: "The lot on which the building stood, was sold by

Bozaleel Wells, the proprietor of the town, to James F. Leonard, in 1806, the year the town was located. The deed names the consideration $1, from which we would infer it was a gift. Leonard (an uncle of William Barber), was a surveyor and land-jobber, and laid off and platted the town, and was in a position to render Wells' service, and the probabilities are, that the gift was made either for favors received or expected. At this time it was 'hip and thigh' between Osnaburg and Canton, which should be the county seat. This consideration may have been the agreement of Leonard to improve the lot, and put up a building upon it at once. At any rate, the bricks were made the same summer, just outside the original town plat, near where the Schaefer Rink was until lately. As early as the weather would permit in the spring of 1807, work was commenced, and the building was completed and ready for occupancy in the fall, being the first brick house erected in the county. There was no cellar under the house, for the reason that no walling-stone could be procured within a reasonable distance. The first occupant was John Shorb. He came from Maryland that year, and brought with him a small stock of store goods. He remained in it but one year, when Samuel Coulter, from Washington County, Penn., rented it for a tavern. Before the expiration of the year, Coulter bought the property of Leonard, for $600, and put up a frame addition, intended for a dining-room and kitchen. Under this part was a cellar, walled only on two sides, with bowlders. This was the second tavern in Canton, then known by the traveling public as "Coulter's Tavern, sign of the Green Tree." In the winter of 1808–09, a post office was established in Canton, and Coulter was appointed Postmaster. There was but one mail a week, and that was carried on horseback to and from New Lisbon, in Columbiana County. Canton was then on the western border of civilization. All that country west of the Tuscarawas River was given up to roving bands of Indians. The upper story of Coulter's building was partitioned into three rooms. The way up was by a ladder, through a trap door in the floor above. The reason for adopting this mode of ascent does not appear. In this upper story, County Court was held for several sessions. The Hon. Calvin Pease, then President Judge, a resident of Warren, was in the habit of walking from one county seat to another in the discharge of the functions of his office. It was out of the question to travel with a vehicle, and the probability is the Judge preferred walking to riding on horseback. The hole under the frame building was used as a jail. In it there must have been several incarcerated, for there are those still living who remember one imprisoned for debt and one for stealing corn. The County Commissioners also held their sessions in this building. At the April sessions in 1809, it was "ordered that for every wolf or panther scalp, under six months old, 50 cents be paid, and for every one over that age, $1." They also "ordered that Samuel Coulter be paid $3 for the time each session of court was held in his house." John Harris, then a young man of energy, was engaged in teaching school, and doing odd jobs of surveying. He was, also, a fine singer, and at the solicitation of friends, he started a singing-school in the court room of the Coulter tavern. For a time it flourished, but the difficulties and embarrassments encountered by the female scholars in their efforts at climbing the ladder to the second story, deterred them from going, and the school was finally abandoned for want of the female accompaniment. The organization was turned into a debating society. Here they met weekly to discuss "Which affords the greater pleasure, the pursuit, or the possession of an object," or "Which was the greater man, Hannibal or Julius Cæsar?" Sometimes their discussion took a metaphysical turn, and then they had the question, "Is there such a principle in the human mind as disinterested benevolence?" The principal disputants were Samuel Coulter, John Harris, John Patton, uncle of Thomas Patton, Daniel McClure, Roswell Mason, Moses Andrews, William Raynolds, father of John Raynolds, Dr. Stidger, Dr. Jerome and Jeremiah H. Halleck, afterward President Judge of this district, and John Sloan and Col. Gibson, then connected with the land office in Canton. It was in this debating society that John Harris developed that forensic ability, which, in after years, distinguished him as a prominent member of the bar, the compeer of Tappan, Wright, Goodenow, Loomis, Silliman and Tom Ewing, Sr., with all of whom he came in contact. Coulter continued his tavern until 1820, when he concluded to relinquish the business.

He had a farm below town, the same land which is now occupied by several thousand people, known as South Canton. On it he had built a frame house, the one formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Housel. Coulter rented his Canton property to Dr. Thomas Hartford, who came to Canton that spring from New York State. Dr. Hartford was a man of large heart, kind and benevolent. As an instance of his generous feeling, here is an advertisement, copied from the *Repository* of June 12, 1820:

"Mr. Thomas Hartford HEREBY informs such as are in indigent circumstances, in the county of Stark, that in cases of sickness *advice* and *medicine* will be given to them *gratis*." Imagine a physician of Stark County of the present day, offering to the poor of the county advice and medicine *gratuitously*. Such examples, however, were no more characteristic of that day than of the present. It is in proof, that a cotemporary physician, for three visits in a case of fever, took the only cow a poor man had. Then no property was exempt from execution for debt, and rather than have her levied upon by the Constable, and sold for what she would bring, he gave her to the rapacious doctor. There is no doubt that Dr. Hartford was sincere in making this proposition, that it was in good faith, and not for "buncombe" or to advertise himself. It is well known that his heart went out in charity for the poor. His munificent bequest to the poor of Canton, which they are enjoying to-day, is only one of the many evidences showing his benevolent disposition. In 1821, Dr. Hartford bought the property from Coulter for $2,000. The price was considered high, but it was in a time of general prosperity, and prices had become inflated. The Doctor had a drug store in the lower room in connection with his practice. In a few years after, his nephew, John Titus, came from the East, and assisted him as clerk. With drugs, he also kept dry goods. There are many still living in Canton who will remember John Titus, from the sport they had as boys at his expense. In 1830, Hartford sold the south half of the lot to Luther L. Foote, his brother-in-law, for $600. As the number of physicians increased in Canton, Dr. Hartford gradually withdrew from practice. He continued his store, and would prescribe for all who applied without charge. He was then in good circumstances, owning considerable real estate in and around Canton. He never had any children. Mrs. Hartford was much like her husband, and was a very estimable lady, highly esteemed by all who enjoyed her personal acquaintance. Lawyer Metcalf, of Canton, a particular friend of Dr. Hartford's, removed to Pittsburgh, and in a year or two after induced the Doctor to follow him. Following the Doctor's removal, the property was occupied by different parties as rentors. Canton at that time was flat, Massillon taking the lead, and the rent was merely nominal. Among the different occupants remembered was Joe Parker, a tailor, with a wooden leg, who for several years was bell-ringer. At that time a town ordinance required the court house bell to be rung at 8:30 A. M., at 12 M. and at 9 P. M. The ringing at night was the signal for the stores to close, work to cease in the mechanic shops, the boys to leave the streets, and everybody to retire to their virtuous couches. The apprenticeship system was then in vogue, and men in the mechanical arts worked fifteen hours a day. There were no saloons. Topers kept their whisky at home, or got it at the taverns. The only luxury to be had in town was spruce beer and gingerbread. But we are wandering from the text. Dr. Hartford sold the corner half, including the brick house, in 1839, to John Bauer, for $1,500. Bauer opened a grocery, which, in after years, partook of the character of a saloon. Bauer was County Recorder from 1843 to 1845. In 1849, he sold out to a company composed of Henry Somers, David and John Garber and Abram Richards. They rented the property to Christian Oberly, who purchased it in 1861, for the same they gave. During the time Mr. Oberly occupied the old brick and its back addition, and the property adjoining it on the south he has used it as an eating house and saloon. In the year 1877, Mr. Oberly sold twenty-three feet front and two hundred back to the alley in the rear, to Sherrick & Miller, for $10,000. During flush times he could easily have had double that amount. Sherrick & Miller, one of our best established hardware firms, both of them gentlemen of great business capacity, of great experience particularly in their line of business, and of strict integrity and morality, tore down the old corner building, the old time-honored brick that had weathered the storms of more than seventy years, and erected in its place their

splendid three-story brick building, twenty-three feet by one hundred and eleven, in the year 1879, and as soon as it was finished removed their business into it. The building is both a credit to them and an honor to the city. The old one had a checkered experience, and was equally honored in its day; but all old things must yield to the progressive spirit of the age.

Everything almost of a tangible nature having reference to the original incorporation of the village or town of Canton has been lost, and, so far as we have been able to learn, after the most diligent inquiry, there is no one now living among us able to give definite information on the subject. But from an act passed by the General Assembly, entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Canton," in March, 1838, when C. Anthony was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George I. Smith was Speaker of the Senate, in Section 18 of said act, we find a repealing clause referring to a preceding act for the same purpose, as follows: "That the act entitled 'An act to incorporate the town of Canton, in the county of Stark,' passed the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-two; and the act entitled 'An act to amend the act entitled, An act to incorporate the town of Canton, in the county of Stark,' passed February ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, be, and the same is hereby repealed." As early as the year 1822, therefore, Canton was an incorporated town or village; from some later public action, it seems that incorporated town and incorporated village were at that time treated as synonymous terms. The act of 1838 provided for a division of the town into four wards, bounded precisely as the four wards of the city are at this time. It provided for a Town Council consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, and two members of each ward, and into the hands of this body "the government of said town, and the exercise of its corporate powers" were vested. In August of the same year, 1838, the names of John Myers, Mayor, and of Arnold Lynch, Recorder, appear upon the ordinance book. In May, 1839, from the same source we find that Jacob Rex was Mayor, and D. A. Agnew, Recorder. On the old ordinance book we find the last ordinance of the Town Council, entitled "An ordinance to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors and for other purposes," passed Aug. 14, 1852, attested by Benjamin F. Leiter, Mayor, and J. B. Estep, Recorder, and then two blank pages evidently left for recording some other ordinances, which for some reason or other was never done, and the next ordinance recorded is in the name of the "Incorporated Village of Canton," passed in July, 1853, and is attested by John Lahm, Mayor, and J. B. Estep, Recorder. The explanation of this apparently anomolous change of names is probably found in the fact that after the adoption of the new constitution of the State, in 1852, the Legislature, early in 1853, passed an act whereby a new classification of towns was ordained, and Canton, under the law, became an incorporated village. About this time, viz., July, 1853, with a change in the name of the corporation, there seems to have been a general overhauling of the older ordinances for the direction of the Mayor, the Recorder, the Marshals and the Treasurer, and prescribing their duties, as well as ordinances regulating the liquor traffic and providing against offenses of various kinds opposed to the public morality. The village organization, however, continued only about one year, when, under authority of the same law by which she had become a village, an act of the Village Council, March 22, 1854, changed Canton into a city of the second class; and under the present classification it is in the third grade of second class cities. John Lahm at this time was still Mayor, and James B. Estep, Recorder. After this time, the ordinances were attested by the President of the Council, and the Clerk of the city. Thomas Goodman was the first President, and James B. Estep, the first Clerk under the new organization. This organization of Canton continues substantially the same to the present time.

CHAPTER X.*

THE CITY OF CANTON—ITS GROWTH AND INCREASE OF WEALTH—SLACKWATER NAVIGATION—ORIGIN OF AULTMAN WORKS—PRESENT PROPORTIONS OF THEIR BUSINESS—OTHER MACHINE WORKS AND INDUSTRIES—CAPITAL AND LABOR EMPLOYED—CENSUS STATISTICS—WATER WORKS, ETC., ETC.

"Like clocks, one wheel another one must drive;
Affairs by diligent labor only thrive."—*Chapman.*

THE war of 1812 greatly interfered with immigration Westward, and the tide did not set in again with much vigor until some years after it was over. Still, quite a number of families, many of whose descendants are still residing here, came in after the war, and before the year 1820. Among these may be enumerated the Buckius, the Dunbar, the Rex, the Saxton, the Myers, the Sherrick, the Dannor, the Kitzmiller, the Hanes, the Trump, the Hippy, the White, the Sprankle, the Smith, the Bucher, the Webb and the Whipple families, with others whose names have not been learned. When immigration commenced again, Canton had the steady and gradual growth characteristic of most other Western towns at the time. One of the greatest hindrances in the way of progress was the lack of facilities for carrying to market the surplus products of the surrounding country. At that time there were no railroads, there was no canal, and the ordinary roads in poor condition and impassable for heavily-loaded teams a great part of the year. Consequently, such articles as butter and eggs brought only a nominal price, and even wheat, oats and corn were extremely low. The ordinary prices of these things were before 1830 as follows: Eggs, 4 cents a dozen; butter, 6 cents a pound; wheat from 25 to 30 cents a bushel, and corn and oats from 12 to 15 cents, and that not in cash, but in trade. Of course every navigable stream was regarded as an inestimable feature of the country through which it passed; Canton, in the forks of Nimishillen Creek, was at the head of navigation. Boats, called pirogues, capable of carrying a ton, were in common use for ordinary transportation, and flat-boats for flour, bacon and whisky. These started just below town, and their usual destination was New Orleans. In the earlier days, before the country was cleared up, the usual stage of water in the Nimishillen and Tuscarawas was much higher than after, and this made navigation, at least part of the year, possible for light craft; but at the best it was difficult, and attended with much risk to property. The pirogue and flat-boat furnished a partial relief, but by no means all that the wants of a rapidly developing country called for. The completion of the Ohio Canal, in 1830, gave a new impetus to general business and the farming interest of the country far and wide, but it was a severe blow to the commercial interests of Canton. The Ohio Canal was eight miles distant, and on its bank a new and rival town sprang up, and soon became the center of trade for fifty or sixty miles around. Massillon's prosperity and rapid growth worked great disadvantage to the interests of Canton for many years, and excited a jealousy between the two towns which was not removed for a great while. To offset the advantage of the canal to Massillon, a number of enterprising citizens of Canton projected the Nimishillen and Sandy Slackwater Navigation Company, for the purpose of building a canal along the Nimishillen Creek to connect with the Sandy and Beaver. Work was commenced and considerable was done toward constructing this branch canal, in anticipation of the great impetus it would give again to business; there was a temporary revival, and in view of immense profits to insure speedily, much property at high prices, changed hands; but, alas! for human hopes and expectations. A panic followed, when work had but rightly commenced, and the enterprise was abandoned; those who had bought property at high figures a short time before suffered loss. The failure of this project put even a greater damper on the prospects of Canton. For twenty years there was but little improvement, if there was not indeed an actual retrogression. Massillon became noted as the wheat city, and

*Contributed by Prof. Daniel Worley.

went rapidly forward, and Canton stood still. So it continued until the year 1851, when the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was located just south of the town, as it was at that day; this road went into operation in the early part of 1852, as far west as Massillon. The railroad company did not always act in the most favorable way toward Canton, nor did they assist any by offering special facilities in building up her interests; it is even claimed by some that there was a constant disposition to discriminate against her, until when, within a very few years, the opening up of the Valley Railroad to Cleveland gave a new outlet East and West to Canton industries. In view of the early completion of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, nevertheless, Ball, Aultman & Co., determined to remove their works from Greentown to Canton to avail themselves of the advantages of the new railroad, secured lots on the line of the road, erected their buildings, and, in the latter part of 1851, they brought their tools and fixtures from Greentown to Canton, and a brighter day began at once to dawn upon this city; the gloom and depression of many years gradually removed, and Canton again entered upon the march of progress, which has gone on steadily forward ever since, with but little interruption, and that but temporary. As the removal of this business to Canton is the date of a new era, it will, undoubtedly, be of great service to the younger portion of our citizens, and to after generations of Canton's children, as well as eminently just to the memory of the honored members of the firm, to put in permanent form a complete history of the rise and progress of these works in Canton, as we find it in the Chicago *Commercial Advertiser*, of February 26, 1880, which is acknowledged as accurate and satisfactory, as follows:

When it is considered that within the brief period of a quarter of a century the wonderfully effective mowing-machine of to-day has been brought to its present stage of perfection by the pre-eminent genius and skill of American inventors, the mind dwells upon the fact with unstinted admiration, heightened by the thought of how completely this marvelous aid to the husbandman has revolutionized the methods of agricultural pursuits. The model and progressive farmer of the present day may well look back a couple of decades and wonder how he possibly could have accomplished his harvesting by the tedious processes then commonly employed—how he ever could have garnered his crops with the old-fashioned scythe, sickle and grain cradle. Certain it is that were it not for our labor-saving agricultural machines, this country would not now enjoy her proud position of being the principal grain-producing and world-feeding nation, whereby her wealth is augmented by hundreds of millions of dollars annually. The mechanical facilities thus supplied have within a few years given a surprising impetus to the development of our agricultural resources, and by their great economy in gathering the crops, have enabled us to beat the world in producing cheap breadstuffs, as our gratifying export statictics plainly indicate. The invention and perfection of American harvesting machinery, then, may rightly be regarded as one of the chief promoters of our country's rapid development and remarkable prosperity; and in the light of this fact, it seems almost incredible that the original introduction into use of these now indispensable auxiliaries to the successful cultivation of the soil was attended with very serious obstacles, not the least of which was the strong prejudice and opposition manifested by farmers and farm laborers to the employment of these "new fangled" devices. Deeming that a concise and accurate history of the mowing machine and kindred farm apparatus would prove of interest to many people, and in view of the fact that the city of Canton is the recognized headquarters in this line of production, we have devoted considerable time to collating information upon this interesting subject.

The opening of this historical sketch takes us back to the year 1848, when in the little rural borough of Greentown, a village of some 300 souls, situate about nine miles north of Canton, Mr. Cornelius Aultman, who had learned the machinist's trade, made the patterns and built on his own account five of the old Hussey Reapers—the first machines of the kind ever made in Ohio, with the exception of a few made at Martin's Ferry, opposite Wheeling, in the year previous. Mr. Michael Dillman, a progressive farmer with ample means, living near Greensburg, Summit Co., had purchased and used one of these machines during the season, and was so well pleased with its work that he proposed joining Mr. Aultman in his new un-

dertaking, and accordingly, in the spring of 1849, they both removed to Plainfield, Will Co., Ill., where they constructed these machines for two seasons—some thirty-seven in all—and the neighboring farmers came to their shop and bought them readily. The Hussey was a one-wheeled machine, adapted only for reaping purposes. In the spring of 1850, Mr. Hussey, of Baltimore, Md., the inventor of this machine, but who had done very little toward manufacturing and introducing it, learning that it was being successfully produced in the West, concluded that it was worth looking after, journeyed to Illinois and informed the makers that he held patents on the machine, and claimed royalty on all that had been turned out. They finally settled the matter by paying him $15 on each machine.

After the close of the harvest season, in 1850, Mr. Aultman sold out his interest at Plainfield, and returned to Greentown in December of that year. The manufacture of the Hussey machine was continued at Plainfield for a time, and the business was subsequently removed to Joliet, Ill., where the same machine was manufactured for a number of years, and afterward the Bell machine, until about 1858, when the proprietors there secured a license to build the Buckeye machines. After Mr. Aultman's return to Greentown, Mr. Ephraim Ball, manifesting much confidence in him, wanted him to buy an interest in the foundry located there, then run in the name of Wise & Ball. Mr. Aultman had contemplated returning again to the West, but said if Mr. Ball would consent to move the establishment, within three years, to a more eligible locality, he would take an interest therein. This was agreed to, and he thereupon, about March 1, 1851, purchased the one-third interest of Michael Wise, and a like interest of Lewis Acker, in the foundry. Shortly afterward, Mr. Aultman transferred a one-sixth interest to his brother-in-law, David Fouser, one-sixth to George Cook, who was a wagon-maker by trade, and one-sixth to his stepbrother, Lewis Miller, leaving Mr. Aultman one-sixth interest, and Mr. Ball one-third. The firm now became Ball, Aultman & Co., and they at once proceeded to enlarge their business. For the season of 1851, they turned out twelve Hussey machines and six threshers, all of which were sold to farmers in the vicinity. But the firm did not have absolute "plain sailing" in disposing of their machines, inasmuch as there was a strong feeling of prejudice existing in the minds of farmers and farm hands against the radical "innovation." In this connection, many things occurred that were positively amusing, while other situations were equally perplexing. But these prejudices and hard feelings gradually wore away, and after two or three years had elapsed, and the farming community generally had begun to properly appreciate the valuable aid furnished by harvesting machinery, the bitter contest well nigh ceased. The Hussey machine, as we have said, worked well as a reaper, but could not be used as a mower. A demand sprung up for a device that would meet this want, and in answer thereto, the Ketcham Mower was invented, and placed on the market, in 1851, and in 1852, quite a number of these machines were put into use. About the same time, the Allen Mower, made in the vicinity of New York City, was introduced. Both of these were one-wheeled machines, and did not meet with marked success.

After the harvest of 1851, the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, having then been graded, and soon ready to be opened to Canton, Messrs. Ball and Aultman came to the latter place, and looked over the ground, with the view to securing better manufacturing and shipping facilities. They selected three lots on the line of the new railway, each 45x40 feet, being a part of the present site of their works, returned and reported to their associates what they could do, and thereupon, they unanimously decided to remove to Canton. The committee immediately came here and consummated the purchase. Mr. Aultman, who was recognized as manager, moved to Canton, on the 16th of September following, and put up brick buildings—wood-shop, 40x60 feet; finishing-shop, 55x40 feet; and molding-shop, 65x40 feet, the former two, of two stories, the last, of one. In December, 1851, they transported their tools and fixtures from Greentown to Canton, and commenced operations. A stock company was then formed, each partner putting in what he could, and sharing the profits in ratio thereto. At this juncture, Mr. Jacob Miller, farmer, and brother of Lewis Miller, became a copartner, contributing to the capital the sum of $1,000. An inventory of the tools, etc., was taken, and each of the

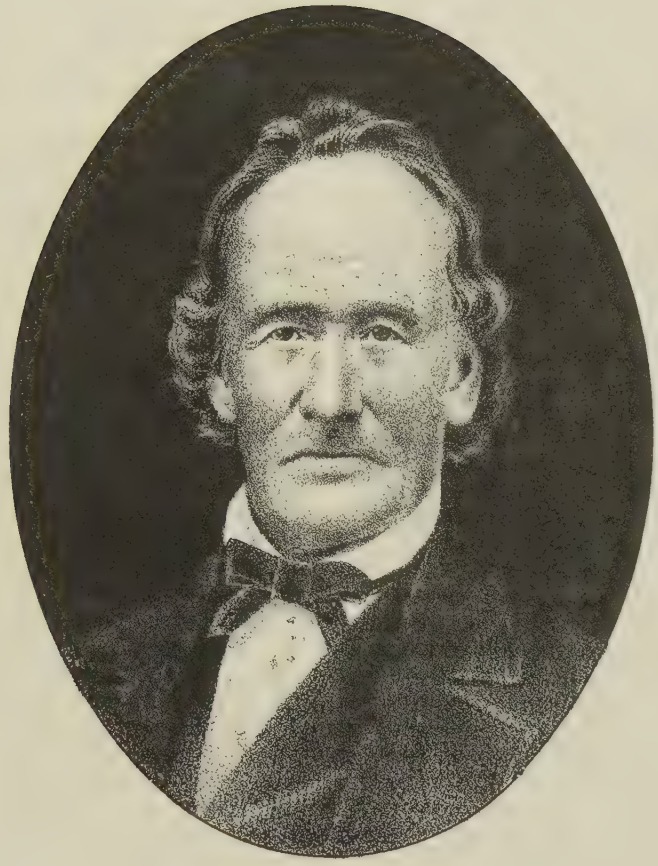
five copartners (Ephraim Ball, Cornelius Aultman, George Cook, Lewis Miller and Jacob Miller) was credited with his proportionate interest. The total capital of the company, when they started in Canton, including material, property at Greentown, and estimated value of "good will," was $4,500. For the harvest of 1852, they built twenty-five Hussey Machines, with six-foot iron finger-bars, to be used as mowers, being intended for combined machines. They worked satisfactorily as reapers, but, for several reasons, they failed as practical mowers. In the fall of 1852, up to which time Mr. Aultman had done the buying and selling, and keeping books for the concern, he went to Illinois, and there made the acquaintance of Thomas R. Tonner, who was known as a good book-keeper, and being favorably impressed, prevailed upon him to come to Canton, and keep their books. When Tonner arrived here he had just a dime in his pocket. He proved a valuable man, as he was very systematic, and regulated things generally. He was made the Cashier, and the partners had to go to him when they wanted money. Before that, they were in the habit of helping themselves, when there was cash in the till, each one charging himself with whatever sum he appropriated. When clerking in Pennsylvania, Tonner had got accustomed to the ways of that region, one of which was a trifle unbusiness-like, to wit, when a note fell due, it was not considered as a compromise of credit to allow it to go unhonored for a week or so. He started out in Canton with this notion clinging to him, but Aultman said they must take care of their notes, in order to maintain their credit, to his mind a very important matter. Tonner soon saw this in the same light, and looked well after the notes, even if by so doing, the firm were obliged to do without pocket-money for a time. To this well-established credit, they attribute their successful weathering of the panic of 1857, as, had it not been for their reputation for commercial honor, they could not have passed through that trying ordeal unscathed. The business of the company so rapidly increased, that it was found necessary to procure additional clerical assistance, and in 1855, Mr. James S. Tonner, brother of Thomas, was employed as book-keeper, after which, the latter was enabled to devote more time to the general business. A few weeks after T. R. Tonner came here, in 1852, Mr. Aultman bought out Fouser's one-sixth interest, and turned it over to Tonner, thus laying the foundation of the handsome fortune he amassed before his death. For the harvest of 1853, they built twenty-five Hussey Reapers, and also twenty-five of the Bell Machines, the latter intended for both mower and reaper. In 1853, having abandoned the idea of making a combined machine, they turned their attention to the work of devising a practical single mower. In that summer, the Ketcham machine, having achieved some measure of success, a committee of three, consisting of Ball, Aultman and Lewis Miller, were appointed to get up a mower. Ball was a pattern-maker by trade, and made the patterns for the concern. The committee put their heads together, and as the result of protracted consultation, study and experiment, they constructed in the same year, a mower, a light, small affair, and subjected it to a practical test, but it did not prove a success for all kinds of grass. They kept busily at work, nevertheless, and originated another one-wheeled machine, somewhat different from the first, and it seemed, on the initiative trial, to be entirely satisfactory. Accordingly, they built eight or ten of this pattern, and sold six or eight of them in 1853. But their fortune was not yet assured, for the machines were found too weak; they all broke down, and were returned as worthless. Some of the company got discouraged, but Mr. Aultman said, "try again." Before it was ascertained that the machines were an absolute failure, the harvest of 1853 was over. The committee was continued, and during that fall, Mr. Aultman made a drawing for a two-wheeled machine, the first attempt ever made to devise such a mower. This drawing was submitted to Ball and Miller, who made some suggestions as to modifications therein, and from that drawing, after some months of patient effort, was at length evolved what was known as Ball's Ohio Mower. The first machine of this style was built in the summer of 1854. Mr. Ball was the pattern-maker, and Mr. Aultman, the superintendent. The model was made and the patents applied for in the fall of 1854. Interference was eventually declared between Ball's application and one made by Jonathan Haines, of Pekin, Ill., which was contested. Haines proving priority on some of his claims

as presented at the Patent Office, a patent was granted to him, in August, 1854. Thereupon, Mr. Aultman went to Pekin, and bought of Haines the right to manufacture for the State of Ohio.

In the spring of 1855, Ball, Aultman & Co. commenced to build some twenty-five of the Ohio machines, and had everything ready to erect, when, on the 5th of May following, fire destroyed their main buildings and contents, including all the machines. Just as the company were in a fair way to establish a flourishing business, this disaster not only robbed the firm of their all, but left left them deeply in debt. Right here, the firm realized the advantage of taking care of their credit, and of promptly meeting their obligations previously. Having good credit, fortified by a reputation for strict integrity, they progressed with the buildings, and by the 1st of August, in less than three months after the fire occurred, the new works were completed, the machinery was set up, and everything in readiness for a fresh start. While the shops were being rebuilt, they put wood benches into a shed that had escaped the conflagration, and by dint of hard work, they turned out, by hand, five mowers and twelve Hussey reapers for the harvest of 1855. On the 1st of August, they started up the works, and ran night and day. Fortunately for them, the harvest of that year was an abundant one, and consequently, the demand for machines was active. Farmers were so anxious to secure them that they would come in and engage machines not yet constructed, and pay for them in advance. This proved quite a godsend to the struggling firm, as it aided them materially in tiding over their existing financial stress. After starting up, they built some twenty threshers before the season was over, and could have disposed of a much larger number. The next winter, they went courageously to work, and constructed 500 Ohio Mowers, fifty Hussey reapers, and fifty Pitts threshers, for the harvest of 1856. Aultman and Miller, desiring to get up a more simple machine than the Ohio, went to work, and devised the first Buckeye Mower (called originally the Aultman & Miller machine), a two-wheeled rear-cut implement, and in June, 1856, secured a patent on a double-rule hinge, which allowed the finger-bar to be raised vertically, thus facilitating transportation to and from the field. Only one of the rear-cut machines was built, and in the fall of 1856, it was changed to a front-cut, an approved principle that has ever since been adhered to. For the harvest of 1857, they built 1,000 Ohio machines, some six or seven of the new Buckeye, 100 threshers, and fifty Hussey reapers. In July of that year, both the Buckeye and the Ohio were practically tested in a competitive field-trial, at Hamilton, Ohio, and the Buckeye came out ahead. Encouraged by this success, one of each, of the Buckeye and Ohio machines, were taken to the famous field-trial at Syracuse, in the same month, held under the auspices of the United States Agricultural Society. When the trial came off, every spectator was greatly elated with the easy, neat work of the Buckeye, and the judgment was in its favor, corroborated by the award thereto of the highest prize, the grand gold medal. In February, 1858, Ball sold his interest in the firm, and then went to work and put up his own buildings, in the same year. In 1859, he placed the Ohio Mower on the market, in competition with the Buckeye, continuing to build it up to about 1865. When Mr. Ball retired from the firm of Ball, Aultman & Co., the style of the house changed to C. Aultman & Co., under which it has won its enviable honors the world over, and this title has continued ever since. In the fall of 1857, they had enlarged their works 40 by 120 feet, a three-story brick structure, thus doubling their capacity, so that they were well prepared to take advantage of the "boom" they felt sure they were to experience, by reason of the splendid success of the Buckeye at the fairs of that season.

For the season of 1858, Messrs. Aultman & Co. built not far from 1,500 Buckeye mowers and 150 threshers. In this year, they commenced to make a practical success of the combined machine, with reaper attachment. In the fall of 1858, this machine was exhibited very generally all over the country, and also participated in almost innumerable field trials, sometimes at three or four at the same time in different sections, and it almost invariably took the first premiums.

In June, 1858, patents were granted on the front-cut Buckeye, application having been made therefor in the fall of 1857. This was a transfer from rear to front-cut, requiring a radical change in the organization of the machine ; the



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most important feature of improvement inhering in the folding of the cutter over the front of the frame, allowing it to lie flat, securing unequaled convenience in transportation, and giving the Buckeye the pronounced lead over all competing harvesting machines. "It shut right up like a jack-knife," and was propelled on the road as easily as a two-wheeled cart. Aultman & Co. retained control of this valuable improvement, and no other make of machine could adopt it.

They continued to sedulously experiment, making improvements from year to year in minor details, upon which they secured patents, taking out some twenty different patents, exclusive of those granted in 1858. For the season of 1859 they turned out 1,800 Buckeye mowers and reapers and 150 threshers, which number would have been considerably increased had it not been for the killing frosts in June of that year. They had licensed to build the Buckeye for certain territory. Running out of machines at Canton, they bought a number from the licensers and sold them in their territory. They invented an attachment to the Buckeye whereby the binding of grain was done by two men riding on the machine, of which they built but a few and only for that season. Their machines continued to be exhibited at fairs and tested at field trials, coming off victorious in every honorable contest. This extraordinary success greatly stimulated popular demand, and for the harvest of 1860 they constructed about 2,300 of the Buckeye and over 200 threshers. For 1861 they turned out 2,600 Buckeye machines and some 260 threshers. Notwithstanding the augmented production and the breaking out of the war, the demand was in excess of the supply, as the crops of that season were excellent. The means of the firm accumulated, so that they were now able to pay cash for their materials. For the harvest of 1862 they built over 3,000 of the Buckeye and upward of 300 threshers. Their trade now extended over a large territory, even to California, and into all parts of the Union, except that portion of the South which the war shut out from our commerce. In 1863, they constructed no less than 3,600 mowers and reapers and nearly 400 threshers. This was to them a very busy season, for they again greatly enlarged their works. In the fall and winter of 1862–63, their present commodious office building was erected, and during the summer of 1863 the capacity of their blacksmith shop was doubled, and a large molding shop, more than three times the size of the former one, was built. They also put in a fine 125 horse-power engine and a full complement of improved machinery. The demand for their agricultural machines had increased so rapidly, and their shipping facilities at Canton were so poor (fortunately, this drawback will not exist much longer), that they recognized the necessity of "branching out," and having carefully looked over the ground they finally determined to locate a branch establishment at Akron, that point seeming to afford the requisite additional advantages for their manufacturing purposes. Accordingly, in the fall of 1863 they commenced putting up their buildings in that city, and got out there 500 machines for the harvest of 1864. Lewis Miller removed to Akron and became superintendent of the establishment there. These works have since been materially enlarged and improved, until they now turn out from 11,000 to 12,000 machines per year, employing at the present time nearly 500 mechanics.

In 1864, the firm built about 4,500 mowers and reapers and 425 threshers, and in 1865, they built both at Canton and Akron about 8,000 Buckeye machines and 500 threshers. In March of that year, Mr. Thomas R. Tonner, one of the partners, died. He became an invalid in 1859, and was not able thereafter to confine himself closely to business. The decedent had constructed a will making liberal bequests to relatives, and turning over the residue of his estate to Mr. Aultman for management.

In the fall of 1865, for the better organization of their immense business, both concerns were incorporated separately, under the State laws. The incorporators at Canton were C. Aultman, Lewis Miller, Jacob Miller and George Cook; and those at Akron were C. Aultman, Lewis Miller, John R. Buchtel and George W. Crouse. The original capital of the corporation at Canton, which was continued under the style of C. Aultman & Co., was $450,000, which in 1870 was increased to $1,000,000, and about three years ago to $1,500,000. The first officers of the corporation of C. Aultman & Co. were: C. Aultman, President; John Tonner, Secretary; James S. Tonner, Treasurer; Jacob Miller, Superintendent. The original capital of the Akron concern was $300,000, and about three

years ago it was augmented to $1,000,000. This establishment was incorporated under the style of Aultman, Miller & Co., with the following officers: John R. Buchtel, President; George W. Crouse, Secretary and Treasurer; Lewis Miller, Superintendent.

About the year 1871, they commenced to export machines to European countries, and the foreign demand for the world-famed products of this establishment have since largely increased. They have won many honors at exhibitions and field trials abroad, and the "Buckeye" reaper and mower, "Sweepstakes" thresher and Canton Monitor engine are coming to be approximately as well known and highly appreciated across the Atlantic and Pacific as they are at home.

At the present time, no part of the original buildings of C. Aultman & Co. is remaining, as at different times they have been rebuilt. In 1868, a considerable portion of the present colossal structures was put up, and from time to time they have continued replacing the old with the new, making extensive enlargements and modern improvements, until now they are entitled to the credit of having the largest agricultural machine manufactory in the world. A brief summing-up of the merits and advantages and most notable triumphs of the several Buckeye machines, followed by a sketch of the works of C. Aultman & Co., fitly concludes this article.

Ever since the famous national field trial of mowing machines at Syracuse, N. Y., in July, 1857, when the "Buckeye" was awarded the highest prize, the grand gold medal, over all competing machines, its onward march in popular world-wide favor has been marked by a succession of brilliant triumphs in numerous competitive field trials with all other makes of mowers, not only on this continent, but in foreign countries as well—winning the laurels of victory in every fair and honorable contest.

The frame of the Buckeye mower is made of cast iron, in one piece, braced with wrought iron. It is strong, stiff, and not at all liable to get out of line. The gearing is still constructed on the same admirable plan that was originally adopted for this machine. The system, one set of bevel gears to give the first and slower motion, and the spur gears to give the last and accelerated speed, is universally conceded to be the best, simplest, safest and most durable and perfect ever devised. Rival manufacturers have long cudgeled their brains in desperate efforts to bring forth a system of gearing or some original motion which would approach the Buckeye in simplicity and efficiency, but they have been compelled to give up in despair. The summing up of the principal advantages of the Buckeye comprehends its scientific simplicity and perfection of construction, superior strength and durability, thoroughness of work, lightness of draft, facility of operation and immunity from danger of serious accident to the driver. The new automatic side-delivery reaper is one of the greatest inventions of the age, and is built and sold only in connection with the Buckeye mower. The pronounced superiority of this apparatus, as compared with the so-called "reel-rake," is clearly manifest in its admirable operation. It will cut nearly 14 per cent, or about one-seventh, more grain per day, than any reel-rake having the same length cutter-bar, the horses walking at the same rate. Moreover, the Buckeye is guaranteed to have no equal in lodged and tangled grain, as is proven by the testimony of many practical, reliable farmers who have thoroughly tested its admirable qualities under the most adverse circumstances.

The Buckeye dropper is a prime favorite with the farmers who do not raise very large crops, because it is the simplest form of reaper; the easiest to handle and operate; its work is equal to the best, and it is the least expensive. With the Buckeye as a dropper, the driver is enabled to drop the gavel at the proper time, which obviates scattering the grain, and being a front-cut machine, the platform is immediately under the driver's eye, thus relieving him of the straining and wearisome effort of constantly looking behind to ascertain the size of the gavel, while his attention should be upon the team and watching for obstructions. Taken in connection with the Buckeye, this is unquestionably the safest, simplest, most economical and reliable harvesting machine ever produced.

The Buckeye Harvester is on every hand acknowledged to be the leading light-draft harvester in the field. In cutting with this machine, the cut grain falls directly upon a traveling endless apron, transmitting it to the double canvas elevator, which deposits it all upon the binding table. Two men bind the sheaves, laying the bundles upon a slatted table, until half a shock is gathered, when all is dropped ready

for shocking. It is claimed that with regard to perfect proportions, superior material and workmanship, simplicity and strength, ease of management, excellent finish and great capacity, the Buckeye harvester stands without a peer. These harvesters are so made that a self-binding attachment can readily be affixed subsequently, should it be desired. The many advantageous conveniences of this popular machine need only be seen to be appreciated.

The Buckeye self-binder machine did not enter the competitive field as early as some others, but in the few seasons that it has been in the market, its success has been such as to win the highest encomiums of praise from all who have given it a fair trial. Messrs. Aultman & Co. promise for the harvest of 1881 a self-binder with important improvements, placing it as to intrinsic merit in advance of anything in this line ever brought before the public. In construction, it is singularly simple, and therefore not at all liable to get out of order, while in all its working parts the most ingenious devices are adopted to secure the most satisfactory results from its use. It is a wonderful labor-saver, requires but little attention in operation, and is destined to triumph over all competition. It uses less wire than any other binder; the tightness of the band is regulated by a tension, speedily adjusted, and this tightness is limited only by the strength of the wire. The grain saved by the binder will pay for the wire consumed. A host of those who have used this admirable device testify that it proves all that is claimed for it in every description of grain.

For the long period of twenty-nine years the incomparable Sweepstakes thresher has been manufactured by Messrs. C. Aultman & Co., and they have spared neither effort nor expense to bring it to a state of absolute perfection. The practical record of the Sweepstakes exhibits a series of magnificent successes that is altogether without a parallel, and it is such as to afford the purchaser the most emphatic guarantee of entire satisfaction in its use. Great improvements have been made from year to year, and sufficient time has elapsed to thoroughly test the threshers, as now built, in all conditions of grain, as well as in flax, timothy, clover and rice. No other thresher has been so severely tested, and the grand result fully justifies its manufacturers in claiming for the Sweepstakes the championship of the thresher family in America.

The needs of threshermen for a better engine than had ever been built had long been pressed upon the attention of the manufacturers of the Buckeye machines. Forced by these requirements upon them, in the centennial year they commenced the construction of the "Monitor" engine. The best skilled advice and the ripest experience of the most practical threshers and mechanics were brought into requisition to aid them in making the portable engine which would be pronounced nearest perfect. After fully consulting every plan presented, they made choice of the vertical engine and boiler, of the model upon which the Monitor is built. It was exactly adapted to a special field of operations, and the satisfaction rendered by it has been so perfect that it cannot be overstated, and its decided advantages over other engines are attested by the emphatic and unsolicited approbation of all who have used it. Every year, so far, the number required of them has been greatly in excess of the manufacturing capacity of the works, and this has compelled them to make a large addition to their shops, which will double their facilities for turning out these universally approved engines.

Parties who have experimentally tested the Canton Monitor Traction Engine, and those who have had it in use during the last two years, speak in unqualified terms of its extraordinary working qualities, pronouncing it a perfect success in all respects. For propelling, threshing and machinery operating purposes it stands without a rival. A farmer who has thoroughly tested it says: "It has so far answered every call upon its resources, and is always ready for use. I have a Taylor & Chandler muley side-cut saw-mill, and your 10-horse engine drives it at the rate of 400 to 500 strokes per minute, and the thing works like a charm. I am now running a full line of flax machinery, consisting of a roller gang break, beater, picker, etc., and have abundant power. I prefer the Monitor because the number of flues gives a greater heating surface. The boiler being perpendicular, the action of the fire comes directly upon the heating surface. It requires less fuel and also a shorter time to raise steam. The cylinder, placed between the steam chest and the heater, is protected from the cold atmosphere—therefore there is less condensing in

the cylinder and less bilging; and being perpendicular, it is not liable to become untrue through the wear of the weight of the machinery, as is the case in a horizontal engine. As a traction or locomotive engine, I consider it superior." The compound or "jack-in-the-box" gear is a very ingenious device, whereby one wheel may be made to revolve independent of the other, so that in turning, the wheel going the faster receives the greater power, thus enabling the engine to be headed in any desired direction with great facility. No other portable engine has this admirable feature. The independent steam pump for supplying and emptying the boiler, which can be run with or without the main engine, is also a most advantageous adjunct. A massive sprocket chain running over sprocket wheels communicates the power from the fly-wheel to the countershaft, which is much stronger, more direct and reliable than the bevel gearing ordinarily used. Among the latest improvements is the link motion, similar to that of the locomotive, whereby the engine can be propelled forward or backward without stopping. The speed on the road is regulated by a governor, while the starting and stopping, reversing and steering, are under perfect control of the engineer without leaving his seat. It is fitted up with all necessary steam engine connections, and the gear is encased in order to exclude all dust and dirt. The whole engine rests on rubber springs, preventing concussion, and all in all it is the most complete and successful traction engine ever invented.

This colossal establishment took its start in Canton in the year 1851, with a working capital not exceeding $4,500. The original proprietors were Cornelius Aultman, Lewis Miller, Jacob Miller and George Cook, the latter now deceased. They and their associates were the original inventors and patentees of all the Buckeye harvesting machines. The more recent additions to their list of successful manufactures are the Buckeye Self-Binding Harvester, the Canton Monitor Engine, and the Traction Road Engine, all of which are well calculated to conserve the exalted reputation of this house for producing the most celebrated and efficient agricultural machines in the world. The works embrace the following named structures: Building for threshing and wood-working machinery, brick, 400 by 50 feet, four floors. Reaper warehouse, brick, 181 by 60 feet, four floors. Iron machinery building, brick, 147 by 60 feet, four floors. Iron finishing building, brick, 70 by 60 feet, three floors. Core, pattern and engine house, brick, 150 by 60 feet, two floors. Engine shop, brick, 302 by 50 feet, two floors. Molding room, brick, 125 by 75 feet, one floor. Blacksmith shop and iron room, brick, 313 by 41 feet, one floor. Five acres of wooden structures, comprising wagon shop, boiler works, testing house, paint shops, store-rooms for thresher and engines, etc. These structures have a total floor area of 459,528 square feet, or upward of ten and a half acres, being some three and a half acres larger than the next largest agricultural implement works in existence. This mammoth establishment has eleven distinct departments, giving employment to an aggregate of 550 skilled workmen, the monthly pay-roll amounting to $25,000. The motive power comprises two engines each of 120-horse power, and one engine of 50-horse. Their products find a ready and expanding market in both hemispheres. While at the works, we noticed a shipment of their world-celebrated machines to Algiers, Africa. They have branch offices and supply depots at Paris, France, London, England, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other leading distributing points, while they also have general and local agents in all the agricultural sections.

Agricultural machinery has revolutionized the pursuits of the farmer throughout the civilized world, and Canton may justly be proud of the pre-eminence which the success of C. Aultman & Co.'s works have achieved for her. Their growth and development have been coincident with her own, and in the past history of Canton they have been a very great part of that growth. But, in addition to the above described works, and the brief history of the Ball works included therein, the citizens of Canton are equally proud of her other manufacturing interests that within the past few years have assumed such large proportions. The history and description of those that follow we glean from the same source as that which precedes. And first we call attention to the Peerless Reaper and Mower, which was invented and originally brought out by Mr. W. K. Miller in the year 1857, and put on the market by Russell & Co., of Massillon, Ohio. It was the third successful two-wheeled mowing

machine with flexible finger-bar, being preceded in its introduction by only Ball's Ohio and the Buckeye. The distinctive and patentable feature in the Peerless was the manner of connecting the finger-bar and cutters to the main frame. The original patents were issued to Mr. Miller, the inventor, in 1857. The Peerless was the first successful two-wheeled reaper, in this, that it was the initial introduction of a practically operative flexible reel. Formerly, the two-wheeled machine had carried the raker on the main truck, who reeled in the grain by hand and discharged the sheaf on gavel in the rear of the platform; or placed him on the platform, so that the gavel was discharged with a hay fork—both of which plans were objectionable. But in the Peerless the reel was made to conform to the inequalities of the ground, as did likewise the finger-bar—these parts acting independently in their up and down movements of the main truck, while in their progressive course they were controlled by the truck upon which the raker was seated, who discharged the gavels at one side of the platform, with an ordinary hand rake, leaving room for the machine on its return cut. The Peerless was the first machine to adopt the valuable device whereby the finger-bar could be successfully folded and carried in a perpendicular position, thus facilitating transportation. In the year 1871, commodious brick buildings were erected in Canton by the new firm of C. Russell & Co., and the manufacture of the Peerless machine was thereupon transferred from Massillon to this city. The Canton firm comprised the following members: Clement Russell, N. S. Russell, Joseph K. Russell, Thomas H. Russell, George L. Russell, James S. Tonner and W. K. Miller, who continued to improve and manufacture the Peerless up to and including the year 1878, at which time the machine was thoroughly re-formed in all its parts, except in the devices used and manner of arrangement for giving motion to the cutters, which in previous protracted use had proved practically perfect and all that was required. This last re-organization was effected, not so much because of defects in the mechanism, but only to modify the machine to existing requirements demanded by the modern popular fashion. A large request had been made for smaller and lighter machines which should possess the features of greater simplicity, reduction in number of parts, superior convenience, accessibility and durability. Hence, with a view to satisfying these demands of progressive farmers, the new Peerless was invented and introduced to the public for the harvest of 1879, embracing all its old, long-tested and well-established characteristics, with the addition of a newly-organized sweep-rake, patented by W. K. Miller. This highly approved rake differs from that upon the old Peerless in these important particulars: It is divested of about one-half its former weight of material; is located near to the cutters and point of vibration; requires no adjustment for different kinds, qualities or conditions of crops—harvesting with equal ease and perfection the shortest barley or the tallest rye. This greatly improved rake is entirely under the façile control of the driver, who can make the sheaves as frequently as desired, accommodating its operation to any condition of grain, whether light or heavy; or it may readily be arranged to work automatically altogether. The cutting apparatus with rake and platform attached are also under easy control of the driver, who can raise or depress the cutters and rake, for the purpose of gathering up short, tangled or fallen grain, thus preventing all waste.

The Peerless Reaper Company, successors to the firm of C. Russell & Co., was organized December 1, 1879, having been duly incorporated under the State laws thirty days before. Officers: Isaac Harter, President; W. A. Creech, Treasurer; W. K. Miller (inventor of the Peerless Reaper and Mower), Superintendent. Their works in Canton are finely located, directly on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and in all their arrangements they are specially adapted to the peculiar business carried on therein. The main building, a substantial brick slate-roof structure of four floors, including basement, measures 225x50 feet, with an "L" 60x210 feet, a part with two floors and a part (the foundry), one floor and a center spur 40x150 feet, one floor, containing the engine room and smith-shop. The engine is of 80-horse power, and the battery of two tubular boilers, 120-horse. The works have a fine equipment of modern improved machinery and every needed facility for systematic and economical production. Their present annual capacity is 5,000 machines, employing 200 hands. The Peerless Mowers and Reapers

have found a ready market all over this continent, and have been considerably introduced in France, Germany, Belgium, Norway and Russia.

The Canton establishment of the noted corporation known as the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co. is a branch of the Akron and Syracuse houses, and was put in operation in November, 1878, in the works formerly occupied by Ballard, Fast & Co. Mr. George A. Barnes is the efficient Superintendent. Here are manufactured for the local harvesting machine companies superior mower and reaper knives and sickles, the works turning out some 50,000 "sections" per month, and 3,500 knives. The power is supplied by a fine 90-horse power engine. Forty hands are employed, to whom the sum of $1,300 is disbursed monthly for wages. The premises have a frontage of 320 feet on Walnut street, 200 feet on the railroad, a depth of 138 feet, and a rear measurement of 170 feet.

Officers of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co.: George Barnes, President; A. L. Conger, Vice President; George E. Dana, Secretary; I. C. Alden, Treasurer; W. W. Cox, Assistant Treasurer. The excellence of the goods produced by the vast corporation under notice has secured for them the patronage of the largest and most reputable mower and reaper manufacturers, both in America and Europe. In their several establishments, they employ a total of 400 skilled workmen, while their aggregate annual production, which is steadily increasing, already reaches the sum of $650,000.

The Torrent Light-Power Boiler Feed-Pump, manufactured by E. E. Miller & Co. is attracting much attention among engineers, experts and the class of manufacturers who have occasion to use steam-pumps, by reason of its novel and ingenious mechanism, and its practical efficiency, wonderful convenience and unequaled economy in service. This model pump is the result of long and patient study on the part of its inventors, E. E. and C. M. Miller, of this this city, and they are entitled to great credit for their signal success in devising and perfecting so useful an adjunct to the steam engine, and which has been accorded the highest encomiums of commendation by the many who have put it into practical use. This pump supplies a want long felt by those employing light steam power; and it is especially designed and adapted for use in connection with threshing, traction, sawing, portable and small stationary engines, as it combines all the requisites which go to constitute a successful independent boiler-feeder, that can be run irrespective of whether the main engine is in motion or not. Being entirely independent of the engine, as it takes the steam direct from the boiler, it can be located at any convenient and advantageous point in the boiler or engine room. It can be run fast, slow, or stopped entirely, as desired, thus relieving the engine proper from the constant friction and wear of an attached pump which must be kept in operation while the engine is running, whether needed or not. It will work perfectly under any given pressure of steam, requiring not the least regulating or attention.

The lifting power of the "Torrent" is greater than that of any inspirator or injector, and it can easily be run by hand with the same power when there is no steam. Using the expansive steam, it effects a material saving of steam over all pumps without fly-wheels, and the so-called injectors, etc. It is impossible to burst the feed-water pipes, when by carelessness or otherwise the water is shut off between the pump and boiler, as by the excessive pressure on the plunger the Torrent will be immediately stopped.

Mr. C. M. Miller, one of the inventors of the Torrent pump, is also the inventor of the celebrated "Canton Monitor Engine" and "Traction Engine," manufactured by C. Aultman & Co., of whose engine and boiler departments he is the efficient general superintendent. The Torrent independent pump is used on both these engines, with the best results. The fact that it is adopted by the above-named firm is a first-class indorsement of its merits. Although in the market but a short time, it is rapidly superseding the ordinary attached pumps and injectors long before the public, which is sufficient evidence of its excellent work. There is not a State in the Union where this pump has not been introduced, while in Chicago and the Northwest, it has already had a large sale, and where it is in constantly increasing demand.

The success of the firm of Joseph Dick & Bro. is something noteworthy. They commenced business here some five years ago, in the manufacture of hay, straw and corn-stalk cutters, splitters and crushers, small horse-

powers, etc. The first year they made just seven cutters, while last season the number turned out was over 400, and this was considerably less than the number ordered. This remarkable increase is indicative of the fact that they have been fortunate enough to hit upon the most practical and effective device for the given purpose ever contrived—the ingenious invention of Mr. Joseph Dick. These approved machines have been shipped to all parts of the Union, as well as to Australia, and wherever introduced and operated they give complete satisfaction, on account of their strong and simple mechanism, easy and rapid working, and perfection in cutting, splitting and crushing. These machines are made of different sizes, the largest having a capacity for cutting from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds per hour, according to material and length of cut. They are suited for either steam or horse power, and so arranged as to cut on both sides of the main shaft, thus cutting from two boxes instead of one. The shear-plates are made adjustible, and are independent of the working parts. All the working parts are encased. The advantages claimed for this apparatus are that it will cut hay, straw, etc., in a superior manner; also that it will cut, split and crush corn-stalks with or without the ears on; that the splitting and crushing device will not destroy the tender parts of the stalks, while reducing the coarse portion to a proper grade of fineness; besides other meritorious features previously enumerated.

Messrs. Dick & Bro.'s one to six horse-powers are in extensive use for driving their feed cutters, etc., with or without a belt or jack. Their band-jacks, of two sizes, are similar to the ordinary jack used for threshing purposes, with the exception of being arranged to hitch the coupling on either shaft, so that the line-shaft can be attached direct onto the pulley-shaft if desired, and a slower speed attained than if the line-shaft is attached to bevel gear wheel shaft. This firm likewise manufacture Joseph Dick, Jr.'s, patent combined hand and foot power attachment. Mr. Dick has devoted much time and study to devising a plan whereby the hand-crank can be combined with an oscillating foot-treadle so as to obtain a power from both devices simultaneously by one operator. He has succeeded in perfecting this valuable improvement, by which greatly increased power can be obtained over the ordinary vibrating treadle. This admirable arrangement can be applied to a great variety of hand-power machinery, and needs only a trial to be highly appreciated. All the aforenamed appliances are meeting with splendid success.

A look through the extensive and finely-equipped Red Jacket Plow Works of A. Ball & Co. presents a scene of great activity and industry, affording the beholder an idea that something is made here which is in popular request. This is found to be the famous "Red Jacket" Plow—an implement which has gained wide renown over a large portion of the Western country. This plow is indeed "a thing of beauty," as well as utility, economy, strength and durability. The beam is made of the best quality of wrought angle iron, by means of a novel and ingenious device invented and patented by Mr. Ball, which forms and perfects the beam at a single operation, and without the use of which this peculiar beam could not be constructed. It is the only beam ever contrived that forms a direct attachment and support to every part of the plow, while its curved shape insures the greatest strength and rigidity, certainly superior to any wood or or cast beam. Its unapproached lightness, firmness and durability, as well as adaptability to various conditions of soil, combine to render the "Red Jacket" a most desirable, economical and easy working plow. That it is in high favor with the farming community is demonstrated by the fact that the demand therefor is constantly in excess of the supply, thus necessitating a large addition to the works this season, whereby their producing capacity will be increased fully one-third. No traveling men are employed, as these superior implements sell readily on their merits.

While Messrs. Ball & Co. make the Red Jacket Plow their leading specialty, they also manufacture some fifteen other kinds and styles of plows, to suit different soils and conditions, including the favorite "Tornado" brand, all of which find appreciative patrons in the various sections of country, to the requirements of which they are best adapted.

The Red Jacket Plow Works are as well and substantially built shops as any in the State. The main building is of brick, two stories, with dimensions of 70x100 feet; the

blacksmith and molding shop, 100x40 feet; the grinding and finishing department, 36x50 feet; the engine room, 36x20 feet; the warehouse 30x140 feet. These works are very conveniently arranged, and supplied with every modern mechanical device calculated to facilitate and economize the manufacture of the several styles of plows here produced. The number of hands given regular employment is thirty, and the total value of implements turned out in 1879 was $50,000, which aggregate will be considerably exceeded this year. The Red Jacket and other plows made in this establishment are well known and in extensive use throughout the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western Pennsylvania, and the demand therefor is steadily angmenting. Messrs. A. Ball & Co. have been proprietors of these works some three years, and by superior skill, indefatigable efforts and excellent management, they have carried this industry forward to a condition of substantial prosperity.

Bucher, Gibbs & Co. also manufacture plows on a large scale, at their extensive works on East Tuscarawas street, which have a widespread and well-deserved reputation. They are an old company, well situated, and their work is well done and well known over a large extent of country. They have done much to build up and establish the building of Canton on a firm foundation. They employ between seventy and eighty hands, and turn out about $120,000 of work annually.

The Chieftain Hay Rakes are also manufactured in Canton in great numbers, and are widely and favorably known, never failing to give satisfaction where they have been introduced, and that is in every direction, both far and near. They are always in demand, and meet with a ready sale. The business was carried on by Mrs. J. B. Wilson, admirably and successfully, for several years after the death of her husband, who started the business many years ago. Her father, Adam Koontz, deceased, was an excellent business man, and she seems to have inherited much of his business ability. There was probably no business in Canton carried on more systematically, energetically or successfully than hers. A short time, about a year, ago, she disposed of the business to several parties, who, under the title of the Chieftain Hay Rake Company, have since carried it on.

The inventor of Ney's Patent Lever Hay Elevator and Conveyer, having for years been engaged in building and putting up hay elevators, found that most of those in use did not properly perform their work, and failed of giving satisfaction to the farmers employing them. He therefore set at work to invent an elevator that would embody all the advantages and avoid the defects of those heretofore in use; one that would give entire satisfaction. This he claims to have done in the invention which we describe in this article.

This invention, as set forth in the inventor's application for letters patent, relates to the controlling of the carriage and the operation of the elevating-head in that class of elevators in which the load is elevated by means of a head or block operated by a rope and pulleys, to a carriage or frame which travels back and forth on an elevated track, and carries the load held by the head to any desired point within the limits of the track; and it has for its objects to simultaneously lock the elevating-head and release the carriage when the load has been elevated, and to simultaneously release the elevating-head and lock the carriage when it is returned after the load has been deposited, both of which operations are performed automatically, to prevent any accidental movement of the devices by which the locking and releasing are obtained, and to guide and operate the elevating-head so as to insure its engagement with the locking devices and attachments to the carriage or frame; and its nature consists in providing a stationary disk having a concave face, and locked at one end of the track, and arranged to engage with a locking lever, or arm, and hold the carriage or frame while the load is being elevated, and release the elevating-head when the carriage is returned, for which purpose the lever, or arm, is provided with a projection, which engages the concave face of the disk; in providing a spring located on the locking lever, or arm, for preventing any accidental movement of the arm; in providing a hook or latch pivoted or connected to the arm, or lever, so that the movement of the arm, or lever, will operate the hook or latch as required, for engagement with or disengagement from the elevating-head; in providing a bell-shaped guide, located on the carriage or frame beneath the engaging hook or latch, and having an opening into which the point or latch projects, through which opening

a slatted point on the elevating-head can pass to engage the locking arm, or lever, and operate the lever to throw the latch or hook into engagement with the elevating-head.

The attachment of the lifting rope is such that it cannot twist, and even if it did it would be all right before the lifting-head had reached the locking arm or lever.

However formidable may seem the description of this new invention, it is but proper to remark that its operation is simple and perfect. In short, as a labor saving device, it is a pronounced success. These elevators are manufactured by Messrs. Ney & Kinney, at Canton, Ohio.

The great corporation, known as the Diebold Safe & Lock Company, operates the second largest industrial establishment in Canton, and has accomplished much in the direction of disseminating and conserving the fair fame of this city's products for positive excellence in style, quality, finish and durability. The business, of which this vast concern is the outgrowth, was originally established many years ago in Cincinnati by the firm of Diebold, Bahman & Co., who were succeeded by Diebold & Kienzle. Their business so rapidly increased that in the course of time their manufacturing facilities proved inadequate to meet the augmenting demand for their superior safes, and consequently they concluded to seek another site for the erection of new and greatly enlarged works. Finding in Canton an eligible location for this enterprise, they determined to remove their establishment from Cincinnati to this city, which change was effected in the year 1872. To accommodate their expanding operations, they had erected extensive brick workshops, especially designed and adapted for the requirements of this particular industry, and in its admirable plan of arrangement, convenience in every department, and facility and economy of manufacturing operations, the firm brought to bear their combined skill and experience, thus developing and completing the model safe works of the world. This is the only safe manufactory on the continent specially built and arranged for the purpose to which it is devoted, and unquestionably its facilities for the rapid production of safes, if equaled, are unsurpassed.

Since these works were first erected, it has been found necessary, in order to answer the growing popular demand for their product, to considerably enlarge their capacity, so that the structures now occupied are of such magnitude as to constitute one of the most conspicuous objects in this thriving industrial city. The main building is of brick, with slate roof, 50 feet in width, having a frontage of 400 feet on Mulberry street; 250 feet on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and 150 feet south on the alley. This series of mammoth buildings, forming three sides of a hollow square, is of two stories. The brick attachments or spurs, each of one story, running east from the Mulberry street section, comprise the filling room, measuring 100x40 feet; the brass foundry, 75x40 feet; the engine room, 25x30 feet, and the smith shop, 45x75 feet. There are, besides, several frame buildings in the rear, used for the storage of materials. The buildings are heated throughout by steam. Each department is supplied with a full equipment of improved machinery and appliances requisite to the expeditious performance of the work in its several stages, and there is no device or convenience which the test of science and experience could commend as advantageous which has not been adopted by this enterprising and progressive concern. Their arrangements for receiving materials and shipping finished product are all that need be desired. A siding from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad runs right by the doors of the works, and connection is also had with the new Valley Railway, so that the raw materials can be unloaded just where they are wanted, and the ponderous safes, which are shipped to all parts of the country, are "skidded" directly on to the cars for transportation, without expense for handling or drayage. The present capacity of the works is thirty complete safes per day.

In the year 1874, the style of the firm changed to Diebold, Norris & Co., and in 1876, a joint stock company was organized and incorporated, under the name of the Diebold Safe & Lock Company, and the business has since been conducted by this corporation, who, with ample capital, thorough equipment and perfect system, fortified by long practical experience, are enabled to successfully compete with all other makers of safes. The officers of the company are W. W. Clark, President; John W. Norris, Vice President; D. Tyler, Secretary

and Treasurer. The gentleman last-named has general charge of the works and their products.

Branch stores and warerooms of the company are established at 57 State street, Chicago, under the management of Mr. John W. Norris, Vice President; at 312 California street, San Francisco; 27 Canal street, New Orleans; 103 Superior street, Cleveland; 291 Broadway, New York; 56 Sudbury street, Boston; 89 Main street, Houston, Texas. At all these distributing depots a full line of these safes is carried. There is no occasion for hesitancy in stating that the manufactures of this establishment, which are to be found in almost every place of any importance on this broad continent, have withstood the severest tests from fire, and the desperate attempts of burglars, with more uniform success than any other make of safes on the market.

The great fire in Chicago fully demonstrated their splendid heat-repelling qualities. No less than 878 of the Diebold safes were subjected to that terribly trying ordeal, and the record shows that they preserved their contents intact and uninjured. Had they never been thus tested in any other instance, this single striking fact would be amply sufficient to convince every one of their strictly fire-proof qualities; but in thousands of cases have they been tried with equal severity, and with equally successful results. Hence there is now no question raised on this score. Quite as important, however, is the assurance of a safe being absolutely burglar-proof. That this can justly be claimed for the safe under notice is evidenced by brief reference to its approved scientific principle of construction. The entire surface is of solid steel of a quality and temper best capable of resistance to hammering and drilling. The improved tenon and groove employed renders these safes air-tight and prevents the introduction of wedges or explosive compounds; while by the use of the Burton cut-off spindle, which this company exclusively controls, angular connection is made with the lock, thus obviating direct entrance. The lock itself is thoroughly protected by alternate layers of iron and steel, which are perfect protection against both powder and drill. Thus is this usually most vulnerable part of the safe rendered absolutely impenetrable. Another of the notable improvements adopted by this company is a patent round-cornered door, of which they are the sole manufacturers, protected by patent issued in 1877, whereby the strength and inaccessibility of their safes are greatly promoted. All in all, it can advisedly be claimed that for reliability, durability and mechanical perfection, the Diebold Safe & Lock Co.'s safes are without an equal in the market.

Their line of manufacture comprises bank, store, office and house safes, safe-deposit vaults and vault doors, express boxes and railroad safes, jail and other wrought-iron work wherein superior strength and safety are factors.

A safe-deposit vault for the German-American Bank, St. Paul, Minn., has recently been completed by this company. This burglar-proof work has outer walls of solid metal two and a half inches thick, constructed of one slab of the Chrome Steel Co.'s five-ply metal, one of Park Bros. & Co.'s five-ply, one of Anderson & Co.'s five-ply, a fourth of Park Bros. & Co.'s three-ply, and one layer of charcoal iron inside. The corners are perfectly solid—the steel being specially angled for the purpose, so that the would-be burglar has no advantage from a corner seam or joint to start with.

The method employed for making the metal for safe walls may be briefly described as follows: If for five-ply, then three pieces of iron are set in the ingot mold at the proper distance apart, and the intervening spaces filled with molten steel. The ingot is then rolled into slabs, and is ready for the safe-maker's use. When three-ply is to be made, the same process is followed, except that only one piece of iron is set into the mold. This company make all the locks for their safes and vaults of the combination pattern, and they are pronounced unexcelled in point of safety, it being actually impossible to pick them, or to throw back the bolts without knowing the combination.

Their largest piece of work was the San Francisco Safe Deposit Company's vaults. The vault of this magnificent safe has dimensions of twenty-seven feet in width, thirty-two feet in length, and fourteen feet in height. Its walls are of the best welded wrought iron and steel, three inches in thickness, and compactly knitted together by double rows of conical bolts. The sides, floor and top are overlaid with nine inches of fire-proof cement, with an outer layer of iron—the whole adjusted in heavy masonry. The vault is provided with double doors at either end, the outer ones being

six inches thick, each made inaccessible to the unauthorized by two of the Diebold Safe & Lock Co.'s Peerless Burglar-proof Locks. The interior of the vault has 4,600 compartments, varying in dimensions, 3,000 of which are furnished with key locks, separately and distinctly operative, and the remaining 1,600 have superior combination locks. This wonderful product of mechanical ingenuity and skill was awarded to the Diebold Company, in competition with about a dozen bidders, and was completed to the entire satisfaction of the parties for whom it was constructed, at an expenditure of $100,000. Some idea of the magnitude of this contract may be formed when it is stated that no less than forty-seven cars were required to transport these colossal vaults in sections across the continent. The manufacture of this monster specimen of mechanic art may well be denominated one of the signal achievements of American skill and enterprise.

The Merchants' Safe Deposit Vaults, owned and controlled by the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, are probably, next to the San Francisco vault, the largest in the country, and were constructed by the Diebold Co. This magnificent vault is one of Chicago's objects of interest, and is inspected by visitors with many expressions of confidence in its impregnability, and the utility and convenience of the safe depositories. These vaults have a capacity for over 4,000 safe deposit boxes. A large majority of the banks and corporations of Chicago use the Diebold safes, as do also the American and United States Express Companies, the North-Western and other railroads, and the leading merchants, prominent among which are Field, Leiter & Co.; C. M. Henderson & Co.; Hibbard, Spencer & Co.; W. W. Kimball, and hundreds of others. The Palmer House has a strong and at the same time beautiful and unique safe, made especially for Mr. Palmer, upon plans furnished by the company. But it would be impossible to give a list of all the patrons of this company. Suffice it to say, that where contracts are awarded on the opinions of disinterested experts, the Diebold safe generally gets the preference, for then all the strong points receive due consideration.

The numerous new uses to which steel is now being put, as is indicated by the rapidly-increasing demand for this metal, go to prove that we have already crossed the threshold of the "steel age." Stimulated by this augmenting demand on every hand for fine grades of steel for almost innumerable purposes, the enterprising and progressive steel manufacturers of this country have of late years perfected and introduced new and improved productive processes, whereby they are enabled to make a far better quality of steel than they were capable of producing ten, or even five, years ago. So great has been this improvement, ment, that latterly the finest grades of the output of American steel works have received the unqualified indorsement of the most experienced and exacting users of this metal in their industrial operations—those who, a few years since, had really believed it to be impossible for our home manufacturers to make such a quality of this article as would compare favorably with the fine Sheffield and other long-time famous foreign steels. But what is the situation in this regard at present? The answer is a most gratifying one. To-day our manufacturers of saws, tools, cutlery, and many other products requiring the highest grade of material, are employing exclusively steel of American make, as it proves fully equal to the best foreign product, and, consequently, has almost entirely supplanted the latter in the domestic market.

Canton enjoys the credit of having one of the most complete manufactories of steel in the country—the Canton Steel Works—of which Messrs. Bolton, Bulley & Co. are the proprietors. The premises occupied by these works have an area of about two and a half acres, very conveniently situated on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, with switch-track connection with both that and the Valley Railway, and will have direct connection with all the railroads now under construction to this city, thus affording them first-class receiving and shipping advantages in every direction. Their buildings comprise an iron-clad rolling-mill, sixty-four by two hundred and seventy feet, with an addition sixteen by one hundred and fifty feet, used as a boiler room. The open-hearth melting-shop is thirty by eighty feet, crucible shop thirty by sixty-five feet, and warehouse thirty-six by eighty-five feet; open-hearth shop twenty-nine by seventy-one feet, machine-shop, laboratory and other adjuncts admirably adapted for the successful prosecution of this industry. The mo-

tive power is supplied by four steam engines, with combined capacity of 700 horse. The mechanical equipment is of a superior order, embracing all the modern improved appliances needful for the expedite and economic production of the finest steel. There are two mills, one twenty-inch and the other twelve-inch, with a solid foundation composed of 165,000 brick under the twenty-inch mills and engines. Three steam hammers, one and one-half, one-half, and one-fourth tons, are employed, together with many ingenious and expensive tools and devices for the varied processes required in the several stages of manufacture. Among these is a Pratt & Whitney (Hartford) Hollaway's machine for cutting shafting to exactly uniform lengths—a very valuable apparatus. One of the notable conveniences of this model establishment is a system of tramways traversing in all directions the mills and yard, upon which the raw material, product in process of manufacture and finished goods are transported with great facility. The capacity of the melting-shops is fourteen tons every twenty-four hours, double turn. There is a well-appointed machine-shop for performing necessary repairs, and in every department a scene of the most intense activity is presented. The reporter took a tour of inspection through the shops, and was impressed with the perfect convenience of arrangement apparent on every hand, and the thorough system established throughout the works—important factors in the successful management of so extensive an industry as is here carried on. The fine laboratory of this concern is under the immediate charge of Mr. R. H. Bulley, one of the firm, who is an expert chemist, and possesses an intimate knowledge of the science of steel working. They have the most approved appliances for making both crucible and open-hearth steel, but are at present producing only the latter, as by this process they are enabled to manufacture a quality of steel which excels the crucible in every particular.

Mr. Ogden Bolton, of this firm, has secured letters-patent upon an important improvement in the manufacture of steel by the open-hearth process, the same consisting in first charging the carbon on the bottom of the open hearth, and charging the blooms or soft steel or any part of them on top of the carbonaceous matter previous to fusion, so that the iron may melt on the surface of the carbon and become carburized as it percolates through it. By this process the carbon is packed in boxes or canisters and charged on the bottom of the open hearth, and then the blooms or soft steel thereon. When the mass is melted, after or at the time molten metal is tapped from the furnace, ferro-manganese or spiegeleisen is added. By this new method is attained the production of high grades of steel, suitable for tools, etc., for which the more expensive crucible steel has heretofore been exclusively employed. It is a carburizing, not a decarburizing, process, whereby a grade of steel is produced equal in quality to the best English tool-steel. Messrs. Bolton, Bulley & Co. manufacture the various descriptions of the fine cast-steel, including patent rolled machinery steel, oil and water tempered spring steel, round and square edged tire steel, gun-barrel and set-screw steel, and tool steel, making the latter a specialty, as also patent polished machinery steel of superior quality and finish. All these goods have achieved an enviable reputation wherever they have been used, and are in constantly increasing demand. This firm produce several grades of steel, uniformly tempered for special purposes, designated by colored labels. The "Canton" brand (yellow label) is best suited for the hardware trade, answering for machinists, blacksmiths, etc. The "Canton Soft" (blue label) is adapted for oil-well jars, and tools subject to constant concussions. The "Canton Hard" (dark red label) is only required for taps, dies, reamers, lathe tools, and other work necessitating a strong, hard edge. The "Canton Extra Hard" and "Canton Choice" are designed for specific purposes. Their warehouse is pronounced to have the most convenient and advantageous storage facilities of any similar concern in the country. There is a systematic arrangement and classification of the different grades and brands produced, so that they are enabled to supply orders with perfect accuracy and great dispatch. Here they keep in stock some 150 to 200 tons of well assorted finished product. The present capacity of these works is 3,000 net tons per year, giving occupation to 140 skilled mechanics. Their annual output on present basis of operations reaches $400,000 in value. They have an extensive trade in all sections of the country, especially in the West, selling a large amount of goods in Chicago. Their superior

spring steel is used by four of the largest manufacturers of springs in the West. A warehouse list of their varied product, containing full directions as to ordering any required descriptions of steel, is furnished at request.

The Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company, a large and successful establishment, was originally put in operation about fifteen years ago, and was a partnership concern up to 1871, when it was incorporated under the State laws, with a capital of $106,000. This company have built more highway bridges since they started than any other works in the country. They have erected about 3,300 spans, varying in length from 20 to 301 feet, and in width from 6 to 120 feet, aggregating over 33 miles in length. This work has been erected in twenty-five different States and the Dominion of Canada, and includes nearly all forms of truss, arch, swing and plate bridge and iron piers. The material they use in the construction of bridges is specially manufactured for them under the most rigid specifications, as to tensile strength and quality, and is critically tested on its arrival at the shops. Their bridges are built on scientific principles, approved by long and thorough experience, and the utmost caution is exercised in their erection. In all the work they have executed, there has not been a single case of failure or accident, under protracted usage for road travel or excessively trying tests. Such an exceptional record is certainly worthy of consideration.

Their facilities for accurate and reliable work are unequaled by those of any similar establishment, and enable them to complete contracts with great dispatch. The skilled working force of the Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company average 150 men, and their product last year aggregated $500,000. Officers: D. Hammond, President; J. Abbott, Vice President and Chief Engineer; C. H. Jackson, Treasurer and Secretary.

Mr. P. P. Bush, proprietor of the well-known Novelty Iron Works, is a practical machinist of long experience, and was formerly established in business in New Haven, Conn. In 1871, concluding to locate at a point easy of access to the great Western markets, he fixed upon Canton as an advantageous place for the prosecution of his industry, and in that year removed his tools and fixtures to this city, taking the shops formerly occupied by the Canton Malleable Iron Works, where he has ever since transacted a successful business. At these works are constructed in the most faithful and scientific manner, several styles of stationary engines, mill machinery, and architectural iron work, for which the shops have admirable facilities and appliances. In these lines they supply chiefly the local trade, selling largely to the towns and cities in Stark and adjoining counties. Mr. Bush owns the largest stock of patterns in Northern Ohio, and hence his peculiar advantages for executing with dispatch every class of work in the stated departments. He is now putting iron fronts into two new buildings in Canton, and is kept quite busy on first-class contracts, giving employment to an average of thirty-five skilled mechanics. His product in 1879 amounted to $65,000. The foundry has a measurement of 60x160 feet, and the machine shop 60x60 feet. These buildings are situated in close proximity to the railroads, thus affording unsurpassed shipping facilities. The most widely-known of Mr. Bush's manufactures is the "Imperial" job printing press, which possesses some important features of advantage over any other press in the market. Its peculiarities of construction and mechanism are: All the working parts are built upon horizontal steel bars, capable of sustaining a tensile test of fifty tons each, without liability to fracture. The impression is made with a powerful toggle, giving a dead dwell on the impression, while the entire force of the impression is exerted upon these steel bars. No springing of the platen or bed is possible, and a square, uniform impression is insured, the power being applied directly *behind* the bed, thus obviating all slurring. The tension of the rollers is easily regulated by a single nut on the spring, so that the pressman can adapt the pressure to any sized form. The press runs easily and smoothly, and can be speeded according to the dexterity of the feeder. Its superior simplicity, strength, power, ease and economy of running, and facility of making-ready, are recommendations which every practical job printer will appreciate. A novel feature about this press is that there is not a cam in the entire mechanism; the first and only jobber ever made on this principle. The device for giving motion to the inking-rollers is also new. All the mo-

tions are direct, there are no springs, nothing likely to get out of order, and the press is the acme of simplicity. The fraternity will do well to correspond with Mr. Bush regarding this wonderful and most successful invention.

The proprietors of the Canton Spring Works, Messrs. D. Cobaugh and H. L. Kuhns, have met with signal success during the past two years in the manufacture of carriage, wagon and seat springs of unsurpassed quality and finish. They succeeded to the spring business of Ballard, Fast & Co., and by dint of incessant perseverance, practical skill and good management, have built up a trade of which they have reason to be proud, and which redounds to the credit of this thriving, industrial city. They employ only the best quality of material, with thoroughly experienced workmen in every department, and every requisite mechanical device to secure the most economical and perfect production of their uniformly excellent goods. The importance of the proper strength and safety of vehicle springs is generally appreciated, and in this connection we have to say that the Canton Spring Company practically and critically tests every spring before it leaves the shops, thus making sure that no faulty or defective goods are ever placed on the market by them. The Canton springs have attained an extended celebrity, and are in such active demand that it is found difficult to keep up therewith, rendering it necessary to increase the producing capacity of the establishment in order to supply the rapidly growing wants of their patrons, who are located as far West as California, east to Baltimore, throughout Ohio, and in all parts of the Northwest and Southwest. Everywhere that these goods have been introduced and put into practical use, there is only one expression in regard to them—that they possess great tensile strength, elasticity and durability, and are equal to the best in regard to quality, style and workmanship. These works employ eighty skilled artisans, and produced last year springs to the amount of 135,000, which at current prices would foot up to about $200,000. In 1879, they used between 1,300 and 1,400 tons of steel, a large portion of which was made in this city, it being of unsurpassed quality for this purpose. The main building has dimensions equivalent to 300 by 40 feet, and there is a switch track running into the yard, affording first class facilities for receiving materials and shipping product to all parts of the country.

In a long time we have not seen a more convenient and useful contrivance than the patent revolving book-case manufactured of different styles and patterns by Mr. John Danner, of this city. During the last five years he has made these cases, and so highly appreciated and popular have they become that a large and finely appointed establishment is required to produce them in sufficient quantities to supply the ever increasing demand from all parts of the continent and even foreign countries. Already over 6,000 of these serviceable and beautiful articles have been sold, and are in constant use by lawyers, clergymen, physicians, business men, public and private libraries, courts, public institutions, reading rooms, literary and musical societies, public offices, etc. These revolving book-cases are far more convenient than the ordinary book-case, occupy but little space, and hold more books than any other receptacle of equal proportions ever devised. The books on either of the four sides are readily accessible to any one sitting at a table, or before the fire, without moving his chair or rising. These cases revolve on an entirely new principle, whereby a slight pressure of the hand will bring either side to view. The mechanism is so simple and durable that it is not at all liable to get out of order, while the case is so substantially constructed that it will last a lifetime. These artistically finished cases are made in the most faithful and workmanlike manner, of the best selected Western ash and black walnut, and are an ornament to any library or parlor. The cases are made of any desired size and style of finish, with wood or marble top. Mr. Danner exhibited one of his elegant revolving cases at the Paris International Exhibition in 1878. On the top of the case was a large model of an American schoolhouse. The exhibit was made under the auspices of the National Bureau of Education, and nothing in this department was so much admired for its beauty and utility. Its appreciation is shown by the fact that it was honored with the award of a gold medal.

For a long period of twenty-one years the reputable firm of H. W. Werts & Co. have been engaged in the manufacture of fine carriages in this city. For this purpose they occupy two spacious buildings—a neat and substantial brick structure, corner of Seventh and Poplar

streets, of three stories above the basement, with dimensions of forty-five by one hundred and fifteen feet, and the wood department, of two stories, frame, thirty-five by seventy-five feet. These works are fitted up with all the modern conveniences and mechanical devices calculated to facilitate manufacturing operations on an extensive scale. The basement of the main building is used for storing finished work. On the street floor is a tastefully fitted up business office, leading off from which is a commodious repository, where may be seen on exhibition a fine stock of light carriages of graceful proportions and elegant finish. In the rear part is the smith shop, and on the next floor above is the trimming department and a large storage wareroom. The third story is occupied for painting and finishing purposes. In all their work they use only the most carefully selected materials, consulting especially the requisites to that degree of lightness, which is compatible with proper strength and great durability. With this desirable end in view, they employ steel axles, steel tires, the best stock for wheels, English and French upholstering cloths that will not fade, and never any split leather. All their trimmings are first-class, and the paint and varnish used are the best and most durable the market affords. It is not sufficient for them to turn out goods that look well on the surface; but the work all through, even to the smallest particular, is performed in the most painstaking manner, with the greatest care that nothing shall enter into the construction of their vehicles which shall prove in service otherwise than the finest and best. By this means Messrs. Werts & Co. have succeeded in establishing a reputation of the highest order, which they are assiduous in permanently maintaining. They give employment to some twenty-five workmen, most of whom are thoroughly experienced in their respective trades, so that while all the material used is of the best quality the workmanship is correspondingly excellent. Their average annual production of fine carriages is about 130, valued at $30,000.

The well known concern, the Canton Cutlery Company, is busily at work turning out the fine cutlery for the production of which it is deservedly so widely noted. The line of goods here made embraces a great variety of pocket cutlery of approved styles and the most perfect finish. While so many other establishments have retrograded in the quality of their product and flooded the market with cheap and well-nigh worthless goods, the company under notice have strictly adhered to their original standard quality, using only the best Jessup's steel and employing the most skillful workmen. Hence they can safely warrant all their goods to be of uniform and superior quality. These works have been in operation since 1872, and are now producing about $35,000 worth of goods annually, employing thirty five hands and three traveling salesmen.

One of the prominent and thriving industries of Canton is the manufacture of soap, which business is prosecuted on a large scale by Mr. Joseph Biechele, successor to the firm of C. Biechele & Bro. This establishment was founded by C. Biechele, in 1847, and the business was carried on in a small way until 1858. Meanwhile, the reputation of the fine quality of Biechele's soaps had rapidly spread, and the steadily increasing demand therefor necessitated the enlargement of the works and the improvement of their manufacturing facilities. Consequently, in 1858, a larger factory was erected, modern appliances were introduced, and at the same time the present proprietor became a partner in the concern. The works were successfully operated for about ten years by C. Biechele & Bro., when, in 1868, Joseph bought out the interest of his brother, thus becoming sole proprietor. The constantly growing popularity and sale of his product called for another enlargement of the works, which was accomplished in the year following. New kettles, steam boilers and all other approved conveniences were adopted, having in view the rapid and economical production of the several famous brands of soap made here. By this means, Mr. Biechele found himself able to successfully compete, in regard to both quality and price, with the largest soap manufacturers of Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia, and his trade expanded steadily over a wide area of territory, both East and West. It has been his undeviating aim and purpose to make the best soap that can be produced by the exercise of constant care, skill and long practical experience, and hence he uses only the best selected materials to be obtained, employs thoroughly trained workmen, and conducts every manufacturing operation under painstaking personal super-

vision. Herein lies the secret of his marked success. Mr. Biechele is not content with having established a far-reaching reputation for the excellence of his goods, and then, as is too often the case, gradually deteriorating the quality, with the vain expectation that former fame will serve in lieu of present merit; but, on the contrary, his laudable endeavor is to produce better soap to-day than it was possible for him to make yesterday, and thus to maintain for all time the credit his goods have so honorably achieved.

Mr. Biechele is now manufacturing some twenty different brands of laundry soaps, the leading of which are the California, Pure White, White Laundry, Pearl, Best Family and Banner. These well-known brands find ready sale throughout the country, and, indeed, the demand so rapidly increases as to render the present capacity of the works too small to meet it. This being the situation, arrangements are making to enlarge the factory next spring, whereby its producing capacity will be materially increased. The present dimensions of the building are 150 by 52 feet, and it will be enlarged to 175 by 100 feet, two stories high. Biechele's Pure White Soap is strictly pure, and manufactured chiefly from vegetable oils, giving it medicinal properties. It is excellent for both toilet and laundry purposes. His Magic Soap is highly commended, and will do its work well without the use of a washboard, if directions are followed. The toilet soaps made at this establishment are noted for their fine quality and delicate perfume. Among these are the Palm, Domestic White and Mottled Castile, Magnolia, White Lily, Turkish Bath, Glycerine, etc. Four traveling agents are constantly employed in selling Biechele's soaps, which have become the favorite of every good housekeeper over a vast area of territory.

Canton boasts, also, of two woolen mills, which, though not so pretentious as some of the larger mills in the East, do a domestic business quite as important for people in this part of the country. The Canton City Woolen Factory of L. Alexander & Son is one of these. They manufacture cassimeres, satinets, cloths, jeans, flannels, blankets, stocking yarn and all kinds of woolen goods. They use a thirty horse-power engine in propelling their machinery; ten hands are regularly employed at a weekly expense of $100. Their trade, already large, is constantly on the increase, and is derived mainly from Stark and the adjoining counties. The other is the Eagle Woolen Mill of Robbins Brothers, which furnishes employment to some twenty persons, whose aggregate wages is about $300 per month. This firm works two sets of machinery, and use the self-acting spinning mules. They manufacture goods about like the other mill, and, besides a large home trade, they find good sale for their goods in the West, to which part of the country they ship a good many of them.

There are also two box factories here in active operation. The one run by Mr. J. C. Lantz, with a force of twelve workmen. They manufacture wooden boxes, largely for the Biechele Soap Works, bee-hives and faucets. This establishment is in a flourishing condition. The other establishment, of Mr. Charles E. Wrigley, manufactures paper boxes exclusively, in making which they are now consuming about a ton of paper a week. He employs seven hands. He makes all the packing boxes for the malleable iron works in Canton, and one thousand every week for a druggist firm in Louisville, Ohio. The malleable iron works just referred to is a new concern, but recently located in Canton. These works are under the firm of Ebel, Gilliom & Co., and do an extensive business. They already employ, though in operation here only a few months, over one hundred and fifty hands, and are continually increasing their force. When they get into full operation, they will employ two hundred and fifty. They are at present paying their hands about $1,500 a week. This establishment manufactures all kinds of saddlery hardware, which they sell immediately to wholesale jobbers.

Among Canton industries, prominent and well established, is the paper mill of Bachert, Silk & Co. This mill has been in existence for about a quarter of a century, and has been under its present management for seventeen years past. The original structure, which was a two-story brick building, 33x100 feet, has been enlarged, until now it covers an area of 150 feet square, and contains two stories and a basement. They manufacture every kind of manila, wrapping, tea and tissue paper. The capacity of the works is about three tons per day. They employ thirty-five hands, with a monthly pay roll of $1,200 per month. Their paper goes to the Cleveland Paper Company at Cleveland and

Chicago. This firm stands among the most reliable in Canton, and is doing a very satisfactory and successful business.

There are many other branches of business carried on in Canton, which, though apparently small when viewed in detail, do a great part toward promoting the success of Canton's industries. As a sample we may here remark, that not less than fifty hands are employed in making cigars by the different manufacturers in the city. So too, it is in many other branches of trade.

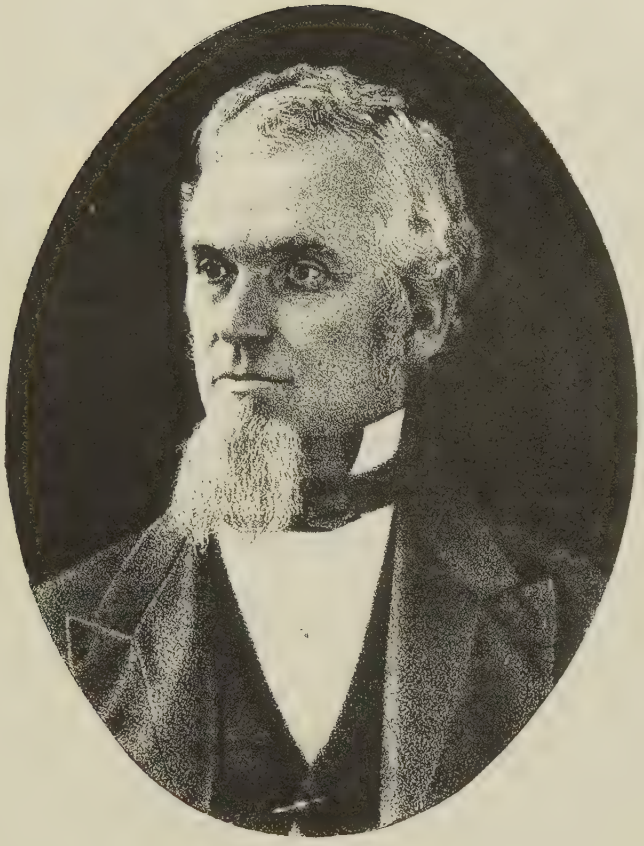
From the above exhibit of the multiplicity and varied character of the manufacturing interests in this city, growing up and strengthening themselves under many adverse prospects in the past, there now appears glorious promise for rapid growth and increase in future, inasmuch as Canton, naturally so well situated for building up and fostering manufacturing interests, will soon be in commercial communication with all parts of the country by means of the several railroads about centering in this city.

But the business importance of Canton, even at this time, is not to be seen alone in her varied manufacturing interests. Her wholesale and retail establishments, in every line of trade, are worthy also of consideration. Our space will not permit us to notice them all in detail, and we will, therefore, be compelled to notice only a few of the older establishments in different branches of business. There are several wholesale houses doing each of them an extensive trade. Prominent among them is the wholesale grocery house of B. Dannemiller & Sons. There are few houses in any large metropolis which for extent, convenience and fullness of stock are superior to that of this enterprising firm, as the following sketch will set forth: This business was originally founded by Kimball Brothers; and, in 1869, the present firm succeeded them, at 36 South Market street, and subsequently removed to the corner of Market and Tuscarawas streets. Their trade steadily increased in volume, until it was found necessary to secure more commodious quarters. Accordingly, last year the firm erected the present elegant and spacious brick building on Market and Fifth streets, very eligibly located, having a frontage of 30 feet on Market street, 140 feet on Fifth street, and a wing 50 feet deep in the rear. There are four floors in one department and five in the other, fitted up with every convenience for the storage and handling of the immense stock of goods here carried. One of Crane Brothers' (Chicago) improved elevators, with a capacity of 3,000 pounds, 6x7 feet in size, runs from the basement to the top floor, rendering each department equally accessible. Having windows on three sides, ample light is admitted to all the rooms, so that not a single gas jet is needed until some time after sunset.

There are entrances on both streets into the fine, large office and sample room, measuring 28x30 feet, tastefully fitted up, and lighted by six French plate-glass windows. The stock comprises a full line of general groceries, wooden ware, brooms, cigars, tobaccos, teas, coffees, canned goods, sugars, sirups, oils, soaps, fish, candies, crackers, and everything else usually carried in an establishment of this character.

W. A. McCrea's wholesale house of small wares, the only one of the kind between Pittsburgh and Chicago, does, perhaps, the next business to Dannemillers, in Canton. This establishment is in the Herbruck and Kaufman block, on East Tuscarawas street. Mr. McCrea's trade lies principally in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and five traveling salesmen are regularly employed by him. He carries a stock of about $35,000 and his annual sales aggregate $120,000, with a healthy increase from year to year. Besides these wholesale establishments, there are three wholesale liquor stores in Canton, all doing a good business, viz.: the stores of L. J. Miday & Co., in their own handsome three-story brick building erected last year on North Market street, with annual sales amounting to $65,000; of Schalm Brothers, on north side of East Tuscarawas street, with annual sales amounting to $75,000; and of Mr. S. Bear, who opened his store in the Wernet Building, south side of East Tuscarawas street, and is also doing a thriving business. The retail business in dry goods, groceries, clothing, drugs, furniture, boots and shoes, etc., is also fully represented in the city. Among the many only a few can be noticed briefly here: As far back as the year 1815, Mr. Jacob Rex started a tailor shop in the present Rex Building, corner of Tuscarawas and Rex streets. Mr. John P. Rex learned the trade with his father, and in 1840 succeeded him in the business, which has been continued on the old site ever since. The boot and shoe firm of J. C. Bockius' Sons is one of the oldest established houses of the kind in Ohio, perhaps the

very oldest. Mr. J. C. Bockius, the father of the present proprietors, opened a shoe shop on the 5th of May, 1820, in an old frame building which stood on the site of the court house. This building was removed, with the shop, in 1822, to the site of the Bockius property on South Market street. In 1836, it was moved one lot north, and in 1845 back again, where the brick building now stands. In 1836, the first stock of Eastern machine-made boots and shoes were brought to Canton by Mr. Bockius, and these goods were then quite a novelty. Previous to that time, men would go to the tannery, buy their own leather and then have shoes made for the whole family by the shoemaker. Shoemakers were then scarce, and as all the work was done by hand, it was necessarily slow; sometimes there would so many orders on the books that families would have to wait as long as four or five months for their shoes. To avoid such delay, many persons were accustomed to order a supply some months before they were actually needed. The introduction of shoes from the East already made, therefore, wrought quite a revolution in the business. In 1851, Mr. Bockius bought the ground upon which the store is now located, on the east side of the public square and erected the three-story brick building in which it is. In October, 1848, Mr. L. V. Bockius, and in 1870, Mr. Ed. Bockius became members of the firm, and after their father's death only a few years since, they continued the business. Mr. E. Bockius' death, this spring, left the elder brother, L. V. Bockius, as sole surviving partner. Three persons are given constant employment on custom work, and four are employed as clerks in the store. The stock carried along varies from $8,000 to $10,000, and about $25,000 worth of goods are sold annually. In the dry goods line, John Schilling, identified with the business in Canton since 1846; Zollars & Co., of which firm Mr. Zollars has been engaged in this line of trade for some thirty years and more, and A. Herbruck, for twenty years associated with Mr. Schilling, and since 1874 doing business in his own name, deserve honorable mention. Zollar's store was for many years before 1846, and afterward on its present site, conducted by Mr. Isaac Harter, deceased, a man of great business capacity, administrative ability and the strictest integrity. Mr. Zollars, a young man of limited means, entered his store in 1846; in the year 1852, he was taken into the business as a partner; Mr. Harter sold out his interest to Samuel Bard in 1862, who only remained eighteen months in the new firm, when Mr. Zollars succeeded to the entire business. In 1865, Mr. Peter Barlet was taken in as a partner, and he has been in the firm ever since. Mr. Harter, soon after retiring from the dry goods business, went into the banking business, and was the founder of one of the safest and best conducted banking institutions in the State of Ohio. Strict integrity and honorable dealing made Mr. Harter's name respected and his bank a trusted one far and wide. To his credit be it said, no trust reposed in him was ever betrayed. His sons, since his death, have continued the banking business upon the same substantial basis, as that upon which their honored father built up an established business and a fair fortune. Zollars & Co's. store employs seven clerks, and they do an immense business, which is yearly increasing. Besides dealing in dry goods and carpets, in which his sales amount to $30,000 annually, Mr. A. Herbruck also engages in wholesaling timothy and clover seed, of which he handles about $30,000 worth every year. Mr. Schilling carries a full line of dry goods, is widely and favorably known all over Stark County and is doing a thriving business. He is a safe business man, and from an humble clerk in V. R. Kimball's thirty-five years ago, he has gone gradually onward and upward, until now he ranks among the best and most successful business men of the city. The jewelry establishment of Mr. Joseph A. Meyer's is one of the oldest business houses now remaining in Canton. Mr. Meyer himself is of old pioneer stock, and is highly respected by all who know him socially or in business. His establishment was originally started in 1837, by Mr. Samuel C. Fry, who sold out to Mr. Meyer in 1858. He carries a full assortment of watches, clocks, solid and plated ware, spectacles and jewelry of all kinds. Mr. M. Ruhman, still doing business in the Harter Block, is the pioneer merchant in ready-made clothing. He commenced his business in Canton, nearly on his present site, in the year 1851, and in his thirty years' residence in Canton has built up a character for honesty and fair dealing among a wide circle of friends and customers. These are brief sketches only of some of the establishments which started business in Canton



Isaac Hunter



when it was yet a village, and before it began to put on the habiliments and airs of a city. With the development of the rich resources of the surrounding country, and the growth of the town, business has multiplied an hundred-fold, and Canton's trade in every branch of mercantile business has kept pace with the demands of the times. There is probably not a city of the same size in the West, whose business is in every respect upon so sound and firm a basis; and when, in panicky times, business houses all over the land have been going by the board by the thousands, scarcely a ripple of the wave of destruction has been felt among the business firms of Canton.

As the manufacturing and mercantile interests have become so varied and so extensive, exchange and banking facilities were naturally demanded by the business interests of the growing town. Notice has already been taken of the first bank in primitive times. This was resuscitated in after years, and served the public necessity for a long period. Incidentally also the starting of the First National Bank and of Mr. Isaac Harter's Savings Deposit Bank has been mentioned. For many years the Stark County Bank of Mr. James A. Saxton did a good work in meeting the needs of the public, with these other banks. In later years, Mr. George D. Harter started his bank, on Tuscarawas street, east of the public square, which from the first received the confidence of the people. The Farmers' Bank was started a few years ago, and is also upon a substantial foundation; and doing a good business. A year or two since, the City Bank of Canton, which had done business a little while, and then dissolved by the mutual agreement of the stockholders, was again started up under a new management, as the City National Bank, with Dr. P. H. Barr, the popular druggist in the old and well-established drug store of Dr. C. J. Geiger, deceased, as President, and Henry C. Ellison, a former Auditor of Stark County, as Cashier. Thus Canton is supplied with five banks at this time, all in good condition, and doing an extensive business.

From 1852 until within the past two or three years, the only shipping facilities enjoyed by the merchants and manufacturers of this city were furnished by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, which were for the most part not as liberal to her interests, nor, as one would think, to the interests of the company itself, as the good of a growing city, with well-established and successfully conducted business, and in the midst of resources which gave promise of much grander development and increased importance, seemed to demand. Competition is said to be the life of trade, and probably railroads, as well as other branches of business, are all the better for a little healthy competition. But the dawn of a better day in this regard also, is breaking upon the business interests of Canton. She already enjoys the advantages of cheap coal and cheap living, and the chief remaining factor to secure increased success to her industries, in the way of cheap transportation, is rapidly being provided. Already the effect of the opening of the Valley Railroad to Akron and Cleveland, in the beginning of the year 1880, is favorably felt. This road had been projected several years before, and was pushed chiefly by capitalists of Cleveland; but the citizens of Akron and Canton did not fail to appreciate the benefits which would accrue to themselves in its construction, and they, in company with the people of other smaller towns along the line of the road, gave a helping hand, until at last it was, after the usual delays, trials and tribulations, an accomplished fact. Since its operation, it has been doing good business, much better, indeed, than most new roads at so early a period in their history. What it needs now to insure its greater benefit to both stockholders and the people on the line of the road is an extension southward from Canton to bring it into connection with the coal and iron of the southern portion of the State. This undoubtedly will soon also be accomplished. So far as Canton is concerned, the Valley road has already brought the business transportation of the city away from the monopoly of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and this last-named corporation now gives better terms to shippers than ever before. The Valley Railroad has located the main passenger and freight depots near the crossing of the Fort Wayne road, in the southwestern part of the city, but recently, for the convenience of passengers, a neat and commodious passenger depot has been fitted up on West Tuscarawas street, which makes it more convenient for passengers from the hotels and the greater part of town than the main depot. The Connotton Valley Rail-

way Company continued its road last year to Canton, and it has been completed this year already to Kent, and before the end of the season will probably be in full running order to Cleveland. But the railroad history is more fully given in another chapter of this work.

A late writer says of the people's social life: The citizens of Canton are not given to display. They are a quiet, order-loving people. None of them have a boastful spirit. It might be well for the town if some of its people were given to "blowing their own horn." But they do not seem to be so inclined. Hence we feel assured that the subjoined statistics of industrial enterprise here for the year 1879 are within proper limits:

	Employes.	Product.
C. Aultman & Co.	550	$2,000,000
Diebold Safe & Lock Co.	250	1,000,000
Wrought Iron Bridge Co.	150	500,000
Canton Steel Works	140	400,000
C. Russell & Co.	70	275,000
J. Biechele	26	180,000
Canton Spring Works	80	135,000
Bucher, Gibbs & Co.	75	125,000
Whitman & Barnes Mfg Co.	40	70,000
Novelty Iron Works	35	65,000
A. Ball & Co.	30	50,000
E. E. Miller & Co.	30	50,000
Canton Cutlery Co.	35	35,000
John Danner	20	30,000
H. W. Werts & Co.	25	30,000
Canton Saw Works	15	30,000
J. Dick & Bro.	7	10,000
Flouring Mills	80	900,000
Woolen Mills	65	350,000
Brewery interest	30	100,000
Minor Establishments	225	275,000
Lumber yards	80	225,000
Grand total	2058	$6,830,000

We may add that upon personal inquiry we find the above figures far below the actual facts, at this present time, in many of these establishments, as they are probably in nearly all of them. In the above table, for instance, the Peerless Reaper Company, which appears as C. Russell & Co., in 1879, employed only seventy hands, and put out $275,000 worth of work. Last year, they had eighty hands, and built over fifteen hundred of their popular machines, and were unable to supply the demand. This year, their working force has been increased to 125 hands; they intend making, the present season, 2,500 machines, and the value of their production will not fall short of $375,000, an increase in two years of nearly 50 per cent. A very large increase of working force and of manufactured material has also been made the present year, by the Aultman Co., by the Diebold Lock & Safe Co., by the Bucher & Gibbs Plow shops, and doubtless in nearly all the other establishments. In few or none, on the other hand, has there been any decrease, showing a constantly increasing demand for Canton manufactures.

A very satisfactory test of the business importance of a place to those who are interested in statistics and figures is furnished by the post office transactions. For the following facts in this line we are indebted to Mr. Charles S. Cock, Deputy Postmaster of Canton. The money order department of this office amounted to over $50,000, and the postal receipts to more than $20.000, leaving a net revenue to the Postal Department of the country of $15,000. This shows an increase over the previous year of nearly 25 per cent. Thirty thousand, or thereabouts, three-cent stamps and stamped envelopes are sold now per month, 12,000 or 15,000 postal cards and 20,000 one-cent envelopes are also sold each month, mainly to the business and manufacturing firms of the city; the demand is constantly increasing. It is estimated that the receipts in the post office business of the city proper will be this year several thousand dollars in advance of last year. This is certainly a good showing, and will secure for the city a free delivery within a very short period of time.

Another item of interest denoting progress is furnished by the census reports, and these will show a most remarkable increase in the city of Canton within the limits of the present generation. Before railroading, and with Massillon, by means of her canal facilities, in the ascendant, the total population of Canton City in 1850 was 2,603; this was also previous to the removal of the mower and reaper works from Greentown to Canton. The population ten years later, in 1860, was 4,041, an increase of 55 per cent. In 1870, the population had gone up to 8,660, an increase in ten years of 114 per cent. By the census of 1880, just completed, the population is 12,258, an increase in the past ten years of 41½ per cent, which, if Canton authorities had done as many other towns in the State, similarly situated, had done, would have been much greater than the data show to be the fact. There are in all directions

outlying additions sufficient to increase the figures on population at least 1,000 more, which for all business purposes are part and parcel of the city, and ought in justice to be brought within the municipal corporation. The population of Canton Township, exclusive of the city, for the same periods, stands as follows: in 1850, 1,719; in 1860, 1,764; in 1870, 1,952; and in 1880, 2,615. We have not the figures at hand to give the population of the city and township anterior to 1850.

Previous to the year 1869, some action had been taken by the City Council to utilize the water of Meyer's Lake, as a permanent water supply for Canton, both for domestic and manufacturing use, and for protection against fire. The committee of the former City Council had decided, on examination, to adopt the Holly system, and J. L. Pillsbury, an experienced civil engineer, had made surveys and estimates which clearly indicated the practicability of the work. In the organization of the City Council in 1869, Messrs Louis Schaefer, Jacob Hawk and Daniel Worley became the Water-Works Committee, and, at a later day, were, under the law, elected the first Board of Trustees of Water-Works. Under their management, aided by the wise and experienced counsel of Mr. Pillsbury, the work was pressed forward rapidly; the citizens of Canton, by vote, authorized measures for raising the necessary funds; and by February, 1870, the works were in successful operation. On the first public trial of the new water-works Feb. 22, 1870, the District Court was in session, and the Judges were specially invited to witness their working. Upon the recommendation of the civil engineer, a majority of the committee on water-works had adopted the cement pipe for mains through the city. These had hardly dried long enough for any test. The day was cold and windy. Everything, however, went off well, until engineer and trustees became infatuated and consented to an undue increase of the pressure, which blew out a waste at the West Creek. There was a hurrying and a flurrying among Trustees and engineer until the exact locality of the trouble had been discovered. This was on a Saturday, and by the following Sunday evening, everything had been put again into good running order. The cement pipes in this soil did not prove a success, and they have been gradually replaced by iron pipe, which with the extensions made from year to year, gives Canton to-day one of the best systems of protection against fire to be found anywhere. The larger manufacturing establishments have not only introduced the water for ordinary use, but have also connections for emergencies from fire by which they can almost entirely save themselves from the ravages of this king of terrors. With regard to the next great want of Canton, a system of complete sewerage, not so much can be said favorably. The following remarks of another in this connection are very much to the point, and in the hope that the early future history of the city may record the suggestions therein contained as an accomplished fact, they are introduced at this place.

While Canton is well located there is no doubt as to the susceptibility of its improvements in a sanitary sense. Its vital statistics go to prove that malaria infects its atmosphere. What it needs is a thorough system of drainage. The project is quite feasible, by reason of the favorable topography of the city. A fall of four inches to the hundred feet is ample, and Canton, because of her magnificent location, is capable of this advantage. An incline of three inches is better than many places enjoy.

CHAPTER XI.*

THE CITY OF CANTON — EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES — THE PRESS — JOHN SAXTON AND JOHN McGREGOR, THE VETERAN EDITORS — PRESENT NEWSPAPERS — CANTON SCHOOLS — CHURCH HISTORY — SECRET AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

MAN is composed of mind and matter. In his individual development, and in the developments of civilization and progress, both factors deserve careful recognition. Mind controls matter, while, on the other hand, material influences have great weight in directing the operations of the mind. It is not, of course, the province of the historian so much to discuss philosophical problems as to make a fair presentation of facts in a somewhat logical manner, so that the philosopher may afterward, from the study of the facts, be prepared the better to speculate on the probabilities of the future. We have thus far presented almost exclusively the material aspects of the growth and development of this city and township; but we have not lost sight, by any means, of the most important of all facts that mental culture is of the highest importance in every true and real progress of any people or community. To his credit, it may be truthfully said, that the founder of Canton, Mr. Bezaleel Wells, recognized this fact in the beginning, and donated in the platting of the original town of Canton, one lot for school purposes and one for church purposes. The old Union School building on West Tuscarawas street, and the Presbyterian Church directly opposite, are now upon the sites of the donor, a living proof of his high estimate of education and religion as essential factors in the prosperity of any town. And imbibing the spirit of the founder, the great body of the people of Canton, from the beginning until now, have always been the friends of liberal education, and of the moral influences of the Christian Church. In modern times, also, the press has become a very potent lever in the same direction. Admitting that its influence has not always been used to promote the best interests of the people, it is nevertheless true that the press does much for the education of any community, whether, on the whole, it be for good or evil, though we may here express our own private opinion that it is generally for good rather than evil. In discussing the educational agencies of Canton, we shall, therefore, first present a brief history of journalism in this city, and some reminiscences of the pioneer newspaper men of the earlier times. The following general history of the Canton press was prepared by one in the business for many years, and may be accepted as accurate:

The newspapers of Canton represent the social, moral and material interests of the city and county with unusual journalistic enterprise and ability. Moreover, the gentlemen who give dignity to the noble calling of journalism here, are genial, whole-souled men, whom it is a pleasure to meet, and to whose good qualities of heart and brain we bear cheerful testimony.

The Canton *Repository* was the first newspaper in Canton or Stark County, and one of the first five or six in Ohio, the first number of which was printed March 30, 1815, by John Saxton. The paper is still in existence as the Canton *Repository*, and until 1871, the time of his death, the original proprietor was connected with the paper in the capacity of owner or editor. The files of the *Repository* have been carefully preserved. The veteran editor, in his inaugural sheet, pledges that "truth shall be his guide, the public good his aim," and lays before his readers the latest foreign news; the report of A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, to the Committee of Ways and Means, upon the state of the public credit, the circulating medium, etc.; the proceedings of the Thirteenth Congress, among whose acts was one fixing the army list at 10,000 men; news from the war with Algiers, and local intelligence.

In 1831, Joshua Saxton, John's brother, en-

* Contributed by Prof. Daniel Worley.

tered the business and remained several years. He then removed to Urbana, and began the publication of the *Citizen and Gazette*, where he still lives. His retirement from active newspaper work took place only a few months ago, having been proprietor and editor of one journal for forty-two years. In 1851, Thomas W., John Saxton's son, was taken in as partner, and in 1871, the *Repository*, with Thomas as sole proprietor, was consolidated with the *Republican*, published by Josiah Hartzell. In 1874, W. T. Bascom purchased Hartzell's interest, and the paper took the name of the Canton *Repository*. Mr. Bascom died in 1877. In February, 1878, a daily edition of the *Repository* was begun, and is still continued. It is the only daily in Stark County, and is an almost indispensable medium of intelligence to the people of Canton. It is conducted with ability and energy by Mr. Thomas W. Saxton, the sole proprietor, assisted by a competent corps of writers and reporters. The job printing department is one of the most complete in Northern Ohio, and turns out large quantities of work for the great manufactories of Canton.

The *Ohio Volks-Zeitung*, eight pages, 15x22, was established by the Ohio Volks-Zeitung Company, January 23, 1879, and is the only German paper printed in Stark County. It has a large circulation in Stark and the neighboring counties as well as throughout Ohio and the adjoining States. As early as 1820, the German population of Canton and Stark County had largely increased by emigration from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Europe, so that in October, 1821, Edward Schaefer, a German printer from Frankfurt-on-the-Main, established in Canton the *Westliche Beobachter* and Stark and Wayne County *Anzeiger*, being the second oldest German newspaper published in the State of Ohio. In 1826, Shaefer moved to Germantown, Ohio, when John Sala continued the paper here and afterward took Solomon Sala and D. C. Lehmus into partnership. In August, 1831, Peter Kaufmann came from Philadelphia and bought out the paper, which by that time had taken the patriotic name of *Vaterlands freund und Geist der Zeit.*

In company with Franz Hawerecht and Carl C. Fink, Kaufmann published, in 1838, the first German almanac in Canton. In the course of time several changes were made in the ownership, until John Raeber came here in August, 1858, with a printing office from Holmes County, and established the *Deutche in Ohio*, in place of which the *Ohio Staats-Zeitung* appeared on the 15th of September, 1873 ; this was sold to the Ohio Volks-Zeitung Company, on the 8th of November, 1879.

To give sufficient room for increased reading matter and advertisements, the *Ohio Volks-Zeitung* was enlarged to its present size, 31x45, December 4, 1879, and is now one of the leading German Democratic papers in the northeastern part of Ohio. The paper is very ably edited and conducted, and reflects credit upon the enterprising community in which it is published.

The Stark County *Democrat* was established in June, 1833, by a gentleman named Bernard, who died of cholera after running it about six months. It was then taken charge of by William Dunbar, who carried it on successfully until about 1836 or 1837, when he sold out to Daniel Gotshall, who published the paper until April, 1847, when he sold to Messrs. Carney and Leiter. These gentlemen published it until May, 1848, when it was sold to John and A. McGregor. The former dying in September of that year, Mr. A. McGregor has continued as editor ever since, with the exception of about eighteen months in 1858 and 1859, when it was edited by Thomas Beer. The *Democrat* is ably conducted and has a large circulation. It has been and continues to be the organ of the party in this county ; it being, in fact, the only English Democratic paper in Stark County.

John Saxton, as the pioneer printer and editor of Canton, a resident of this city for fifty-six years, a good citizen and a Christian man, has been so closely identified with the progress of the town, that more than a passing notice is due his memory. He was born at Huntingdon, Penn., on the 28th of September, 1792, and was the eldest of a large family. It is well known that in April, 1815, he started the *Ohio Repository*, on which he labored without interruption for fifty-six consecutive years. In 1815, he wrote and published an account of the battle of Waterloo, and the arrest of the first Napoleon. In 1870, he wrote and published an account of the battle of Sedan, and the arrest of Napoleon the third. It is believed that not another man in the United States has

labored so long at one place on one newspaper. What an amount of work he has performed! What volumes of truths he has laid before his readers! His selections were always useful, always interesting, always inculcating pure principles. Nothing licentious or unclean ever found a place in his columns. No matter what party, school or creed to which a man might belong, he could always find either in editorial or selection, something which would afford pleasure and instruction. In his political views he was always sincere, and earnestly advocated what he honestly believed. Those views are so well known that in these brief notes we forbear to speak further. In matters of religion, he was a devout Presbyterian. In the winter of 1833–34, he united with the church then under the pastoral care of the Rev. T. M. Hopkins. He at once became an active, zealous laborer in the cause of his divine Master. There was no half way work about him. No looks of solemn sourness, and mere Sunday performance. His was a cheerful, happy, conscientious, loving, performance of religious duty. He was a Christian all over, in daily work, in heart and in purse. It was not a religion of constraint, but of freedom. He chose the true and right way because he loved it. He said of wisdom,

> "Her ways are ways of pleasantness,
> And all her paths are peace."

He preached religion in his daily life. He literally went about doing good. No one doubted his piety, for, like the Apostle James, he believed that pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widow in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world. He had the wisdom which was from above, first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy. His every-day work was planned for the good of others. He began and ended it with a careful reading of the Scriptures and with prayer. He ascertained who was sick and who needy, and had about as many patients for his daily visits as a physician in a moderate practice. It might be supposed that his increasing deafness would incapacitate him for such a work, but if he could not hear the voice of the patients he would go and see them, feel their pulse, give them the benefit of his sunny smile, and perhaps pray with them. Never obtrusively, but always so gently and kindly was this done, that in the circle of his acquaintance he was always gladly welcomed, and many a one would have felt as much disappointed if they had missed his visit as they would that of their physician. Nor was this practice ephemeral or spasmodic. It was a life duty with him. Not only duty, but he loved to do it. His church was the object of his special regard. He arranged his business and the day of publication of his paper with a view to being always present at the prayer meeting. At one time, he changed his publication day so that the issue of his paper should never interfere with his attendance at the prayer meeting. There was a time, many years ago, in which a season of spiritual declension had reduced the number of attendants to only four or five. Then it was unfashionable to be a Christian, and it was almost as well known before meeting as after, who would be there. His faith never flagged, his punctuality never remitted, *he* was always there. It is believed that in thirty-five years, unless absent from town, he never missed a prayer meeting. His deafness was a sore trial to him. He could only hear by means of a trumpet. That he always carried with him. The time came when even that did not enable him to hear, but his attention was not even then remitted. He would occupy his place. His minister gave him a memorandum of the hymns and lent him his sermon in manuscript to read. One great desire of his life was to see a new and commodious house of worship erected on the spot where the old inconvenient building stood; he lived to see it done, and hoped to hear the Gospel there. His son James, in order to enable his father to hear, visited certain churches in the East, where speaking tubes were constructed in such manner as to come to the ear by a flexible tube, and had one constructed for him in the new church; he was delighted with the prospect now before him, but as Moses on Pisgah's top could see the land of promise, but did not enter, so father Saxton saw the work complete, and just one week before the dedication, passed away without enjoying it.

His evenness of temper was remarkable. The writer has known him intimately for thirty-three years, for more than twenty of them lived side by side with him, had daily inter-

course with him, and yet remembers only one occasion in which that temper was ruffled. For a man of so much decision of character, such clear and well defined views, and such earnestness in maintaining them, it furnishes a remarkable illustration of the power of his judgment over his passions. He had a great fondness for children. He recognized them, knew who they were, remembered their names, talked to them, often gave them his advice. His genial ways and loving smile so attracted their attention and won their regard, that they loved him.

In times when printing facilities bore no comparison to those of the present day, when information in regard to current events could only be procured by great labor, when mails were few and far between, when post-riders had to convey them over the mountains by painful and tedious work, often fording swollen streams and struggling through the mire in primitive roads and primeval forests, when the rude hand-lever press was the best printing machine in use, and when the ink was distributed by a ball-pad instead of a roller, it was no trifling task to get out a weekly newspaper with regularity. In an editorial written by him fifty-five years later, he thus alludes to his early labors :

It would be difficult for a person of this generation to imagine the forbidding aspect of this region in the year 1815. It was the year which was signalized by the conclusion of the second war with the mother country, and which firmly established our complete independence as a nation. The business affairs of the country, which had been prostrated, were made yet worse by the impoverished and worse than worthless currency of the period.

Canton was a village of three hundred inhabitants, and no paper was printed west of it. From 1815 to 1819, the *Repository* was printed in the building, and in the very room now occupied by Fessler's grocery. It was then removed to the Kauffman building, still standing, on South Market street, where it remained until 1822, when I removed it again to my own premises near by, where it had a home until the consolidation of the *Repository* and *Republican*, in 1868. My first article in my first paper, printed March 30, 1815, was a prospectus, which read as follows :

"TO THE PUBLICK.

"In a government where the blessing of Freedom is enjoyed and justly estimated, it is acknowledged by all that the dissemination of correct practical knowledge is of the first importance. The continuance of that freedom, the inestimable birthright of every American, must depend upon the Intelligence, Patriotism and virtue of the people. The establishment of Newspapers are the most easy and convenient means of gaining that correct information, respecting their political concerns, which will enable them to judge, with accuracy, the wisdom or folly of their rulers. Strongly impressed with these sentiments, the editor pledges himself to his patrons, that 'truth shall be his guide, the public good his aim.' In avowing his attachment to one of the two political parties which at present so unhappily divide our country, he is free in declaring that his is an attachment, not of party, but from principle ; the result, not of interest, prejudice or passion, but founded on impartial investigation. It is an attachment to the principles avowed by the immortal Sages who declared our Independence—to the form of Government guaranteed by the Federal constitution, and a disciple of the school of Washington. A candid and fair investigation of political subjects is, undoubtedly, the sweet palladium of National Freedom ; liberal and well informed men, of all parties, are invited to make it a *Repository* of their sentiments—the editor reserving on all occasions, the right of exercising a decided control over everything offered for insertion. He will reject everything which he may deem illiberal, unjust or impolitick, everything calculated unnecessarily to excite party prejudice or animosity, or to wound the feelings of individuals. Actuated by such motives, and guided by such tenets, he submits, cheerfully, the merits of his labors and his cause to an enlightened publick."

Such were the sentiments that gave birth to the *Ohio Repository*, and these were my promises made fifty-five years ago. But where are the then living witnesses who can testify in regard to my fulfillment of them ? Alas ! they have all gone before me to their final account. Their children and their children's children, one after another, have risen up. The few familiar names of that day are multiplied over and over again. The few rude traces of the improvements that then sufficed, disappear day by day. The village of three hundred is now a city of twelve thousand, and the wilderness about now "blossoms as the rose" with fruits and fields and homes that exhibit the highest efforts of modern civilization. During all this period, a merciful Providence has spared my life, and enabled me to participate in the working out of these wonderful changes. It has been my pleasure every week to witness the regular appearance of my paper, and to know that as an instrumentality of usefulness and power it has kept pace with the growth and expansion of the institutions of which it has been an index.

His newspaper longevity is strikingly illustrated by the fact that he recorded the final battles of both Napoleons—Waterloo and Sedan. The article in the *Repository* and *Republican* of September 9, 1870, setting forth this fact, was commented upon by editors all over the country. We reproduce this very extraordinary example here :

In turning over the leaves of the *Repository* files, back fifty-five years ago, we find in some pages

striking points of similarity to those that we print to-day. Take the following examples:

From the *Repository* of August 24, 1815.

FROM FRANCE.

DEFEAT OF BONAPARTE.

GREAT BATTLE IN BELGIUM.

LORD WELLINGTON WITHIN TWO DAYS' MARCH OF PARIS.

ABDICATION OF BONAPARTE.

Boston, August 5, 1815.

The brig Abelline, Capt. Wyer, has just arrived from France, and brings Paris papers to June 23. They contain

POLITICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE GREAT OVERTHROW OF THE WHOLE FRENCH ARMY,

on the 18th of June, with the loss of all its cannon, baggage and stores;

The rapid flight of Bonaparte;

His abdication of the throne;

The choice of a provisional government of five persons;

The Declaration of the Emperor, to wit:

FRENCHMEN! In commencing the war to support the independence of the French nation I had calculated upon the co-operation of all. I had reason to hope for success, and I have braved all the denunciations of the powers against me. Circumstances are changed. I offer myself a sacrifice to the hatred of the enemies of France.

MY POLITICAL LIFE IS ENDED, and I proclaim my son under the title of Napoleon II, Emperor of the French.

Done at the palace of Elysium, the 22d of June, 1815.

[Signed], NAPOLEON.

Boston, August 5, 1815.

It appears by Wellington's official account of the battle fought at Waterloo, in Belgium, that Bonaparte was defeated with a loss of 20,000 killed and wounded, 200 cannon and two eagles. The loss on the part of the allies is also severe.

From the *Respitory* and *Republican* of September 9, 1870.

THE WAR.

SURRENDER OF NAPOLEON III.

BATTLE OF SEDAN.

NAPOLEON SENT TO A GERMAN PRISON.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN PARIS

PRUSSIAN ARMY "STARTS ON TO PARIS."

London, September 3.—A special correspondence of the *Tribune* telegraphs from the King's headquarters at Vendrest, near Sedan, Friday: The battle of Sedan began at 6 o'clock on the morning of Septem er 1. Two Prussian corps were in position on the west of Sedan, having got there by long-forced marches to cut off the French retreat to Mezieres. South of Sedan was the first Bavarian Corps, and east, across the Meuse, the Second Bavarian corps. The Saxons were on the northeast with the Guards. I was with the King throughout the day, on the hill above St. Meuse, commanding a splendid view of the valley of the Meuse and of the field. After a tremendous battle, the Prussians, having completely surrounded Sedan, and the Bavarians having entered the fortifications, the Emperor capitulated at five o'clock and fifty minutes P. M.

In his letter to the King of Prussia he said: "As I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty." NAPOLEON.

Brussels, September 3.—The Prince Imperial of France has arrived at Chemay, thirty-two miles southeast of Mons, and has been at the palace of the Prince of Chemay.

Seldom is the active, business life of a man prolonged to such a period as has this one, the termini of which are marked by such startling events. As will be seen elsewhere, Mr. John Saxton, who enjoyed this rare good fortune, died on Sunday last, the 16th instant.

A man universally beloved by old and young, Mr. Saxton, made a very narrow escape with his life in the fall of 1868. A young man with a great show of outward piety, and one who made long and eloquent prayers at the prayer-meetings of the Presbyterian Church and was greatly beloved by the sisters of the congregation, rented the cellar of the house in which Mr. Saxton had resided for many years (the house within a few weeks torn down to make room for the extension of the new and beautiful post office building of Mr. James A. Saxton) for storing apples purchased for shipment to the Eastern market. He had bought and stored therein about 1,200 bushels, when he took out an insurance on them of $2,500. The name of the young man was J. W. Moyer, and he came from Pittsburgh. It is strongly suspected, and in the light of after events, reasonably certain, that, after taking out his insurance, he had procured carbon oil, and sprinkled barrels and boards with it, and then in the later part of the evening set fire to it. He was positively known to have gone into the cellar about 9 o'clock on that evening. It was soon after the close of the prayer-meeting at the Presbyterian Church, and Father Saxton had already retired for the night. Providentially the prayer-meeting at the Baptist Church on South Market closed somewhat later than usual, and parties on their way home from the church discovered the fire and gave the alarm, and it was put out before getting into full headway. Moyer was arrested and tried by the court, but by the superior efforts of able counsel was acquitted by the jury. It was currently reported at the time that having no money to hire counsel, he had secured the services of the gentleman who defended him, by executing a chattel mortgage to him on the apples which had not been materially injured by the fire, and that after being saved from the penitentiary by his attorney, he had endeavored to cheat him out of his fee in the sale of the apples. Moyer soon found public opinion too strong against him in Canton and went to other parts. He came finally, it is said, to an untimely end, a proof that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Mr. Saxton was a soldier in the war of 1812, between the United States and England. While in the service, upon garrison duty at Black Rock, near Buffalo, he partially lost his hearing by an accident. In the discharge of some duty he was under a large canon, when a soldier fired it off, paralyzing the organs of hearing. This was the greatest physical misfortune of his life.

Mr. Saxton commenced the publication of the *Repository* during the administration of James Madison. He belonged to the Republican party of that day. He was subsequently a Whig, but espoused the present Republican party upon its first organization. He voted for the

following Presidential candidates : James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, also for Henry Clay, in 1832 ; for Harrison in 1836 and 1840, for Clay again in 1844, Taylor in 1848, Scott in 1852, Fremont in 1856, Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, and Grant in 1868.

The biography of John Saxton, calls to mind the fact that Hon. Joseph Medill, now one of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*, began his newspaper life with Mr. Saxton. In 1831, when Mr. Medill was about seven or eight years old —his parents then residing at Massillon, Ohio, —his father took him to Canton to attend a Revolutionary Soldiers' celebration, and subscribed for the *Repository*, which he continued to take until his death, in 1868. In the winter of 1838–39, the younger Medill began writing for Mr. Saxton's paper, upon education and kindred topics. During the campaign of 1840, he contributed almost weekly to the paper, many of his articles being used as editorials. Mr. Medill generally called at the office on publication day, when Mr. Saxton would press him into the service in "writing the mail," after which, the young man would be loaded down with papers for the subscribers on his route homeward. About 1840, Mr. Medill "learned the case," and frequently helped in getting out the paper. He continued to write for it until about 1845, contributing many articles during the campaign of 1844, when he was editing the Cleveland *Leader*. He relates that Mr. Saxton usually composed his editorials at the case, frequently doing this while engaged in conversation with his friends in the office. About the year 1858 or 1859, Mr. Medill's brother, the late Maj. William H. Medill, established the *Republican* at Canton, which, a few years afterward, was consolidated with the *Repository*. The Messrs. Medill's father was a warm friend of Mr. Saxton, and, during thirty years of his life, frequently contributed to the columns of his paper.

In leaving the record of Father Saxton, it is but appropriate to refer to the somewhat wonderful career of John McGregor, one of the original proprietors of the *Stark County Democrat* under its present management, which, from 1848 to this date, has been with but little intermission under the editorial control of his son, A. McGregor, a period of nearly thirty-three years. John McGregor made his advent in this city for the purpose of assisting his son, A. McGregor, in a private school of the latter, in the early part of the year 1848. Soon after, the *Democrat* was purchased by the two, and has remained in the family from that time to the present. In taking control of the paper on the 24th of May, 1848, the new editors presented their position as follows : "The paper will be conducted as heretofore upon Democratic principles. We are, and always have been, opposed to a Bank of the United States, and to a paper currency in any shape, believing with Mr. Webster, that banking enriches the 'rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow.' We are opposed to a protective tariff, and fishing bounties, believing that they will cripple commerce and tax communities, to benefit the manufacturer, the iron master, the sugar grower, and the fisherman. We are opposed to all *monopolies*, believing that all that is necessary to raise our country to the highest pitch of greatness and glory is '*a clear course and no favor.*' We are in favor of an independent treasury, believing that the people are better qualified to take care of the public money than is any soulless corporation. We are in favor of electing all public officers, believing that the *people* are better qualified to choose their own servants, than any President, Governor, Legislature, or Court is of choosing for them. These are our opinions on the subjects mentioned, and these subjects we will discuss calmly and reasonably in the *Democrat*. We will not, knowingly, injure any man in reputation or feeling, and if, by inadvertence, anything should be inserted that is wroug or unjust to any individual, we shall always be ready, when convinced of the wrong done, to make the *amende honorable*. Having no personal feelings to gratify, with respect to any one—being under the control of no man or set of men, we shall avoid all personal altercations, and shall not allow others (through the *Democrat*) to malign, traduce, or abuse any man in the community, nor shall we be guilty of such conduct ourselves. *Principles*, not men, is our motto. While we wish 'to do unto others as we wish them to do unto us,' we shall, also, act upon the converse of the proposition, and *exact* from others such usage as we are willing to accord them. Guided by these principles and sentiments, the Democracy of Stark County will, at all times, find us at our post, ready to do our best in the cause of *freedom*, *equal rights*, *equal*

burdens, constitutional reform, and the defense of our common country against internal and external foes."

John McGregor, the senior editor, died on the following 6th of September, at Wadsworth, Medina County, his place of residence in this State. He was born in Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the 28th day of June, 1796. At fourteen years of age, he removed to London, and was placed under the care of the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, preparatory to his entering college. After graduating, a few years later, at the University of Glasgow, he adopted the vocation of a teacher in his native town, Hamilton. By nature an ardent Republican, he engaged with ardor in the cause of freedom, and was a distinguished member of the Radical party of 1819, in Scotland. His talents and energy made him a conspicuous leader of the *Rebels*—they were called rebels in those days—and he was appointed to head the revolt in Hamilton. In the spring of this year, 1819, all parts of Great Britain were rife for insurrection, but whilst millions of men, in England, Ireland and Scotland, had "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," to stand firm in the hour of trial, there was treachery somewhere, and the Government being made aware of the plans of the leaders, used its huge and mighty power to crush out the rebellion, and this was quickly accomplished. Of course, the leaders being known were marked as victims to satiate the demands of the offended and incensed rulers. John McGregor, as one of these, preferring liberty, at any price, to a sojourn in prison, fled to the mountains, and managed to elude those employed by the British Government to arrest the rebels, until the storm of governmental wrath had blown over, and pardon had been granted to all the leaders of the revolt who remained alive. Seeing that all hopes of establishing a British Republic were abortive, Mr. McGregor with his family, then consisting of his wife, his son, A. McGregor, and his three daughters born in Scotland, determined to emigrate to America. In 1827, he settled in Addison County, in the State of Vermont, where he resided until 1833, when he removed to Medina County in this State. At the time of his decease, besides the four children brought along from the old country as mentioned above, five other children had been added to Mr. McGregor's family. Mr. McGregor was somewhat known in Canton as a teacher of youth, before he assumed the more complex and arduous duties of an editor. In the strictest acceptation of the word, he was a *gentleman*. In politics, he was rigidly firm but courteous. As a scientific man, he, then, had but few equals. He died honored and respected by all, and without an enemy. His mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders, in the person of his son, A. McGregor, Esq., the present editor of the *Democrat*.

Besides the papers mentioned above, Canton has two papers of more recent origin, one the Canton *Republican*, yet in its first volume, edited and published by Robert C. Cassidy, advocating Republican principles from a proposed higher moral and social standpoint than is often taken by the political press of our country. The other, the Canton *Courier*, a paper devoted to the advocacy of the most radical and advanced views of the modern temperance reform, which is controlled and edited by R. C. Mosgrove. Both these papers are conducted with marked ability. Of those who have contributed freely and largely to the press of Canton, and who have had much to do in former years in shaping public opinion, and are yet of great influence in the community, the names of Dr. L. Slusser and Louis Schaefer, Esq., stand out prominently; indeed a large part of this history of Canton city and township is compiled from their contributions. That "the pen is mightier than the sword" has been instanced on very many occasions, and the history of Canton is no exception. Ignoring the fact that at times the political press has been severe, possibly unjust and abusive, it may still be said that the press of this city, without exception, has, as a rule, favored every movement looking to the material and intellectual improvement of the people, and the cause of true morality and religion has had but little, if any, cause to lament the power of a free and untrammeled press. And this is as it should always be in a free country.

Along back so far ago as the year 1837, the temperance movement commenced in Canton, as in other parts of the country. The Baptist Church seems to have taken the initiative several years before this time as the following action will show: "Regarding the evils of intemperance and its desolating effects upon the happiness of individuals, public and private virtue, and the welfare of the community, it was de-

clared May 22, 1834, to be the strong and deliberate conviction of the church, that the time had arrived when no professed disciple of Christ could manufacture, buy, sell, or use ardent spirit as a drink without being guilty of immorality, and violating his profession as a Christian, and it was resolved that entire abstinence from the manufacture, use and sale of this article should be an invariable condition for membership and good standing." The historian's position will not allow him here to sit in judgment upon the wisdom and propriety of the positions taken in this action, and the same will hold true in regard to other temperance movements and organizations for other purposes. It is his province to state the facts, but he cannot help saying here, that in the absence of almost everything of a tangible nature, after his most diligent researches in regard to the rise and progress of the temperance movement in Canton, he is extremely gratified to be able to start his brief discussion of this part of the subject from this earliest action in that direction. Without being able to fix dates or furnish particular reminiscences, Mr. John Danner, an old resident, and a lifelong active and consistent temperance man, informs us that this movement in Canton has gone through about the same stages and the same experiences as in the other older settled parts of the country. The original temperance agitation, as appears in the above cited action, was directed solely against spirituous liquors, and no effort was made to prevent the use of malt liquors, wine and cider as a beverage. This made but little headway against the evils of intemperance, and it was not long until pledges were urged and taken also against the use of the latter. One of the more prominent movements against the use of all alcoholic beverages is known as the Washingtonian movement. The organization was specifically distinguished from all previous movements in this direction as the reformed drunkards' organization, and was carried forward mainly by the recital of experiences on the part of men who had been victims of the inordinate desire for strong drink, and had taken the pledge. These experiences, laughable at times and pitiable by turns, addressed as they were to men's emotions, ran like wild-fire throughout the length and breadth of the land. According to our friend Danner, the Washingtonian movement struck Canton before the year 1840. The Presidential campaign of this year was known as the "Hard Cider Campaign," and the effect of it upon "Washingtonians" was sadly demoralizing. Many went back to their cups and never rallied again. Following the days of Washingtonianism came the Sons, the Daughters and the Cadets of Temperance, organizations to some extent secret in character. While these still live in some places, they have long since been buried in Canton. Up to the time of these organizations, everything was ostensibly carried forward under the influence of "moral suasion," but while the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, which framed the present State Constitution, was in session, a strong pressure was brought to bear upon the members by the more radical temperance people of the State, to take away the prestige of selling liquor, by refusing license for its sale in the Constitution of the State. The convention yielded so far as to present an article on license to a separate vote of the people. A vigorous campaign followed; the constitution was adopted, but the article providing for license was rejected. The views presented against this article were that the sanction of the law made the business of selling liquor respectable, and that if this sanction were removed, it would soon cease to be so; that men would by the force of public opinion be compelled to desist from it entirely. But not so; instead of the licensed houses under penalties for violating the laws, there was free trade in liquor, and the traffic, at first open and public as before, multiplied tenfold, and finally took refuge in basements and behind green screens and painted windows. This was the beginning of the modern saloon business, and it may be styled also very appropriately the "transition stage" of the temperance movement, not only in Canton, but all over the State of Ohio. After this began the period of legal prohibition, which combined with various special movements to combine features of all the previous stages, have been going on for a period of nearly thirty years, but which are of recent origin and have hitherto been so unproductive of marked and permanent results that they can hardly as yet be considered historical. Among the present active, energetic temperance men of Canton, we give the names of Samuel J. Rockhill, for some years a teacher in the public schools, and Maj. Frank Baird.

There are two lodges of the Masonic fraternity in Canton. One of these, Canton Lodge, No. 60, held its first meeting on the 1st of March, 1821, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Ohio. The officers were Moses Anderson, Master; James Dunnan, S. Warden; B. C. Goodwill, J. Warden, and J. W. Lathrop, Secretary. William Coolman was the first delegate to the Grand Lodge for Canton in December, 1821. The lodge was dedicated January 15, 1822, by Rial McArthur, Deputy Grand Master, and at this time received its charter. This lodge is now in a prosperous condition and is composed of 125 members. The present officers are Henry A. Wise, Master; Joseph Weaver, S. Warden; R. Bauhof, J. Warden; W. H. Wyant, Secretary; H. Bowen, Treasurer; and M. Frederick, now one of the oldest members, Tiler. Eagle Lodge, No. 431, was organized by members drawn from Canton Lodge. The first officers were Herman Meyer, W. Master; J. F. Bauhof, S. W.; G. W. Lawrence, J. W.; M. Ruhman, Treas.; A. M. Shane, Sec'y. This lodge had an auspicious beginning, and has prospered from the start. It has a membership at this time of seventy-two members. The present officers are C. F. Laiblin, W. M.; J. F. Bauhof, S. W.; A. J. Underhill, J. W.; M. Ruhman, Treas.; T. C. McDowell, Sec'y.; M. Fulmer, Sr. Deacon; William Ball, Jr. Deacon, and M. Frederick, Tiler. Whether all its claims upon antiquity are well founded or not, Freemasonry is the oldest, most wide-spread, and in our judgment the most perfectly organized of all the fraternities. We are sorry, therefore, at not being able to present any interesting reminiscences of Masons in the early settlement of Canton.

Nimisilla Lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted June 9, 1845, O. P. Stidger, James Armstrong, George Miller, Ralph A. Ingersoll, and G. T. Clark having been the Charter Members. This lodge has been for years in a prosperous condition, and now numbers over 200 members. Stark Lodge, No. 513, was instituted May 15, 1872, by members from Nimisilla Lodge, and now numbers about one hundred members. Manheim Lodge, No. 408 (German), was also instituted by members of the old lodge, August 27, 1868. Canton Encampment, No. 112, a higher branch of the order, was instituted August 3, 1868, and is prospering. All these lodges of the I. O. O. F. meet in the third story of Whiting & Poyser's Building, corner of Seventh street and the public square.

The Knights of Honor, Canton Lodge, No. 94—Was instituted March 15, 1875, with about fifty charter members, and Canton Council, No. 373, American Legion of Honor, was instituted December 10, 1880, with 156 charter members. These orders are both for the purpose of providing insurance for their members at a very low cost. Up to this time only one of the members has died in this city, and the amount of $2,000 was paid to the family of the deceased. We are indebted for the above facts relating to the fraternities mentioned, mainly to Mr. William H. Wyant, and express our regret at not being able to make them fuller and more explicit. There are undoubtedly other orders of a similar character, which deserve as honorable mention as those named, but our limited space prevents any further notice of them.

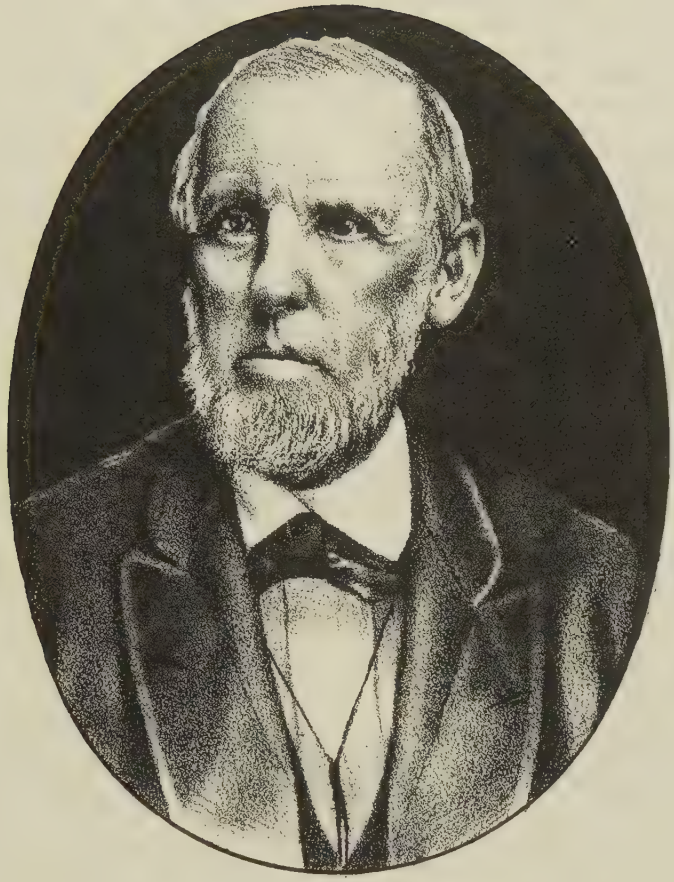
The early settlers in this township and city being mostly Pennsylvanians or native Germans, had a high regard, as a rule, for intelligence from their standpoint, and for a sound morality. It must be acknowledged by the writer of this part of the history of Stark County, himself a Pennsylvanian, that their estimate of intelligence would not answer the gauge of the present time, nor was it up to the New England standard; but, beneath it all lay the natural conservatism of the German character to "make haste slowly." "Try all things, and hold fast that which is good," is sound doctrine in many more things than in questions of religious doctrine and practice. Schools and schoolmasters, in German and English, though both partaking largely of the primitive type, were a part and parcel of the original settlement of this township and city. And one thing is to be said right here in favor of this old German conservatism, the schools here have never retrograded; though slowly, still advancing, they stand equal to the best in the whole country to-day. Radicalism, in any sphere of progress, makes many mistakes and blunders, which require time for their correction, while a progressive conservatism with fewer mistakes to correct, is likely to move forward more steadily and more successfully in accomplishing its object. Some of the earlier school efforts, reminiscences of teachers, and school experiences have been given in former chapters. Among the first teachers of Canton,

besides those already mentioned, Capt. Darius Lyman may be mentioned with honor; he taught successfully in Canton, for three or four years about 1820–23, when he removed to Wadsworth, Medina Co., where he is still living, though over ninety years of age and quite feeble. Bradley C. Goodwill was also one of Canton's early and honored teachers. About the year 1830, William Dunbar taught school in this city. Before 1830 was also a Mr. Lyman. In and after 1831 came Dr. Barrick Michener, and Messrs. Monks, Timothy Hopkins, James Allen and Beck. Dr. Michener was not only a successful teacher, but also a distinguished one. He studied medicine, practiced some years in Massillon, and afterward removed to Illinois. Andrew Monks, priding himself particularly in teaching penmanship and figures, was a somewhat peculiar man. He was a very heavy man, with extremely large abdominal development, and withal, pretty fond of his toddy. One of the boys of the day, still living and honored in this city, states that it was almost his daily habit when school had closed for the day to repair to Clark's Tavern in the Fourth Ward and indulge with any boon companions he might chance to meet there. As Monks in liquor was very fond of discussion, he, on many occasions, provoked quarrels between himself and his friends, when, in accordance with the custom, "in such cases made and provided," all parties would adjourn to a neighboring tan-yard and settle the dispute by "a knock-down argument," in which Monks, from his great "weight," usually came off victor. Mr. B. F. Leiter, when he first came to Canton from the State of Maryland, taught school for awhile, afterward studied law, was first elected to the State Legislature at Columbus, where he occupied the chair in a heated contest between the two parties to get control of the House of Representatives, under peculiar and somewhat embarrassing circumstances, and was afterward, in 1854, and again in 1856, elected to the Lower House in the Congress of the United States. He continued to reside in Canton until his death. Mr. James Cowles, a graduate of Yale, opened a school in the old Academy building, but only remained a year or two. A. McGregor taught one of the public schools in the winter of 1842–43, Messrs. E. L. Carney and John Sheridan teaching with him during the same winter. Mr. McGregor afterward had a select school until 1848, having associated with him his father, John McGregor, during the last part of the time, when both became connected with the publication of the *Stark County Democrat*. John McGregor died the same year; A. McGregor still edits, as vigorously as ever, the *Democrat*. Ira M. Allen took the McGregor select school and continued it until 1849, when he became the first Superintendent of the Union School. A few years later, he took charge of the Charity School at Kendal, now a part of Massillon. Mr. Allen, after a lapse of some years, is again at this time in charge of that school. Before proceeding to consider the present school system of the city, this is the place to state that, in 1838, Rev. Mr. Goshorn and his wife opened a Female Seminary in the city, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, as will be seen under the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, given further along in this chapter. They taught in the seminary quite successfully for a number of years, or until about the year 1845, when they left. An interregnum of a year or so occurred, when the Trustees, finding no one in the Methodist Church desirous or willing to take the seminary, authorized Louis Schaefer, Esq., to correspond with Rev. Mr. Mealy, and if possible, to secure him as Principal of the seminary. Some correspondence had already passed between Mr. Schaefer and Mr. Mealy with reference to another position, which, however, he had declined. The Trustees of the seminary offered the use of their building for one year free of rent, showing a very liberal spirit, when it is remembered that the institution was under Methodist auspices, and Mr. Mealy was a Lutheran Minister. He accepted the proffer made him, and at once removed to Canton with his wife and only daughter, who afterward became the wife of Louis Schaefer. Mr. Mealy continued in the seminary only one year. A few years later, he purchased the Witting drug store, the stand now occupied by Dr. P. H. Barr, so long and so favorably known, over most of the county, as the old Geiger drug store, on east Tuscarawas street. Mr. and Mrs. Mealy spent the remainder of their days in Canton; they are gone from among us, as is their daughter and only child, Mrs. Schaefer; but the remembrance of their Christian kindness and sociability remain fresh and fixed in the hearts and memories of many of the present residents of the city. After Mr. Mealy's

retirement from the seminary, it remained unoccupied until it was sold and diverted into other uses; it did a good work, though its life was short, and its memory is blessed.

A convention composed of delegates representing German citizens from all parts of the United States, was held at Phillipsburg, Penn., August 13, 1841, to promote the study of German and English classical literature, and they resolved to erect a seminary for that purpose. Louis Schaefer, of Canton, was a member of that convention, and although then a young man, he was appointed general collecting agent for the United States, to raise funds to establish such an institution. For some reason or other, the project failed of realization. But Mr. Schaefer has to-day, in his hands, a subscription list, with original and copied signatures, among the names upon which appear John Tyler, President of the United States; T. Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury; Daniel Webster, Secretary of State; Fr. Granger, Postmaster General; Henry Clay, United States Senator; Daniel Sturgeon, United States Senator; John Bell, Secretary of War; John C. Calhoun, United States Senator, and E. Whittlesey, Auditor of the Treasury.

In 1840 or 1841, parties in Canton, interested in the cause of education, made arrangements to take possession of the school property donated by Mr. Wells, and erect thereon a male academy; the newly organized English Lutheran congregation paid a part of the money necessary to erect the building, with the privilege of using the first floor as a place of worship until it should be required for school purposes. The building was erected, but the school did not prosper to any great extent. In the spring of 1846, a company consisting of Isaac Harter, William Hawk, Martin Wikidal, Christian Palmer, Abraham Lind, Jacob Flohr, George Dewalt and Louis Schaefer, bought the rights of the original Trustees on easy terms, organized under a written constitution still in the hands of Mr. Schaefer, and authorized the latter to secure the services of Rev. Dr. A. B. Bierdemann as Principal, which he did. The arrangement seems not to have been entirely satisfactory; Dr. Bierdemann, whom the writer of this, in after years, knew personally and somewhat intimately, was a fine scholar, and, in most respects, a genial man; but he was also a man of very firm convictions and even prejudices, and of an unyielding character under opposition. At any rate, the Board of Trustees and he did not harmonize, and, at a meeting held November 16, 1846, he was requested formally to surrender his lease of the academy building, or rather that part of it used for school purposes. This he did, other teachers followed but with indifferent results, and a few years later the academy building became the nucleus of the present school system of Canton, and was transferred to the control of the Board of Education. In the year 1849, a general act was passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, entitled "an act for the better regulating of public schools," but a year before this, by a public vote of the people, a public school was organized. Previously, all the schools of the village were under private management, and no special arrangements had been made for the education of the poorer classes of children. The teachers of the former period were generally devoted and earnest educators, whose souls were in the work, and they laid deep and strong the foundation, upon which the present condition of general intelligence and educational progress in Canton has been attained. Among them, A. McGregor and Ira M. Allen were with the first advocates of the public school system. Upon the re-organization of the public schools of Canton under the law of 1849, Mr. Allen, who had already taught one year in them, was elected the first Superintendent of the Canton Union School. Among those who did good, successful work, against all opposition, for the establishment of the public schools by a vote of the people, the name of Mr. G. W. Huntington stands pre-eminent. He lived, too, long enough to witness the good results, which the people and their children secured for themselves by the vote of that election day so many years ago. The opposition came principally from the wealthier classes, and was somewhat formidable, though a few prominent property-holders gave the project their favor from the beginning, and nearly all have ever since given the public school work their cordial support. Canton was at this time a village of less than four thousand inhabitants. Mr. Allen was succeeded by Hon. H. S. Martin in 1854. The original records of the Board of Education have been either lost or destroyed, and there are no trustworthy statistics of the schools prior to the year 1855. In July of that year, Mr. Martin was re-elected



Jacob Hare



Superintendent, and teacher in the high school, with eight assistant lady teachers in the lower departments, as follows : Two in the Grammar School ; one in the Secondary (C. and D. Grammar School) ; four in the primary schools ; and one in a mixed school. Among these was Miss Betsey S. Cowles, who is yet well-known all over the State as of one of the best teachers that have graced the profession in Ohio. From the nearest calculation that can be made upon the meager data of this period at hand, the number of pupils in all the schools did not, in the year 1855, amount to five hundred. The Superintendent's salary was $800, and that of the lady teachers ranging from $150 to $400. Mr. Martin continued in the schools until January 1, 1864, a term of over eight years. His former pupils invariably speak well of him, and some of them are at this time still teaching in the Canton Public Schools. He left the superintendency to take his seat in the Senate of Ohio, to which distinguished position he had been elected at the preceding October election. In the Senate, he was a warm friend and supporter of all measures looking to the greater efficiency of the school work ; and, if we are not mistaken, he served as a member of the Standing Committee on Public Schools throughout his entire term of two years' service. He is still a resident of Canton, and a warm friend and patron of the schools. His successor was Mr. H. S. Leland, who continued as Superintendent during the remainder of that school-year, and the greater part of the following one. On account of misunderstanding and difficulties, which, for a time, seriously threatened the success of the school work in Canton, he resigned his position in the latter part of May, 1865. His successor, Daniel Worley, who had before served a period of ten years or more as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Capital University at Columbus, Ohio, but who at the time was residing in Western Pennsylvania, was unanimously elected by the Board of Education, on the 13th of June following, but he did not take the position until the beginning of the next school year, in September, 1865. Mr. Worley was annually re-elected until June, 1874, when, under the new school law, he was the first School Superintendent in Ohio, to be elected for a period of three years. Owing to the failure of his health mainly, he however, only served two years of this appointment, and, after a period of eleven years' continuous service in the schools, resigned his position in June, 1876. In accepting his resignation the Board of Education passed a series of very complimentary resolutions, and showed their further confidence in his administration of the school work by appointing Mr. John H. Lehman, long associated with Mr. Worley in the school work in Canton, as his successor, that the work might be continued in the same general spirit as before.

Mr. Lehman is still in charge of the schools. Though Mr. Worley's salary was, during the latter years of his superintendency, $1,800, Mr. Lehman's was made $1,500 ; but it is gratifying to the writer to be able to say, that the latter's service has been so satisfactory, that in re-electing Mr. Lehman Superintendent a month or so ago, the Board of Education made his salary $2,000 per annum for the new term, this being the highest salary ever paid any Superintendent in Canton. Since their organization, the schools have, therefore, been under the charge of the five following-named Superintendents :

Ira M. Allen, from 1849 to 1854.
H. S. Martin, from 1854 to 1864.
H. S. Leland, from 1864 to 1865.
Daniel Worley, from 1865 to 1876.
John H. Lehman, from 1876 to the present time.

During Mr. Martin's administration, additions were made to the old Union School building, and a small new schoolhouse, with two rooms, was built in the eastern part of the city, now for the first time beginning to be numbered among the cities of the State. During Mr. Leland's time, preparations were made for a new school building in the south part of the city, but it was not erected until after his successor had taken charge. During Mr. Worley's time, the Board of Education erected, in addition to the one last named, a building of four rooms in the northeastern part of the city ; one of six rooms in the eastern part, and one of two rooms for primary pupils in the southeastern part, and one of six rooms in the southwestern part of the city. With all this increase of buildings and rooms, the rapid growth at this time always showed a great lack in adequate school facilities. The need of a new and better Central High Schol building became every day more apparent, and the Board of Education were at last constrained to take the sense of the people

upon the question of borrowing money upon bonds for a series of years, and a tax to meet the principal and interest as they became due, so that they might be able to erect several new buildings for primary and grammar schools the next season. Fierce opposition was made against the proposition; but, after a warm contest, the majority of the people decided favorably. The Board of Education commenced the good work bravely at first, in accordance with the instructions of the people; but the clamor of the leading capitalists soon scared them, and the work was left to progress more leisurely as before. Nevertheless, in 1877, during Mr. Lehman's time, four rooms were added; in 1878 four rooms; in 1879–80, six rooms, together with two additional rooms to the south building in 1876–77. Steps have also been taken for the erection of a building of six rooms in the northwestern part of the city, and an addition of two rooms to the building on East Eighth street during the present summer, making eight additional departments for next year. The present growth and importance of Canton among the cities of the State imperatively demand a better and more commodious Central and High School building than the old schoolhouse on West Tuscarawas street. The growth of the schools and of the city may be seen from the following exhibit prepared and published five years ago:

Total enrollment for year ending August 31, 1855, about		500
Total enrollment for year ending August 31, 1865		965
Total enrollment for year ending August 31, 1875		1,674
No. teachers in 1854–55, male, 1; female, 8; total,		9
No. teachers in 1864–65, male, 3; female, 11; total,		14
No. teachers in 1874–75, male, 7; female, 26; total,		33
Average salaries paid in 1854–55	$ 800	$250
Average salaries paid in 1864–65	900	314
Average salaries paid in 1874–75	1,037	423

The status of the schools last year is kindly furnished us by Superintendent Lehman, as follows:

School year 1879–80.—Total enrollment, day schools, 2,453; night schools, 174; total, 2,627. Number of teachers, including Superintendent, male, 11; female, 39; total, 50.

For the year 1880–81, just closed, the increase in enrollment will be not less than 300, with four additional teachers, and a prospect of even a greater increase during the next school year. About 30 per cent of the pupils enrolled in the primaries find their way into the grammar schools, and about 20 per cent of those in the grammar schools take a partial or complete course in the high school; but it is gratifying to all the true friends of popular education to know the fact that within the past decade the number of pupils continuing longer in the schools, and of those completing the entire course is at least 25 per cent greater than before.

The course of study below the high school provides for a thorough drill in the common English branches, including vocal music, drawing and object lessons in elementary science. In the high school, pupils are taken through a tolerably thorough academic course in language (Latin and German), mathematics and natural science. With frequent reviews, the pupils in the departments, from the A Primary upward, are subjected to the test of a written examination several times a year. Candidates for graduation in the high school are examined at the end of their course, and are given a diploma only after passing satisfactory examinations in all the studies of the course, with the exception that in language only the full course in one of the languages stated is required.

Pupils enter the school at six years of age. To complete the entire course ordinarily, with a pupil of average ability, requires eleven years. Of these, four years are given to the Primaries—D, C, B and A; four years to the Grammar Schools—D, C, B and A; and three years to the High School. Promotions are made at stated times by the Superintendent, but provision is also made for promoting pupils at other times, whose natural capacity or diligent application enables them to advance more rapidly than the average of the class in which they may chance to be at any time. On the other hand, pupils not properly sustaining themselves are equally liable to demotion. Besides these regular grades of schools, the Board of Education, under the requirements of the general school law of the State, have provided for German-English schools, with three teachers, in which the gradation of the other schools is observed as nearly as may be, as far as the B Grammar Grade, or through six years of the school course. Many of the high school pupils and graduates of former years now fill responsible positions at home and abroad, whose whole preliminary training was derived from

our public schools. Through their influence in and upon society, they are paying back into the treasury of the public security and good, much, yea, infinitely more than was expended upon their education from the public purse.

Besides the excellent public schools of Canton, there are parochial schools (English and German) of the Roman Catholic Churches, with seven teachers, enrolling during the year not less than six or seven hundred pupils; a parochial school of the German Lutheran Church, with one teacher and from sixty to seventy pupils during the year; a select school for boys and girls, started and sustained by Prof. Worley, May 1, 1877, who is still at the head of it, with a yearly enrollment of about fifty; and an academy upon the ground of the Collegiate Institute of a few years ago, with two teachers—Mr. Spencer and Miss Danner—and about the same yearly enrollment. All these schools in their particular spheres, are doing good work in the field of education. In conclusion, it may be remarked that at no previous time in their history have the schools of Canton been dearer to the hearts of the people than they are now, and as increased facilities are afforded from year to year, they will, under wise and discreet management, assuredly increase also in efficiency, in thoroughly preparing the mass of our growing youth for the responsibilities of the future, and in beneficent results upon society in general, which are only to be secured through the intelligence and virtue of the people.

Canton was originally settled by a class of men from the East and from "Vaterland," who revered Deity and loved religion of the primitive type. For the first few years, the early settlers of course found it a hand-to-hand struggle to meet the wants of life; but the first difficulties in this direction having been surmounted in a short time, they began soon to desire the spiritual provender they had enjoyed in the old homes left behind them. At first this was sparingly furnished, and the more relished. At that early day, an occasional visit from a missionary was hailed with delight; to-day, with so many churches and regular services every Lord's Day, how very many, even of the descendants of those old pioneers, neglect entirely to enter a church or to show any other reverential recognition of the Divine Being. As a rule, however, Canton people are a God-fearing people, and her churches are well maintained. A list of them here given will show no lack for persons of all descriptions:

The German Lutheran Church, East Tuscarawas street; First M. E. Church, corner Poplar and Tuscarawas streets; Second M. E. Church, South Market street, near William street; First Presbyterian Church, Plum and Tuscarawas streets; English Lutheran Church, West Tuscarawas street; First Baptist Church, Ninth and Market streets; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Tenth and Poplar streets; Disciples' Church of Christ, Seventh and Poplar streets; St. John's English Catholic Church, Plum and North streets; St. Peter's German Catholic Church, Poplar street, above North; Evangelical Church, Fourth and Herbruck streets; First German Reform Church, East Tuscarawas street, near Herbruck; Trinity Church, Second Reform, 90 East Tuscarawas street; United Brethren Church, Charles street, South Canton; Mission Chapel M. E. Church, Cherry street and Washington avenue; Winebrennarian Church, East Tuscarawas street, near creek.

Most of the old pioneers were of Lutheran and Reformed stock, and hence these denominations deserve first consideration. The first preaching in this neighborhood was held in the barn of Michael Reed, who lived on the quarter-section just north of the present fair grounds. He had a double log barn, and the threshing-floor was the auditorium. The seats were slabs from Slusser's saw-mill. The preacher was Father John Stauch, a Lutheran, whose home was in Beaver County, Penn., and he came at stated periods during the summer months as early as the year 1806. Alternating with him was Father Mahnenschmidt, of the Reformed Church, preaching at the same place. The meetings were always well attended, as people of all classes came from every quarter, with a desire to hear the latest news, as well as to discharge their religious duties. In the winter, private houses and the taverns were used less frequently as places of meeting, especially the dining-room of Dewalt's tavern. There are some reminiscences of this early period worthy of mention, of which we single out one only. The boys and girls of the early day usually went "barefooted;" they would carry their shoes and stockings along, and would put them on before appearing in the presence of the great congregation; but after the services they would invariably doff the said incumbrances

and return home, as far as feet were concerned, in a primitive state. In 1810, the German Lutheran and Reformed congregations took possession of the lot on West Tuscarawas street (now occupied by the Presbyterian Church), donated by Bezaleel Wells for a house of worship, and erected on it a small frame structure for a meeting-house. The building was never plastered, but served its purpose for a short time, and several sermons were preached in it. In the meanwhile, about 1808, Rev. Anthony Weier, a Lutheran minister, took charge of the congregation, and he was the first resident minister in Canton, and through his influence the two congregations purchased from Mr. Wells the grounds upon East Tuscarawas street, upon which are at this time a Lutheran Church and parsonage, and a Reformed Church and schoolhouse. Many were not well satisfied with this arrangement, and it was several years before they became reconciled. Steps were taken at once to erect a brick church. As an insufficient amount was subscribed, the progress of the building was slow. For several years it stood under roof unfinished, and in the meantime was stru k by lightning and considerably shattered. Up to this time the Reformed congregation did not have the services of a regular pastor. Occasional supplies were given by Revs. Mahnenschmidt and Sounendecker.

The first regular preacher was Benjamin Foust, who began his ministration in 1818. The frame church was occupied by the two congregations about four years, and then they bought the lots on East Tuscarawas street, where they now are, and built the brick church in 1822, both societies occupying the same building until 1863. Benjamin Foust died in 1832, and was succeeded by Rev. Peter Herbruck, who was then only a little over nineteen years old. At the first communion there were only twenty-six communicants present, and the pastor's salary at the time was $40 per annum, and kept rising until 1858, when it reached $100. This was his local station, but he preached at various points in four counties, ranging from eight to thirteen places. The gentleman is the oldest active minister; that is, oldest in one place in the county, and is still hale and hearty, bidding fair to be among us yet for many years. He resides in an old-fashioned house east of the church, almost concealed from view by a mass of trees and flowering shrubbery. A cozy study is his usual location and where he receives his visitors.

Rev. Herbruck is still in charge of this old congregation, and will, within a few months, be able to celebrate, with his people, the jubilee of his connection with them. Up to this time he has attended two thousand and sixty-six funerals, has baptized four thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven persons, has confirmed two thousand four hundred and forty-six, and has married one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one couples; a record which, it is believed, cannot be equaled by that of any one pastor in one place in Ohio or elsewhere in this country. The church was finished in 1822, and occupied jointly by the two congregations until 1852.

Rev. A. Weier, of the Lutheran Church, died in 1828. The first organization of this congregation was effected about the years 1812 or 1813. Among the first appear the names of Simon Essing, Jacob Becher, a Mr. Kraft, Jacob Rapp, Jacob Bucher, Jacob Rex, George Dewalt, Philip Dewalt, John Coleman, George Schneider, John Leininger and Jacob Kitzmiller. After Weier, Rev. Prof. William Schmidt had charge of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation, commencing his ministrations in the latter part of the year 1828. During his connection the Joint Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and adjoining States started the project of a Theological Seminary, and made Prof. Schmidt the Theological Professor. His first class was organized in Canton, in 1830. The seminary was finally located in Columbus, Ohio, and, in 1831, the Professor removed with his class to this place, and for several years and to the time of his death, in 1839, he filled the position ably and to the entire satisfaction of the Synod. While residing in Canton, he united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Buckius, a daughter of John Buckius, who had emigrated with his family to Canton some years before from Alexandria, Va. It may be an interesting reminiscence here to say that John Buckius was the last man to look upon the face of George Washington, first President of the United States. Mr. Buckius was, at the time of Washington's death, a tinner in Alexandria, and sealed the lead casket which contained his mortal remains before they were laid away to rest at Mount Vernon. Three daughters of Prof. Schmidt yet survive. The oldest is the wife of Prof. Worley, in Canton;

the second the wife of Rev. M. B. Lenker, Lykens, Penn.; and the youngest the wife of Rev. Prof. E. Schmidt, of Capital University, Columbus, Ohio. The theological department of this university is the same commenced in Canton, over fifty years ago. Pastors following Rev. Prof. Schmidt were Rev. J. J. Fast, in 1831, or thereabouts; Cadiz, Yaley, Melsheimer, J. D. Nunemacher; Fast again; G. J. Bruegle, from 1862 to 1866; J. C. Schulz, from 1866 to 1870; then J. J. Fast again provisionally until 1872; on the 8th of September, 1872, Rev. A. H. Feldmann, took charge, and has served the congregation ever since. The present number of communicants is about three hundred. Rev. Mr. Feldmann also supplies the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation at Osnaburg every two weeks. At this time regular services are held in both the English and German languages. In 1852, the Reformed Congregation withdrew and erected a brick church on the west part of the premises, leaving the old church in possession of the Lutherans. They occupied it until 1868, when it was taken down, and the present new church erected, a handsome brick structure, with two spires of unequal height on the northeast and southeast corners, with two large double door entrances in front, and one at the side for the Sunday-school. The church proper is a large hall nearly fifty feet high, frescoed, carpeted and contains pews capable of seating six hundred persons, although, with a little preparation, room can be made for one thousand; rose windows panel the sides, and gas chandeliers near the ceiling, under bright reflectors, illuminate the evening services. A commodious pulpit in the "west" accommodates the sacred desk. In the rear of this are two small rooms for the ministers, and still further back is a lecture-room, provided with a blackboard for illustrating Scriptural lessons, while texts plentifully bedeck the walls. A "winding stairs" leads up to the second story, where is found the organ loft, and west still are a number of class-rooms used for Sunday-school purposes. The entire building is heated by means of two immense furnaces.

About the year 1837, a number of members of the German Lutheran congregation, desirous of securing services in the English language, more particularly for their children, and the majority being unwilling to grant them this privilege in the old church, they organized under Pastor J. J. Fast, deceased. The following history of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church, prepared a few years ago by a prominent member, will present the facts in a clear and concise manner:

About the year 1837, a portion of the English-speaking members of the Lutheran Church being desirous of having occasional services in the English language, and being frustrated in this by the German members, withdrew from the congregation and formed a new organization under the pastoral charge of Rev. John J. Fast. They were joined by several members of the German Reformed Church, who were also desirous of attending worship in the English language, and, soon afterward, the organization was incorporated as the "Evangelical Congregation of Canton, Ohio." Although always served by Lutheran ministers, it had no direct connection with any Synod until some years afterward. The town hall, in the old market house, which formerly stood on the north side of the public square (now the engine house at the corner of Eighth and Poplar streets), was engaged for their purposes, and was used as a place of worship until 1842 or 1843. After serving the congregation for a year or more, Mr. Fast removed to Cincinnati, but after three or four years' absence returned, and again took charge of the congregation—they meanwhile being without a Pastor. In 1840 or 1841, an arrangement was made with the Trustees of the Canton Male Seminary (now forming a part of the West Union School building), by which the congregation, in consideration of $1,000 paid into the building fund of the seminary, were to be permitted to occupy the main hall on the first floor of that institution as a place of worship, until the room would be needed "for educational purposes," when it was to be surrendered and the congregation was to receive back the money so paid into the building fund.

After the erection of the Seminary buildings, the congregation fitted up its room with pulpit and pews, and at once took possession of its new sanctuary. In 1842, the Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, who had just graduated from the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Penn., came to Canton in search of a charge. After preaching a few times for the congregation, a majority of members favored a change of ministers, and accordingly gave Mr. Wadsworth a "call." Some of the members being dissatisfied with the action of the majority, temporarily withdrew from the congregation, and for a time attended the Presbyterian and other churches. Mr. Wadsworth remained about one year, when a bronchial affection compelled him to cease preaching. Rev. Dr. Hamilton was next employed by the congregation, and he continued to serve it until 1845, when it was found necessary, on account of the distance at which the Doctor lived from Canton, his other engagements, and the difficulty in holding services at a time to suit the various members, to engage a minister who would reside in Canton and devote his entire attention to the congregation. A "call" was accordingly extended to Rev. A. J. Karn, which was accepted, and Mr. Karn remained Pastor for about

four years. During his incumbency, the congregation flourished, and most of the members who had withdrawn when Mr. Wadsworth became Pastor, returned. Mr. K. was succeeded by Rev. L. Rizer, who continued two years, and after him came Rev. B. H. Bittle for one year. About this time, the subject of a new church building was first mooted, and Rev. S. A. Mealy, who then resided in Canton, to aid in erecting one preached to the congregation for a time without compensation, but his health failing, Rev. W. P. Ruthrauff, of Shellsburg, Penn., was next employed, and during his pastorate of seven years, the church edifice now occupied by the congregation was erected.

The members of the congregation who had come into it from the German Reformed Church being now all dead, the name of the organization was about this time (that is, during Mr. Ruthrauff's incumbency), changed to "Evangelical Lutheran Congregation," and it was attached to Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. This Synodical connection produced several protests from other Synods of the church. The congregation was within the bounds of the Joint Synod of Ohio, to which the German Church at the east end of town belongs, and also within the bounds of the East Synod of Ohio, which is attached to the General Synod of the church. The Joint Synod is independent of the General Synod. The lines of the Pittsburgh Synod did not at that time extend into Ohio, but Mr. Ruthrauff being a member of that Synod, the congregation voted to go into it also, and being received by the Synod, it remained in connection with it until 1863, when it withdrew and united with the East Ohio Synod, where it still remains.

Mr. Ruthrauff was followed by Rev. D. Garver, who remained about three years. While Mr. Garver was Pastor, the steeple of the church was blown down by a high wind, and the erection of a new one and other necessary repairs, cost the congregation a considerable sum of money. For several months after Mr. Garver's withdrawal the congregation was without a Pastor, being temporarily served by Rev. J. A. Kunkleman and others. In 1863, Rev. G. F. Stelling took charge of the congregation and remained one year. Next came Rev. John W. Goodlin, who continued four years and was succeeded in 1869 by Rev. L. M. Kuhns, the present Pastor, whose term of service has been longer than that of any of his predecessors. Of all the ministers who have regularly served this congregation only four are now living—Revs. Hamilton, Stelling, Goodlin and Kuhns.

The following personal sketch of Dr. Kuhns, now the Pastor of the English Lutheran Church, and second to Rev. P. Herbruck, the longest resident minister in the city, will be of interest to his many friends here and elsewhere:

Mr. Kuhns is a native of Western Pennsylvania, educated at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, which institution conferred upon him the title of Doctor of Divinity in 1876. He entered the ministry in the spring of 1852, and his first charge was at Freeport and Leechsburg, Penn., within a few miles of where he was born, and he preached there for fourteen years, in a neighborhood where his father was founder of the church, and he confirmed. It is very seldom that a young man can so long and favorably serve a congregation at his own home, which goes greatly to disprove the old adage "that a prophet is not honored in his own country." In the spring of 1866, he took charge of a Lutheran Church at Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he remained until 1869, when he was called here, thus making eleven years of pastorate in Canton, and now being the second oldest minister in the city. He has a pleasant countenance, and numbers among his friends members of every church in the city, besides being on a friendly footing with all the clergy, which, sad to say, cannot be said of ministers in every community. The communicants number 210. Since he came here, he has received 180 members, but many removals have taken place. He has baptized eighty-seven children; married eighty-one couples; but upon consulting some old yellow musty records, which we have found in most ministerial sanctums, could not give correct burial figures, as he officiated at many funerals outside of his regular congregation.

Trinity Second Reformed Church was organized out of the German Reformed congregation in 1870, with nineteen members. J. B. Shoemaker, of Lancaster, Penn., was first Pastor. E. Herbruck took charge of the congregation in May, 1873. When he took charge of the congregation the membership was thirty-five, and now numbers 160. At the beginning of his pastorate there was a heavy debt, which is not yet all paid. Church cost $8,000; pews free; seats 350. He has officiated at the following: Baptisms, 174; marriages, seventy-four; deaths, fifty-three. A few months ago, Rev. E. Herbruck resigned his position and removed to Tiffin, to take the editorial chair of the *German Reformed Messenger*, the English organ of this church in the West.

The Roman Catholic Church—Was represented in the quite early settlement of Canton. John Shorb, who came to Canton as early as 1807, with his wife and three children, was the first resident Catholic in the place. Soon after the war of 1812, other Catholic families came to town, and to different parts of the County; of the families settling in this neighborhood were Andrew Meyers, Stephen Shorb, George Hossofross, the Pirrong brothers, Joseph Trout, Adam Rider, Cassily, Owen Grimes, Martin Zimmerman, John Gillig, Floom, and McCormick. As early as 1818, before this portion of the State belonged to a diocese, the Dominican Fathers, who had been sent West as missionaries, held occasional services at Mr. Shorb's

house, on the locality still occupied by his descendants. The missionaries came about twice a year, and when the weather permitted the services were held in a grove in front of the house. The time of the meeting was made known in good time in advance, and parties from a great distance, in Stark and adjoining counties, were sure to be present. Catholic devotion to the services of the Church is proverbial, and worthy of closer imitation by members of other communions. The first Catholic service, in Ohio, was at Gallipolis, in 1793 ; the second in Perry County, in 1812 ; and the third in Shorb's Grove, Canton, in 1816. As the people came from great distances, as much as thirty and forty miles to attend these meetings, though bringing their own provisions with them, it was often a difficult matter to provide lodging places for them. Mr. Shorb was a zealous worker in the cause of his religion, and it was his ambition to have a church in Canton. In his visits to Baltimore and other parts of the country numerously inhabited by Catholics, he made it a part ot his business to get contributions to the accomplishment of this end. When sufficient means for a start had been collected, he generously donated a site for the new church upon his own grounds, and gave his personal attention to the construction of the church thereon. The building, commenced in 1823, and finished the following year, was a structure 40 by 90 feet, a section of the East part being partitioned off for family use. Mr. Shorb was fatally injured at the raising of the building, by a rafter falling from the hands of a workman and striking him on the head ; he died the following day, lamented not only by his family and his church, but also by the entire community, who knew his personal worth as an upright man, desirous of promoting, by every means in his power, the best interests of the town of Canton.

The first priest in charge of the church here was John A. Hill, a nephew of Lord Hill, of England. He commanded a regiment at the battle of Waterloo. He was married soon after this, when both he and his wife became converted to the Roman Catholic religion. Mutually impressed afterward with the idea that they must devote the balance of their lives to the service of the church, they agreed to separate, she entering a convent in Italy, and he an institution of learning, to qualify himself for the priesthood. After completing a course of study, he was sent to America, and served as a missionary for several years. He came to Canton in 1824, where he continued his labors successfully until death called him home from his earthly labors and usefulness. He was buried September 3, 1828, at his own request, under the eaves of the church, but later his remains were removed to Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. Father Hill was loved by his flock and highly esteemed in the community. He was a lover of children, and, without respect to denominational distinctions, was generally beloved by the children of the town. He was a man of a strong social turn of mind, enjoyed a game of chess, and, it is said, he would occasionally try his skill with William Raynolds, Dr. Simmons and William Christmas, the prominent chess players of Canton at that time. For several years after his death, the church was without a regular Pastor. Fathers Miles, Martin and others officiated at intervals. From 1830 to 1834, Rev. John M. Henni was in charge of St. John's. During his pastorate, in 1832, Bishop Fenwick, of Cincinnati, after attending a jubilee in Canton, was taken with cholera on his way home in the stage, and died near Wooster, Ohio. Rev. J. S. Alemany followed Rev. Henni in this pastorate. Rev. Henni afterward became Archbishop of the diocese of Milwaukee, and Rev. Alemany the Archbishop of the diocese of San Francisco. The St. John's Church was twice enlarged to meet the growing necessities of the congregation. For about ten years after Rev. Alemany's time, pastoral changes were frequent. In 1844, about twenty-five families left the English Church, and under Rev. H. Lahr organized a German Catholic Church, under the name of St Peter's, and measures were at once taken for the erection of a German church edifice. Among the later Pastors of St. John's Church were Fathers Doherty, Lindersmith and Bartolett. During the pastorate of the latter, a new church was built, one of the finest in the city, at a great sacrifice of labor on the part of the Pastor, and sympathetic efforts and co-operation on the part of the people of his charge. This congregation has steadily increased, and now numbers not far from two hundred families. We conclude this notice of the Catholic Church in Canton by a brief history of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.

As stated above, this congregation was founded in 1844 by Rev. H. Lahr, who died in Cincinnati a few years ago. The membership at that time was about thirty-five families, who had separated from old St. John's Church, which was too small to contain all its members. Under the worthy pastorate of Rev. F. M. Boff and J. B. Uhlman, the number of members increased rapidly, so that in the year 1865, when Rev. Arnould, the present Pastor, took charge of the congregation it numbered 206 families. In 1874, the old church building being considered too small, the Pastor called a meeting of the congregation, at which it was decided to erect a large church edifice, the cost of which was not to exceed the sum of $80,000, at the same time a building committee was formed with Rev. V. Arnould as President; Joseph Biechele, Treasurer; William Dannemiller, Secretary; Joseph Schott and George Gonder, Advisers; all active, energetic men. The plan was made at once by H. Engelbert, of New York, in the Gothic style. In September, 1874, the foundation was built, and in June, 1875, the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Right Rev. Bishop Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, Ark., the Bishop of Cleveland being then absent on account of ill health. The building measures 164x74 feet. The ornamental plastering or stucco work was done by Carroll & Nolan, a Cleveland firm of great experience and ability; the wood work was under the direction of Stephen Wagner, of Canton, a very conscientious and skillful mechanic; the whole under the immediate superintendence of the reverend Pastor. The building is one of the finest in the State. The school children number 280, and are instructed by four teachers. The Sunday school is attended by 300. During his pastorate, the clergyman has baptized 1,495; married 195 couples; buried 198 persons.

This congregation now numbers about 300 families, and is still under the charge of Rev. Father Arnould, a faithful Pastor, and a whole-souled, genial, Christian gentleman. St. John's is at this time under the charge of Rev. Father McGuire, a man of rare taste and culture, and the congregation seems to be flourishing under his pastorate. It is worthy of note that the priests in charge of the Canton Catholic Churches have, as a rule, been men of more than ordinary ability, some of them attaining high positions in the church, and to this fact much of the success of Catholicism in this city is mainly attributable.

The ministers of the Presbyterian denomination, on missionary tours through this part of the country, first made their appearance in Canton about the year 1809, though previous to that time there were some families in town of that persuasion. Itinerant ministers of different denominations had worshiped in favorable weather in Michael Reed's barn, about a mile from town. In the winter season and bad weather, services were held in private houses until the erection of the first court house, corner of Third and Market streets. The first minister of whom there is any definite account was Rev. Joshua Beer. He lived in Springfield, now in Summit County, but he seems to have labored in Canton, at stated periods, until 1815. There is an entry of a marriage in the records of Stark County, solemnized by him December 18, 1811. To a certificate of a still later date, he signs himself Joshua Beer, V. D. M., Presbyterian Church, Canton. From this fact, it is tolerably certain that an organization existed at a very early date; but as no records are known to be in existence, but little can be said about it. From 1817 to 1819, Rev. James Adams officiated quite frequently, and there are several marriages solemnized by him on record. The names of some of the other ministers visiting here in the early days were Mathews, Vallandigham (father of Clement L. Vallandigham, a Democratic legislator and congressman a few years back, a man of great personal power, of pleasing address, and of great importance to his party) and Cleland. In the absence of a regular settled Pastor and fixed services, the church did not at first attain very marked success. In 1820, Rev. James McClean took charge of it, and found it in a very weak condition. He began his labors in the old brick court house, erected a few years before his coming. John Harris, esteemed a good singer, led the singing. In his second sermon, Mr. McClean spoke of the "utility and importance of Sunday schools." This discourse so impressed his congregation that a meeting was called at the court house the following Thursday evening to consider the matter. It was there resolved to establish a Sunday school, and a committee was appointed to complete such an organization. This school met for the first time in the court house on December 2, 1820, and was the first Sunday school

in the county. It had, in the start, fifty-six scholars. Rev. McClean continued to preach during the winter and summer following; but spent a considerable portion of his time in visiting destitute localities in the surrounding country. Up to the time of Mr. McClean's advent in Canton, no records of the church seem to have been kept. In the minute book of the session, the following entry appears: Mr. McClean, not finding any records of a regularly organized congregation, a meeting was called and held on the 13th of September, 1821, and proceeded to the election of three Elders, viz., Samuel Coulter, James Latimer and Robert Latimer. These brethren, having accepted the office, were ordained and installed on the 27th of September, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on the following Sabbath, Mr. McClean being assisted by Rev. A. Hanna, of Fredericksburg. The membership at that time was twenty-seven. Mr. McClean continued his services until the spring of 1822, and six new members were added to the church. He left the field because of the non-payment of his salary. As the Trustees, Robert Latimer, George Dunbar and James Gaff, Sr., were unable to collect the subscriptions, they were sued by the minister, and, confessing judgment by default, had to make good the amount from their own pockets. Mr. McClean was an Englishman by birth, and was a man of quite a stylish appearance. For more than three years, the new congregation was without a Pastor; but occasional services were given by Revs. James Adams, James Snodgrass and A. Hanna, who had charges not far distant. In October, 1825, J. B. Morrow, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Winchester, Va., was engaged. After a formal call, he was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Richland on June 21, 1826, when the ordination sermon and charge to the new minister were given respectively by Rev. James Rowland, of Mansfield, and Rev. James Snodgrass, of Pigeon Run. Rev. Mr. Morrow continued as Pastor until December, 1830, and during the time of his charge there were seventy-six additions by profession and letter, and losses by dismissal, death and suspension of fifty, leaving at his retirement a membership of fifty-six. The Sunday school was maintained during Mr. Morrow's connection with the church. From an old library register of 1829, it appears that Jacob Rex was the Superintendent, and that Mary L. Craighead, Eliza Laird, Catharine Harry, Mary Coulter, Amanda Gaff, Thomas Christmas, James Hazlett, Seth Godden, Joseph Parker, Joseph Heckman and Eliza Porter were the teachers. At this time, they numbered about one hundred scholars in the school. The lot now occupied by the Presbyterian Church and parsonage was donated by Mr. Wells, as we have had occasion to remark above, to *any* religious society who would take possession of it for a house of worship. In 1810, members of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations first availed themselves of the benefit of this grant, and as early as the year 1810, they erected thereon a small frame church, and held possession of the premises until 1821. The location did not please the members, and it was at last surrendered, and the frame structure was sold and removed. About the year 1827, the Presbyterians took possession of the lot, and commenced building a church, but by want of means and negligence it was not pushed forward to completion, and Mr. Morrow, thoroughly discouraged and disheartened, resigned his place and removed to New Philadelphia. Spiritual declension followed, and the Sunday school soon ceased its operations. There was occasional preaching by ministers in search of new charges, but they received little encouragement until Rev. T. M. Hopkins, of New York, came along. His wife and himself were known as experienced teachers, and he was induced to come to Canton, to start a school, and to preach for the congregation. General apathy prevailed among the members of the church; many persons of influence in the community had imbibed infidelity from Paine's "Age of Reason," and made public opposition to the cause of religion; and, on the whole, the field did not seem to be a very inviting one. After an interval of four years in the services of the church, Rev. Hopkins took the charge. He was in the prime of life, vigorous and enthusiastic in the cause of his Master, and at once took hold of his work in this new and neglected field with a vim that indicated success. The earlier members of the congregation were John Harris, Samuel Coulter, Robert, Thomas and James Latimer, James Gaff, James, Harry and Ebenezer Shaw. There were others, who by previous training and personal preferences were led into sympathy with the Presbyterian movement, and gave it from time to time substantial encouragement. In

this connection appear the names of James Hazlett, William Christmas, Dr. Hartford, William Raynolds, John Sloan, Seth Godden, James Lathrop, George Sloan, George Dunbar, Sr., and William Drayton, all of whom were in their day men of influence in the community. To add to the complications mentioned before, Mr. Hopkins found at first a considerable opposition growing out of the new-school doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, which at that time were especially canvassed in his church, and which he himself had adopted as the true basis upon which to build up a regenerated church. He went, nevertheless, earnestly to work, re-organized the congregation, and in a year or two began to see the fruits of his labors. The cause of the unfinished church edifice was taken up anew, the women of the congregation took the matter vigorously in hand, the money was raised, and the church was finished and dedicated in 1833. Its internal arrangement and construction were of the ancient order, with a gallery on three sides, the choir occupying the side directly in front of the minister. The floor pews were boxes with doors, and the seats narrow and straight-backed and high, suggesting anything else than ease and comfort. Mr. Hopkins, nevertheless, was a popular minister, and his services were well attended. He was an outspoken temperance man, and his courage may be judged when it is stated as a fact, that while it was the universal custom of merchants in his day to keep the whisky bottle on the counter for the convenience of the customers, he was the first in the town to condemn and publicly denounce the traffic in spirituous liquors. Soon after the dedication of the new chursh in 1833, he removed to another field on account of personal difficulties among the members of the congregation, which seriously interfered with his pastoral administration. Mr. Hopkins was followed soon after by Rev. Mr. Reeves. He was a good man, but hardly able to cope with the situation.

While he was in charge, an Evangelist, by the name of Rev. J. F. Avery, held a series of meetings for several months in the Presbyterian Church, though members of other churches in sympathy with the movement, took an active part, also, in the meetings. Mr. Avery was eminently successful in stirring up the "dry bones," and as a result of his efforts, more than a hundred converts were reported, and among them some who had before boasted of their infidelity. As is apt to occur with purely sensational religionists, many of those in the "time of temptation" fell away, but, probably, the most disastrous effect of the excitement occasioned by Mr. Avery's preaching, was that the taste of the congregation for the plain and simple statement of Gospel truths was much disturbed, and it is recorded by one of our chroniclers of passing events, that "Mr. Reeves found himself inadequate to supply the pabulum desired by the congregation, and he had a call to another field, the soil of which required less stirring." Rev. Mr. Taylor followed Mr. Reeves, and being himself a man of decided convictions, he succeeded in bringing the congregation into active connection with the new school branch of the church. Mr. Taylor was a good speaker, and stood well generally with the congregation and the community. He remained only four years, but during his pastorate, the church was remodeled inside, and its appearance and comfort greatly improved. Rev. E. Buckingham succeeded Mr. Taylor, in 1846, and remained in continuous charge for a period of twenty-six years. Mr. Buckingham was a man of strong convictions, in some things with a strong leaning to bigotry, but at the same time honest, conscientious and zealous in advancing the best interests of his charge, according to his own convictions. There can be no doubt that the substantial position of the Presbyterian Church in Canton, to-day, is very largely due to his earnest, active and long-continued labors in this field. During his very long services, Mr. Buckingham retained the love and esteem of the greater part of his congregation. A man of noble impulses, and fearless in the discharge of every duty, as he regarded it, he sometimes came out very plainly in his public discourses, and taking a lively interest as he did in all public questions, he not unfrequently trod very closely upon the toes of some of his parishioners, and little bickerings and dissatisfactions, accordingly, arose from time to time; but as he never compromised his calling, and did not knowingly lend his influence or countenance to anything which might bring reproach upon the cause of Christ, and, while positive, was always the urbane and obliging gentleman, he retained a strong hold upon the affections of his people until the last. After his resignation in Canton, Mr. Buckingham re-

moved to Muskingum County, and took charge of Putnam Female Seminary until his death. His remains were brought to Canton and interred in the cemetery west of the city. During his pastorate in 1850, a belfry was attached to the church edifice and a bell purchased, the one still in use; in 1853, a parsonage was erected at a cost of $2,200; in 1857, the church was incorporated under the title of "The First Presbyterian Church of Canton;" in 1856, measures were inaugurated and carried out for the building of the stone church, corner of Tuscarawas and Plum streets, at a cost of about $40,000. Mr. Whitelock, of Chicago, was the architect. Mr. Buckingham was a warm friend of our public schools, and did very much during his stay in Canton to enhance their popularity and usefulness. When he left at last, it would be hard to decide which felt the worse, his congregation or the community at large. A few months after Mr. Buckingham left Canton, Rev. W. J. Park received and accepted a call to this pastorate. He gave promise of great usefulness in this field, but after a few years' service and communion, on or near the 5th day of June, 1879, he became complicated in grave charges; his connection with the congregation was dissolved in July, 1879, and on the 7th of September of the same year, he was, conditionally, deposed from his office by the Presbytery to which he and the congregation belonged. From that time on until very recently, the congregation has had no settled minister. In January of this year, 1881, Rev. David E. Platter received a call, and in pursuance of an acceptance thereof, entered upon his duties last March. He was regularly installed on Tuesday evening, May, 31, 1881. The following brief account of his installation will be of interest in the future:

The installation of Rev. D. E. Platter as Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Mahoning, took place last evening in the presence of a large congregation. The services were opened by the choir singing "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains." The Rev. D. H. Evans, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, presided and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, after which he proposed the Constitutional questions to the Pastor-elect, then to the people. The Rev. N. P. Bailey, D. D., of Massillon, then delivered the charge to the Pastor, and the Rev. A. B. Maxwell, Leetonia, the charge to the people, at the conclusion of which the installing prayer was offered by Mr. Evans, and the services closed with the benediction by the Pastor. The floral decorations, the work of Mr. Harry Meyers, assisted by some of the ladies of the church, were very fine, and drew favorable comments from many admirers.

Of the very earliest movements of the Methodists in Canton, in the absence of authentic records, but little is known. The first active Methodists of whom there is any knowledge were William Hill and Philip Schlosser. These men frequently met, discussed the situation, and deprecated the lack, according to their judgment, of religious interest among the first settlers; they accordingly agreed to help improve every opportunity to encourage meetings for divine worship. Whenever a missionary came to town they made themselves active in providing and giving notice of the place of meetings. These and a few other of the earlier Methodists frequently came together in private houses, afterward in the old log court house, and still later in the old schoolhouse, corner of Plum and Tuscarawas streets. For many years the members of this persuasion were accustomed to meet in this old school building on Sunday morning for prayer and class meetings, and to preserve their identity as a special denomination of Christians. During this time, it is said, that John McLean, afterward Judge of the United States Supreme Court, but at that time a young man, on a tour through Northern Ohio, stopped over Sunday in the Eagle tavern, kept by Philip Dewalt. He had been from his youth an ardent, devoted Methodist, and to his latest day he made it a point to attend religious services on the Lord's Day, and he never missed an opportunity to do so if his health permitted him to be out. His case is one of many others among our public men, who consistently, by profession and practice, have given their approval to the doctrines of our holy religion. On the Sunday morning he spent in Canton, Judge McLean inquired of Mr. Dewalt whether there was any Methodist meeting in Canton on that day, and was informed that there was probably such a meeting in the schoolhouse. After finding out the location of the schoolhouse he directed his steps thither, and, on entering and taking a seat, he found a small number of persons holding a prayer-meeting. This closed soon after, and Mr. Schlosser announced a class-meeting, and requested all not members of the church to leave, and all not members left; but Mr. Mc-

Lean remained. For his benefit the request to leave was repeated more emphatically, but he still kept his seat, and the exercises commenced. The presence of a stranger of such commanding appearance as Judge McLean put a damper upon the meeting. There was no enthusiasm, and the meeting for a time was exceedingly cold and formal, until finally Father Schlosser, addressing the stranger, asked if he had anything to say. Upon this invitation the Judge arose, and, in a low, distinct voice, narrated his experience. He talked very impressively, eloquently, and with such pathos as had never before been heard in their meetings; he carried his audience with him, and soon there was not a dry eye in the room. Mr. Schlosser, upon his conclusion, congratulated him on being a better man than he had thought he was. As early as the year 1825, the society had acquired considerable strength and influence. Among the active new members were John and Thomas Bonfield, John Webb, Mother Cake, Peter Tofler and Newberry Cline. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rex, originally of the Lutheran Church, united with them. At this time Canton was a "regular appointment," with preaching once a month, and five years later, in 1830, every two weeks. The regular place of meeting was the upper room of the old Academy, corner of Tuscarawas and Plum streets. Revs. Frey, Plimpton, Ruckel, Kent, Graham, Sheppard and Harry O. Sheldon were among the earlier preachers on this circuit. Sheldon was somewhat peculiar; a stout, muscular man, he did not hesitate long to take rowdies in hand who disturbed his religious meetings, and he could generally, as it became well known that, being without fear, he would, if necessary, *fight* for the Lord, as well as labor for him. Mr. John Buckius tells of his being nearly beaten on one occasion. Mr. Sheldon, after the introductory services were over, got up to preach, and began by saying, "I have been thinking of two texts, and revolving them in my mind as No. 1 and No. 2, and am undecided which to take." George Tofler, a well-known character of the town, called out promptly, "Take No. 1." The minister was astounded, but soon recovered himself and responded, "So be it," and announced as the text, "He being dead, yet speaketh," upon which he then preached an excellent and impressive sermon. The first camp-meetings were held for several years in William Hill's woods, two miles northwest of town, drawing immense crowds of people. They were afterward held in Williams' woods, north of town, and subsequently in the Yohe settlement, on the Steubenville road.

In 1830, a lot was purchased on Eighth street, near the corner of Plum street, and a frame church, 40x50 feet, was built upon it by Thomas Cunningham. There being no pavements at that day except on Market and Tuscarawas streets, and very muddy walking in every other part of the town during the winter, a tanbark walk was constructed to the church. Soon after the completion of the church building, Rev. Milton Colt, who was then on this circuit, took sick at Father Tofler's and died. He was buried upon the church lot, but his remains were afterward removed to the cemetery. David White and Joshua Saxton, of the *Repository*, William Dunbar and Daniel Gotshall, of the *Democrat*, George N. Webb, Sheriff of the county, and William, were, at this time, all prominent and active members. The oldest members still living are Frederick Hafer, residing on North Poplar street, and Barbara Ann White, on Cherry street. Next to them come Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, on South Market street, who settled in Canton in 1837. Rev. John M. Goshorn and wife came to Canton the following year, and started a female seminary. They were active members of the Methodist Church, and were both well fitted to conduct a first-class school. Mainly through the instrumentality of Dr. Thomas Bonfield, backed by the liberality of a few generous citizens not members of the church, means were secured to erect a good-sized seminary building, on the lot adjoining the church, corner of Eighth and Plum streets. This building still stands, though for almost a generation past it has no longer been used for school purposes. It has also been greatly changed and remodeled within and without, and has for many years been used as a residence by Mr. John Buckius and family. The brick house on the corner of Poplar and Fifth streets, so well known as the old Grant corner, was occupied as a boarding-house, and was the first house in town furnished with a bell-pull. This was a very great temptation to the young gentlemen of the town desirous of obtaining interviews with the young ladies, which were only sparingly granted by the worthy Principals. The seminary was well patronized; pupils from

a distance were in attendance, Graduation Day was made memorable, and the exercises well attended ; and this institution did much to elevate the standard of female education in Canton. On the opening of the seminary, the congregation, feeling assured of more liberal contributions, secured the servlces of a stationed minister, Rev. Edward Burkett, who was the first stationed minister of the Methodist Church in Canton. It soon became evident, however, that the congregation was too weak to give him an adequate support, and they were therefore compelled again to forego regular Sunday service, and re-enter the circuit. This embraced Canton, Hartville, Greentown, Greensburg, Bethlehem, Sparta and Miller's Church, in Pike Township. The ministers who followed Mr. Burkett on the circuit were Rev. Messrs. White, Hare, Cramer, Baker, McCue, Swasey, McAbee, Jackson and Scott, with probably a few others whose names have not been ascertained. McCue was here in 1840, and became a convert to Millerism, a prevalent hallucination of that day which dazed the minds of a great many good people all over the country. Believing the end of all things and the day of judgment to be near at hand, McCue turned his horse out to grass, arrayed himself in a white ascension robe, and put himself in readiness patiently to wait the summons of Gabriel's trumpet to meet the Savior in the air. But alas ! Mr. Miller's signs and calculations were not as infallible as they were thought to be, and the angel did not blow the trumpet at the appointed time. The completion of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad through Canton in 1851–52, and the advent of Ball, Aultman & Company, who were active members of the Methodist Church, gave the organization here new life and vigor. The congregation increased, the contributions grew apace, and it was not long before they had regular, stated preaching. The old church on Eighth street was soon deemed inadequate, and in 1862, a large and at the time, and to the time of its destruction, a very grand and imposing structure was erected for the use of the congregation, on the corner of Poplar and Tuscarawas streets. An old citizen of Canton says, that "upon its occupancy, a new order of worship and paraphernalia were instituted. The cushioned seats, carpeted aisles, grand organ, and the promiscuous seating of the sexes were regarded by many as a wicked innovation. The style of preaching was also changed, being less emotional and more logical, directed more to the head than the heart. Shouting, which constituted so prominent a feature in protracted meetings and revival occasions, became almost obsolete. The old members were slow to accept the new departure, but the world moves, and they were compelled to move with it or be left by the wayside." The new church was built upon the site of the first St. Cloud Hotel, erected, furnished and kept by Mr. John Buckius and his son-in-law, Will Hawk. It was burned down but a short time before. This church edifice was also destroyed by fire on the first Sunday in January of the present year, 1881. The weather had been excessively cold for a number of days, and it took a great amount of firing-up to make the audience room comfortable during the meetings held in it for a few days previous to holding communion services. On this Sunday a large congregation had assembled with the Pastor, Rev. Dr. H. Miller, and the services appropriate to the celebration of the Lord's Supper had progressed almost through the act of blessing the elements of the communion. While on their knees, engaged in prayer, two or three gentlemen discovered fire in the upper part of the church, and gave the alarm. Confusion prevailed for a moment, but a few hasty and earnest words from the Pastor restored order, and in a very few minutes, the congregation, without accident, had escaped from the doomed building, but not a moment too soon. In a minute or two, the flames burst furiously through the roof, and began mounting the tall and stately tower which surmounted the building, and in a few hours, notwithstanding the heroic efforts of the fire department to stay the ravages of the destroyer, it was a total wreck, and nearly all its contents were burned up with it. The congregation, however, not disheartened, resolved to go ahead as soon as the weather would permit, and "build a new temple, which should surpass the glory of the old one." At this writing the work is progressing rapidly, and will be pushed energetically forward to completion. The designs for the new building are gotten up by Mr. Frank O. Weary, and are to be seen at his office in the County Surveyor's room at the court house. A writer in one of the local papers says :

Judging from these designs the building will be of one of the finest church structures in this part of

the State. It will be a mixture of the gothic and modern styles of architecture, and will be built of pressed brick, with Berea stone trimmings. The length of the structure will be one hundred and thirty-four feet, in the shape of a letter T, with the cross arm running east and west at the south end of the building. The front will be seventy-nine feet long, with three entrances, a stairway turret on the east side, and the tower rising to a height of one hundred and thirty-five feet at the west. The audience room, which will be on the first floor, is 72x65 feet. The pulpit will be located at the north end with the choir and organ back of it. Main entrances are on each side of the pulpit. The seats are designed in amphitheater style, and the floor is raised two feet igher in the rear than in the front. In the center of the sides of the auditorium are large windows, topped by gables on the outside. Three addional double windows are on each side. Three large doors, 15x18 feet, at the south end of the audience room, separate it from the Sunday-school room; when desired, these doors slide down into pits, provided for the purpose, and thus throw the two rooms into one. The Sunday-school room will be divided into two stories, each of which will contain five class-rooms, arranged in a semi-circle, and facing the general Sunday-school room, at the north end of which is the Superintendent's platform. The class-rooms are to be separated from the regular Sunday-school room by doors with glass panels. The ceiling of the audience room will be finished in walnut paneling and fresco work; that of the Sunday-school room will be made dome-shaped with a skylight at the top. The means of entrance and exit to the first floor are numerous. The audience room is provided with two large entrances, and the Sunday school room with four. The north end of the structure will be raised five feet from the ground, and the south end seven feet. This makes a nice, airy basement, which will be divided into lecture and supper rooms, ladies' and gentlemen's parlors, cooking and serving kitchens, store rooms, pantries, toilet rooms, janitor's room, cloak rooms and boiler room. In the latter, will be located the steam boilers, which will furnish the heat for the building. Ventilating registers will be put in the wainscoting of the audience and Sunday school rooms, which will be connected by flues with the ventilating tower, located at the juncture of the roof of the main building and the hip roof of the Sunday school part of the structure. The inner part of the building will be finely finished in walnut, and the large windows will be furnished with stained glass. The roof will be surmounted by an ornamental tile casing, and the gables will be topped with stone trimmings. In the tower, a place will be made for a chime of bells. The contract for the foundation, to be of Massillon stone, has been let to Mr. John Melbourne, who will begin work as soon as the ruins are cleared away. Contracts for the other work will be let, and it is expected that the building will be under roof before snow flies. The estimated cost of this magnificent structure will be between $60,000 and $75,000.

While the great mass of the old congregation readily adapted themselves to the new order of things, there were always some imbued with the more emotional fervor of the older type of American Methodism, who could not bring themselves into full sympathy with their brethren in what they considered unwarranted innovations. These at last left the First Church, effected an organization as the Second M. E. Church, and erected a large brick church on South Market street, neat but plain, and without steeple or dome. There is no organ in this church, and the services, including "revivals," are more nearly like those of the primitive Methodist Church. As there are in every community men and women in whom the emotional naturally forms the greater part of their intellectual and moral nature, there is probably necessity also in religious matters to arrange by organization that these be provided for; at any rate, this organization seems to have measurably flourished from the start. Whether the emotional or the rational ought to have the higher value in any religious system is not for the impartial historian to determine; the middle ground is probably the safe one; a religion without place for the emotional in man's nature tends to formality and dogmatism; a religion which ignores man's rational being tends on the one side to superstition, on the other to fanaticism; true religion addresses man's higher intellectual powers, and through these, under subjection to faith, seeks to guide and control the affections, the feelings and the will. A third Methodist frame church building was erected a few years ago in the Fourth Ward, in the immediate vicinity of the north school building as a point for missionary operations. This movement, however, has up to this time not resulted in anything tangible or permanent. There are also two Methodist churches in the township, one in Section 26 and the other in Section 30.

The First Baptist Church was started in April, 1849, by Mr. and Mrs. John Danner, Thomas Goodman and Robert C. Latimer, at which time the services of Elder John Winter, of Warren, Ohio, were secured at a salary of $300. April 22, 1849, a Sabbath school was formed with fourteen scholars. The communicants to the church at this time numbered seven. In 1852, Mr. Danner agreed to build a church if the Home Mission Society would pay $500 for pastor's salary for one year, and at the end of the year he would guarantee it free

from debt, which the society agreed to do. June 25, 1853, the church was dedicated by Rev. John Winter, Pastor. The church, situated on the southeast corner of Tenth and Market streets, seating 350 people, was used for eighteen years. In 1871, the new church on Ninth and Market streets was built at a cost of $50,000, which is now free from debt, with 275 communicants. Rev. E. W. Lounsbury, the present Pastor, came here in March, 1877, and is well liked by his congregation.

In 1858, a few Episcopalians associated themselves together and held services under the name of "Church of the Advent," until 1868; the number of Episcopalians increased, and a number of lots were purchased at the northwest corner of Tenth and South Popular streets, Easter Monday, March 29, 1869; a Vestry was elected, and the Rev. J. C. Laverty called to the rectorship. In September of the same year, turf was cut for the erection of a new church—the present edifice, which was soon after finished, with several thousand dollars indebtedness resting upon it. Mr. Laverty reduced the debt largely. His resignation took place in the summer of 1875. October 1, 1876, the Rev. Joseph P. Cameron was called to the rectorship, which continued until August 1, 1878. He also reduced the church debt, which was finally entirely paid in 1881, under Rev. Frederick Burt Avery, Rector, now in charge, who came to the parish the last Sunday in August, 1880. The church property now consists of a frame edifice, with a seating capacity of 300, well-furnished walnut seats, pipe-organ, chancel windows and side windows of stained glass; the church is painted and in good repair. The whole is now paid for, as are also the two lots—the one on which the church is built, and the adjoining one reserved for the rectory. Value of the property, about $10,000. Although a number of the old members have been removed by death and otherwise, the communicant list has been increased, by confirmation and transfers, by twenty new members. The Sunday-school numbers sixty-five scholars, ten officers and teachers. The Ladies' Guild has for its officers, Mrs. D. Tyler, President; Mrs. A. G. Dart, Secretary. The officers of the church: Rev. Frederick Burt Avery, Rector. Vestrymen, E. W. Amsden, Senior Warden; William Britton, Junior Warden; J. H. Mathews, M. D., Treasurer; A. G. Dart, Clerk of Vestry; Capt. Williams, J. W. Young, D. Tyler, H. Churchman, John Snyder.

The Evangelical Church took this city as a mission field, A. D. 1852; and the same year, Rev. Peter Wiest was sent here as a missionary. He immediately set to work to build a church, which was completed in 1853. The building was a neat, one-story brick, which answered its purpose at that time. The church was rebuilt in the year 1874, under the administration of Rev. T. Bach, as preacher in charge of the congregation, and Rev. S. B. Kring, as Presiding Elder. The edifice is now two stories high. This church is located on the east corner of Herbruck and Fourth streets, on a lot donated by Mrs. Barbara Young. When this congregation was organized in 1852, there were but twelve members, viz., Isaac Voegelgasong and wife, John Hane and wife, Peter Tream, Phillip Tream, Gotlieb Kasher, Sister Kitzmiller, Catharine Dittenhaver, Lewis Voegelgasong and Mr. Leininger and wife. Brother Hane served the church of his choice temporarily. The Brethren I. Voegelgasong, P. Tream and J. Hane, obligated themselves to the Conference to pay $10 a year to the missionary cause in order that they might be supplied with a missionary. Rev. Jacob Burkett was the successor of Rev. Wiest, and his labors were crowned with a success that resulted in the conversion of quite a number of souls. This gave the work a new impulse, and ever since that time the influence and the borders of the church have been extended. Rev. G. F. Spreng was the first Presiding Elder presiding at this place. At present, Rev. J. A. Yount is the Pastor of this congregation, and Rev. J. A. Grimm, Presiding Elder. The future for the congregation seems to be bright. A present, this church has about one hundred and seventy communicants.

The Church of God is located on east Tuscarawas street, Rev. M. M. Beck, of West Lebanon, Ohio, Pastor. This is a plain brick structure surmounted by a small spire, containing no bell. The church is 60x40 feet and will seat 150 persons comfortably. It was built in 1876, at a cost of $3,300, and is not yet free from debt. Inside the church is roughly plastered, and has plain benches and a small gallery. The illumination is furnished by coal oil lamps, and the heating apparatus consists of two stoves. The congregation consists of eighty communicants. They believe in immersion and

accept the Bible as their foundation rock. The society was organized about ten years ago, by Rev. Mr. Beck.

The United Brethren Church is on Charles street, and is built of brick with a seating capacity of about one hundred and fifty. It is lighted and heated in the old-fashioned style. A small spire with a bell surmounts the church. Rev. S. W. Koontz is Pastor.

The Disciples' Church of Canton dates back for its organization for more than a score of years, and has, under a number of able Pastors, enjoyed a fair share of prosperity. The church building is on the corner of Poplar and Seventh streets. Rev. Mr. Henselman is the present Pastor; he serves besides a congregation at New Berlin in Plain Township, and one newly organized, with a neat frame church lately built at North Industry in this township.

A small brick Lutheran Church has also been erected about a half-mile north of North Industry, on the Canton road, which though occupied a few times for divine worship is not yet quite finished.

Last of all, but doing a good work in its own sphere of activity, is the Mennonite Church just east of Canton, which was built during, or about the year 1830, by Jacob Rowland. Joseph Rohrer was the first minister, with the following members: Jacob Rowland and wife, Mrs. David Schriver, Mrs. Henry Hull, and Christian Wengard and wife. About the year 1852, Mr. Rohrer moved to Indiana; from that time till about 1870, Revs. Smith and Newcomer, from Columbiana County, officiated. The old log church was torn down, and the present brick structure erected in the year 1875, since which time, Michael Rohrer has been the principal minister with from fifteen to twenty members.

In concluding these sketches of the Canton churches, the writer deems it due to the publishers and himself to say that it is to be regretted that so many of the ministers take so little interest in securing a history of their church organizations in permanent form, such as this work would afford them an opportunity of doing. With a few exceptions, they failed to co-operate heartily in the work, and left the historian to do the best he could.

CHAPTER XII.*

PERRY TOWNSHIP—NAME AND ORGANIZATION—SETTLEMENT—AN INCIDENT—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST RELIGIOUS MEETINGS—VILLAGE OF KENDAL—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—THE OHIO CANAL—EDUCATIONAL—THE CHARITY SCHOOL.

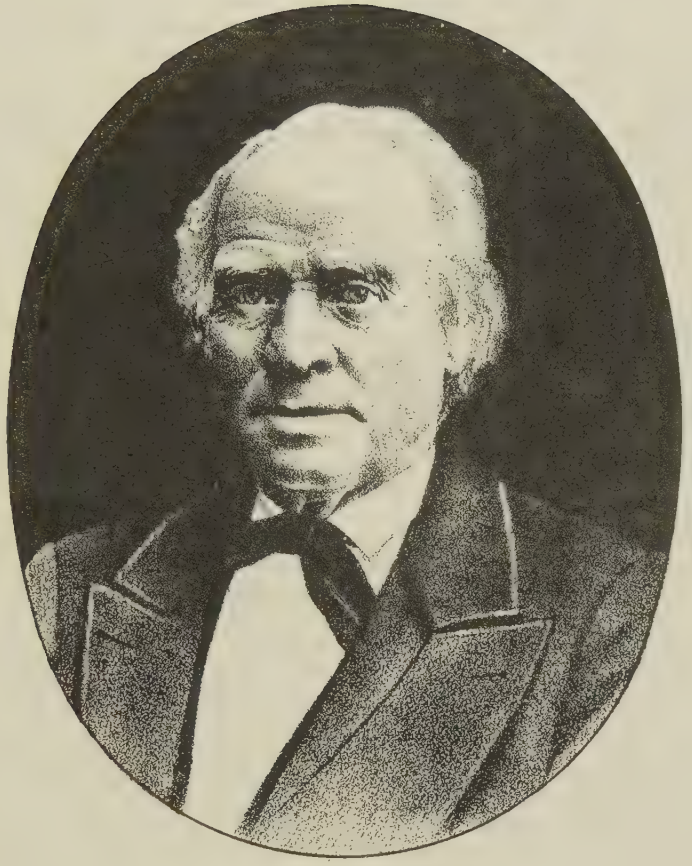
"Gather we from the shadowy past
The straggling beams that linger yet."
—*Spenser.*

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Stark County, on the 7th day of December, 1813, it was "ordered that the tenth township of the ninth range be, and the same is hereby made known as a separate and distinct township by the name of Perry. The inhabitants of said new township will meet at the house of Samuel Patton, in Kendal, on the last Saturday in February, and proceed to elect township officers."

From the above it will be seen that the township took its name from Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie in the war of 1812. The battle at Put-in-Bay had been fought but about three months previous to the above order, and as the success of American arms in that battle had saved the frontier settlements from being overrun by the British and Indians, the naming of the first township that was organized in the county, after the battle, was a fit recognition of the benefits which accrued to the pioneer settlers of the exposed region. Comparatively few settlements had been made on what was known as the "New Purchase," which was the territory lying west of the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum, in what is now known as the townships of Sugar Creek, Jackson and Lawrence. West of the Tuscarawas River in Stark County, no organization had been made prior to 1810, nor in Wayne prior to 1812. In 1810, the township of Tuscarawas had been organized and its first census showed 145 inhabitants of all ages.

South of the forty-first parallel of latitude,

*Contributed by Robert H. Folger.



James Bayly

the lands were known as Congress lands to distinguish them from the Western Reserve, New Connecticut and the Fire lands as that portion lying north of the forty-first parallel was called. Much of the land now included in the townships of Bethlehem, Perry, Jackson, Lawrence and Franklin, in the county of Summit, was surveyed by Ebenezer Buckingham in the year 1800, and a man of the name of Carpenter. The Tuscarawas was then the boundary line between the United States and the Indians, which was the reason why the balance of these townships was not surveyed at the same time. Mr. Buckingham was afterward one of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund of Ohio, and lived many years at Zanesville, where he died, closing a long, active and useful life. As already noticed, Perry is called Township 10 of the ninth Range. In forming the ranges, the United States began on the base of the Western Reserve, at the east line of the State, or the base line of the Western Reserve, or latitude forty-one degrees north, and every six miles west was a range, numbering from east to west. The townships on the east side, or first range, counted from the Ohio River north to the base line of the Reserve.

Pursuant to the order of the Commissioners, the voters of Perry Township met in Kendal, now the Fourth Ward of the city of Massillon, on the last Saturday in February, 1814, and elected the township officers, but who were elected to the particular offices, cannot be ascertained, as no person is now living who was present at the election, nor is there a record to be found of an earlier date than 1825. Who were the first Trustees, Treasurer and Clerk, Supervisors, Fence Viewers and Overseers of the Poor and their successors for the first eleven years cannot be stated with entire certainty.

Among the residents of the township at the date of its organization, were Jacob Bahney, John Waggoner, Philip Jacoby, George Amick, Frederick Stump, Robert Barr, Michael Bose, Stephen Shorb, William Armstrong, William McCaughey, James McCaughey, Paul Beard, George Miller, Jonathan Neely, Abraham Golladay and Daniel Ritter, all of whom with others were residents of the south end of the township. In Kendal and in the immediate neighborhood were William Henry, already mentioned, Thomas Rotch, Charles Coffin, Zaccheus Stanton, Moses Gleason, John Hendley, Abel Strong, Benjamin Franklin Coleman, Rowland Coleman, Alexander Skinner, Charles K. Skinner, Joseph Morton and Thomas Rotch, who resided at Spring Hill, the present residence of Hon. A. C. Wales; John Hall, Arvine Wales, Ephraim Chidester, Boyd J. Mercer, Edward Nelson, John Bowman, Aaron Chapman, Ambrose Chapman, Austin Allen, Richard Whaley, John Shobe, a German, who built a powder-mill on the south side of Sippo Creek, about twenty rods east of the flouring-mill of Messrs. Warwick & Justus in the First Ward of the city of Massillon. The powder-mill, as remembered by the writer, was a log building, in one end of which old John slept with kegs of powder piled up around his bed, and around his fire, wooden trays of the explosive material were arranged for drying. He never feared a blow-up except from lightning; on the appearance of a thunder storm, he was sure to vacate his mill and dwelling until the storm was over and danger from lightning had disappeared. Among the prominent of the early settlers in 1812, and whose influence tended to lay broad and deep the foundations of social order in Perry Township, were Thomas Rotch and his wife, Charity Rotch, members of the Society of Friends, natives of New Bedford, Mass., who moved from there to Hartford, Conn., and from Hartford to Stark County. With him came Arvine Wales and the late Charles K. Skinner, who with Mr. Wales became permanently identified with the growth of the township, and, as will be seen hereafter, with the now city of Massillon. Thomas and Charity Rotch were prominent members of the Society of Friends, both being recommended ministers according to the discipline of the society. The village of Kendal was laid out by Thomas Rotch, in 1811, who named it after a prominent manufacturing town in the West of England. On laying out the village, Mr. Rotch sought at once to utilize the water-power of Sippo Creek, the principal outlet of Sippo Lake, in the northeastern part of the township, by building a woolen factory and saw-mill, both of which have long since gone to decay. Mr. Rotch's policy was not such as tended to advance the growth of his village, nor was the condition of the new country favorable. The immigration was entirely agricultural. A land office was established at Canton, of which Col. Gibson and Col. John

Sloane were Register and Receiver respectively, and as fast as land came into market, it was entered.

On the 18th of June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain by the United States, which exposed the frontier settlements to incursions of the British and Indians, especially after Hull's surrender, when many of the settlers of the new country went back to their former homes. The paralysis of all sorts of business which followed the declaration of war can hardly be realized at this late period, and which continued many years, and retarded improvements of all kinds. At the close of the war, in 1814, the General Assembly sought to relieve the embarrassment in which all sorts of business was plunged by chartering banks, which went into operation without capital, but soon suspended operations, and nowhere was the embarrassment of the country greater than in the Tuscarawas Valley. There was no surplus of provisions of any kind for many years, and when the surplus came wheat sold for 25 cents per bushel, when it would sell at all, as late as 1826, and all cereals proportionally low, potatoes at twelve and a half cents, while salt commanded at one time $3 per bushel of fifty-six pounds.

On the 14th of the ninth month, in 1823, Thomas Rotch died at Mount Pleasant, in Jefferson County, while attending the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and was buried there; he was born at New Bedford, Mass., on the 13th of the seventh month, 1767, consequently was but little more than fifty-six years of age; he is well remembered by the writer as a man of fine presence and great shrewdness in all business matters, and, as all Quakers did and do, bore faithful testimony against human slavery. He was frequently called on to protect the fugitive slave on his flight to Canada, and never was known to let the call pass unheeded. A single instance will illustrate his devotion to his principles on that subject, as well as his courage. In the spring of the year 1820, a woman with two children called at his residence and satisfied him that they were fugitive slaves; he at once provided them with a place of safety in the second story of a spring house almost adjoining his residence. In the morning of the following day, immediately after breakfast, a couple of strangers on horseback rode up to the door and inquired if Mr. Rotch lived there, and, on being answered in the affirmative, commenced to make their business known, which was that of slave-hunters, one being known as a man who was in the habit of aiding slaves to escape, advising them what route to take, then following them for the reward offered by their masters; the name of De Camp, the slave-catcher, had become as familiar as household words. Thomas heard him very patiently describe the woman and children, and say that he had traced them to his (Thomas') residence, and produced a warrant for their seizure issued under the act of Congress of 1793, and supposed his work was done—that, the Quakers being a law-abiding people, the mother and children would be at once delivered.

After he had exhausted his vocabulary, Thomas said, "Dost thou think thou can take the woman and her children here if thou canst find them?"

"Certainly," replied the slave-catcher.

"Well," said Thomas, "thou may be mistaken. Thou hast not found them yet, and shouldst thou find them, thou might have trouble to take them."

The strangers had not been invited into the house, and while the dialogue was going on between Thomas and him having the warrant, the farm hands, of whom Thomas kept three or four, gathered around, and seeing such a crowd, the strangers began to look at each other and evinced alarm, which Thomas was not slow to notice, and, breaking a momentary silence, said to the person having the warrant,

"Dost thou know a man who follows the business of slave-catching by the name of De Camp?"

"I do," answered De Camp, for it was he, and was betraying fear of bodily harm, and inquired, "Have you any business with me? My name is De Camp." By this time, the men of Thomas' household, himself included, had formed a sort of circle around the slave-catchers. Thomas replied with the utmost coolness,

"I expect very soon to have some very important business with thee, and it will be well for thee to be prepared for it."

De Camp and his confrere concluded it would be best to beat a retreat, which they did without delay. On reaching their horses, they sprang into their saddles and left the Spring Hill farm and its Quaker occupants, and never again called

there for human chattels. The home of Thomas and Charity Rotch, like that of the "village preacher's modest mansion" at "sweet Auburn,"

"Was known to all the vagrant train.
He chid their wanderings and relieved their pain;
The long-remembered beggar was his guest,
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast;
The naked spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claimed kindred there and had his claims allowed."

There are few now who remember Thomas and Charity Rotch. Those who, in "memory's waste," can bring up the reminiscences of the long-inurned, long-forgotten, long-gone past, will cherish their memory in great kindness. Thomas Rotch died in the prime of life. Could he have lived another decade and participated in the great changes in the Tuscarawas Valley, with his wealth and enterprise, the history of Perry Township would have borne on its pages a record of improvements beyond what is shown even now by the enterprising pioneers who succeeded him, and who gave lavishly of time and money in the development of the resources of our favored township.

It is not, however, to the enterprising capitalist alone that credit should be given for the wonderful development that Perry Township exhibited in the decennial period from 1820 to 1830. It is to the men who hewed down the forest and ran the plowshare beam deep through the, until then, unbroken sward. They came with strong arms and willing hearts, to find a new home and to found a new empire. The harvest yielded to their sickle, and their posterity and successors are their heritors. With them came also another class of men, also pioneers, who contributed their share toward developing "the new country." They were just in advance of the permanent settlers, and stayed until the charms of forest life overcame the desire to remain where progress toward political and social organization got in the advance. Of that class was Massum Metcalf, who came in 1810 and remained a few years, when he left, saying, "The country is too thickly settled; I must go where I cannot see the smoke of my neighbor's chimney, nor hear his dog bark," and he went to parts unknown.

Among the hardy pioneer settlers, and who were among the earliest to build their cabins, and whose doors were always open to the stranger, were the Castleman brothers; their names were John, Henry, Richard and David, with their brother-in-law, Jacob Ross. Connected with them by marriage was a family by the name of Meek. Fond of the chase, not a deer or bear escaped their rifles when they started for game. The last wolf that was killed in the neighborhood north of Massillon was brought down by the unerring rifle of one of the Castleman brothers. Ross claimed that he was the first white child born west of the Ohio River. Be that as it may, a better type of manhood than Jake Ross was rarely found among the hardy pioneers of that day. Excepting John Castleman, all the families left Stark County soon after the organization of Perry Township. John was a citizen of Kendal and Massillon until his death, which was occasioned by a tree falling upon him, from which he lingered, a helpless cripple, for many years. His wife, Margaret Meek, survived him until a few years since, and lived to a good old age, a fine type of the women who sought homes with their families in the trackless forests of the Western country. At her death, she left four children—Mrs. Lyon, of Cleveland, and George and William Castleman and Mrs. Roof (since deceased), of Massilon.

In 1813 and 1814, before and after the organization of the township, immigration increased beyond any former period, and continued to increase, especially when the attention of the Legislature was turned to internal improvements. Land, however, did not rise in value until 1830, and within the personal knowledge of the writer, 1,000 acres of "the plains" in the south end of Perry Township sold for $4.25 per acre; the sale was made in 1824 by Capt. Mayhew Folger to Mr. William R. Dickinson, of Steubenville, and paid for in cloth manufactured at the "Steubenville Factory," of which Messrs. Belzaleel Wells, one of the framers of the Constitution of Ohio, of 1802, and Mr. Dickinson were proprietors.

In the same year first above mentioned, among the "new comers," were Capt. Mayhew Folger and his wife Mary, and their family, his brother-in-law, Thomas Coffin, whose wife, Anna Coffin, was a sister of Capt. Folger, and who took up by original entry and obtained by purchase the lands sold to Mr. Dickinson, above referred to. The newness of the country, and its social condition being so different from anything that Thomas Coffin and his wife, who, with Capt. Folger and his wife, were natives of

the Island of Nantucket, Mass., had ever seen, discouraged Thomas and he sold his interest in the Western lands to Capt. Folger, who remained at Kendal until February, 1828, when he removed to Massillon. During the year 1813, also came Bradford Kellogg and rented the building on Lot No. 2 in Kendal, then owned by Arvine Wales. He and his two sons opened a brick yard immediately south of, near the extreme east end of, now North street, and which was afterward known as the Free Bridge Road, until Massillon and Kendal were united, and North street was extended to its present eastern terminus. At that brick yard were made the first bricks manufactured west of Canton. Kellogg and his sons came from Hudson, in Portage County, and brought the first oxen driven under the yoke in the township, and which were used for tramping the clay out of which the bricks were made for Alexander Skinner, Esq., who erected the first brick house in the township, and which was the first west of Canton. The walls of the house were laid by Calvin Hobart and Peter Humphrey; the building now stands on Front street in Kendal, where for sixty-five years it has stood a proud monument of the skill and integrity of the builders, and is a better piece of work, even now, than much of the brick-work built a half a century since. Messrs. Hobart and Humphrey removed to Wooster in 1817, where they remained until 1827, when Hobart returned to Massillon and built one of the first brick houses that was built there, and was finally drowned in the canal on the night of July 4, 1833. The brick house on Front street is now owned and occupied by citizen Anton Vogt, and bids fair to stand the storms of many years. Mr. Skinner removed to Loudonville, then Richland County, and died there. At the close of 1813 and commencement of 1814, and during the latter year, the population of the township increased largely, and the increase was of valuable citizens, among whom were Jonathan Winter, his wife Nancy, son Abner and family, and daughters Sarah and Catharine. Uncle Jonathan, as he was familiarly called, was a Quaker, had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was fond of "shouldering his cane and showing how fields were won." He drew a pension, but escaped a wound on the battlefield. Prominent among the arrivals that year were Dr. William Gardner, from Albany, State of New York, the first physician in the township; from here he removed to Norwalk, Huron County, remained there a few years and then returned to Stark County and located in Canton, where he died in 1833. Dr. Gardner was prominent as a physician, and earnest in his convictions, rarely yielding when once having formed an opinion; also, about the time of Dr. Gardner's arrival, came John C. McCoy, from the city of Baltimore, a journeyman tailor, afterward well known in the Pittsburgh Methodist Conference as Rev. J. C. McCoy, a useful and popular preacher; from here he removed to Loudonville, Ashland Co., Ohio, thence to Washington County, thence to Athens County, where he died a few years ago, honored and respected as a Christian gentleman. In the early part of 1814, came Thomas A. Drayton, afterward a resident of Canton, and Hosea W. Tinker, all useful mechanics, who are pleasantly remembered by the few who yet remain to furnish items for these sketches. About the time of the organization of the township, a family known as the Andrews family came into the township, consisting of the father, Richard, Eve, the mother, and five sons, Daniel, Adam, Charles, David and Richard; the old man entered the fractional section upon which now stands the manufacturing establishment of Russell & Co., the station house of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and the other buildings of that corporation, the respective residences of Mrs. Julia Jarvis, Herman Schreiber and all others on South Erie street below the railway, all of which went for intoxicating liquors, which were drank in the family.

Richard Andrews had a son-in-law, John Wolf, who, with two sons, Richard and Samuel, are sleeping their last sleep in drunkards' graves. Among the chattels brought from Maryland by the Andrews family was a stalwart negro, known as Black Jack, John Tibbs being his real name. On the family leaving Hagerstown they were about to sell Jack, and were offered $550 for him, but upon his promising to stay by and support the old folks as long as they lived, they brought him to Ohio. Jack soon learned, however, that the old Constitution contained a clause in the Bill of Rights prohibiting slavery, and he told his old master and mistress that he would fulfill his part of the bargain, but he would not work to support the drunk-

en sons, and left them and lived afterward in Jackson Township, where he married, earned a farm, sold it, moved into Lawrence, where he purchased another farm, and remained until the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, when he went to Canada and ended his days, fearing that some remote heir of the Andrews family might come from Maryland and claim him.

Up to the close of 1814, few settlements had been made in the township west of the Tuscarawas River. On the fractional section west and opposite the residence of Mrs. Jarvis, now owned by the heirs of the late Peter Runser, was located a sturdy Irish pioneer, William Whitcraft ; he, however, sold out and removed to Lawrence Township. He was an energetic citizen and at his death left a worthy family. He sold to Hezekiah Bull, of Hartford, Conn., who settled on the land and remained until 1820, when he died.

Mr. Bull was a Democrat of the New England Jeffersonian type, thoroughly imbued with an intense dislike to the Federal party, the Hartford Convention and New England politics in their length and breadth. He was exceedingly earnest in advocating and defending the war of 1812, and the administration of President Madison. He was a kind neighbor and genial gentleman in his social intercourse. In point of culture, he and his family were among the first in the then new and really wild region. Very soon after his arrival here, two of his daughters were married, Hetty, to Alexander Skinner, Esq., brother of the late Hon. C. K. Skinner, and Hoyland to Thomas Taylor, Esq., a son of whom, A. A. Taylor, Esq., is the owner of the extensive flouring-mill on Erie street, in Massillon. Mrs. Bull died a short time after her husband, and the family, sons and daughters, removed to Loudonville, where all excepting Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Sheldon died. Hon. John W. Bull, a grandson, a member of the present Legislature, from Ashland County, resides in Loudonville, and is always ready to extend a generous hospitality to his many friends. During the years 1812–14, the supply of provisions was not equal to the demand, and Charles K. Skinner, Edward Nelson and Charles Coffin, who was a Nantucket ship carpenter, built a boat and went to Coshocton, where corn was plenty, the Muskingum bottoms always yielding an abundance, and brought several loads, which sold readily for $2 per bushel. Excepting Charles Coffin, none of them knew much in regard to the management of a boat, and on one occasion coming up, they struck on the Cedar Ripple, a few miles below where Massillon now is, and came near losing boat and cargo.

The first religious society organized west of Canton in Stark County was the "Kendal Preparative Meeting of the Society of Friends," their Monthly Meeting being at Marlborough, Quarterly Meeting at Salem, and the Yearly Meeting being held at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County. It is supposed that all these organizations existed as early as 1813. The principal members of Kendal Preparative Meeting were Isaac Bowman, Richard Williams, Zaccheus Stanton, Charles Coffin, Thomas Rotch, Mayhew Folger, Joseph Hobson, Jonathan Michener, Mathew Macy, a brother-in-law of Charles Coffin, Thomas Coffin, Micajah Macy and others, all of whom, with a single exception, were heads of families. Thomas Coffin could hardly be called a member of that meeting, as he returned to Philadelphia ; his wife, a sister of Mayhew Folger and mother of the late Lucretia Mott, survived him thirty years. The influence of that little Quaker meeting was strongly felt in the community. So far as any religious sentiment was recognized, they were in the majority. They were first to erect a place for meeting for worship, called by them a "meeting house," which, when erected, they opened for a school, and it should be said of them, they "bore, with liberty and law, the Bible in their train." Next to them and about the same time, or shortly after, came the Methodists to Kendal, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter from the late Rev. Adam Poe, D. D. It will also be seen that the labors of the Methodists were mainly on the west side of the river until the period above referred to.

Dr. Poe says : "At a session of the Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at a chapel in Shelby County, Ky., November 1, 1810, Rev. James Dixon was appointed to Tuscarawas Circuit in the Muskingum District ; Rev. James Quinn, Presiding Elder. The Tuscarawas Circuit then embraced all the country along the Tuscarawas River from New Portage to Coshocton, taking in the new settlements on both sides of the river. He formed small societies, and only returned seventy-seven members in all that terri-

tory at the end of the year. At the next session of the Conference, which was held at Cincinnati, October 1, 1811, Rev. William Mitchell was appointed to the Circuit. Rev. James Quinn, Presiding Elder. Mr. Mitchell reported one hundred and forty-two members at the close of his year. I am not sure whether Dixon formed a society in Tuscarawas Township, but during the winter of 1811–12, Mitchell organized a society at the house of Peter Johnson, Esq., and preached to them regularly every two weeks, since which there has always been a Methodist society in the township. The Western Conference was divided in 1812, and the Ohio Conference formed, which held its first session in Chillicothe, October 1, 1812. At this Conference, David Young was appointed Presiding Elder of the Muskingum District, and John Somerville was appointed to Tuscarawas Circuit, and seems to have had considerable success, for he returned four hundred and ninety-one members. During this year, my first personal acquaintance with the society at Johnson's commenced, and during the ensuing summer, the meetings were removed to the house of Joseph Poyser. This was, I think, the first regularly organized religious society in the township.

"At the second session of the Ohio Conference, which was held at Steubenville September 1, 1813, Rev. John Graham was appointed to Tuscarawas Circuit. At the next session, held at Cincinnati September 8, 1814, Rev. John Cord was appointed to that circuit. At the next session, which was held at Lebanon, Ohio, September 14, 1815, Rev. Curtis Goddard was appointed to the circuit. The next session of the Conference was held at Louisville, Ky., and Rev. Archibald McIlroy was appointed to the circuit, the society meeting at Joseph Poyser's, now the residence of John Christman, Esq. At the next session of the Conference, held at Zanesville, Ohio, September 3, 1817, Rev. James McMahon was appointed to the Tuscarawas Circuit. At the close of the year, he reported 411 members. This venerable gentleman is still living and active in the ministry. His address is Chesterville, Morrow Co., Ohio. He could probably give you a more minute history of the society than I can. Peter Johnson and Joseph Poyser are both dead. As the regular preaching, during this period, was at both their houses, if living they no doubt could be more particular in the history of the society meetings there. Rev. John C. McCoy became a resident in Kendal, I think in 1813 or 1814; and, there being no Methodist society there, he joined in Tuscarawas Township. His address is Marietta, Ohio. Wesley Hatton, still a resident of Tuscarawas Township, was also among the early members of the society. Also Miss Catharine Thacker, now Mrs. Nathan Eldredge. Mr. Thomas Eldridge, an uncle of Nathan, was likewise an early and active member of the society. I think he is still living, but do not know his present address."

The letter from which the foregoing extract was taken was written July 28, 1853. Dr. Poe was correct as to the death of Peter Johnson. He was well known to the writer, as was Poyser, who lived, until within a few years past, and died in Canton. All the other persons named by Dr. Poe, except Mrs. Eldredge, have been dead many years. She now lives with her nephew, William Moffit, Esq., about three miles southwest from Massillon, on the Millersburg road.

The Ohio Conference included within its boundaries the entire State of Ohio, and much more. The Muskingum District remained in that Conference until 1824, when the General Conference erected the old Pittsburgh Conference, so affectionately remembered by all the old Methodists in the valley of the Tuscarawas, which remained as erected by the Conference of 1824 until the year 1848, when it was so changed as to put Perry Township into the North Ohio Conference, where it remained until 1856, when the Pittsburgh Conference was restored to its original boundaries. The General Conference of 1876 changed the map of the Conference so as to bound it on the east by the State Line, between the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Ohio and Virginia. The first Methodist preaching in Perry Township, east of the Tuscarawas River, was by Josiah Foster, preacher on the circuit, and as Presiding Elder of the Muskingum District he preached at the house of Rev. J. C. McCoy, in Kendal, once in five or six weeks, and as early as 1816. During the succeeding six years, it is impossible to learn with certainty in whose charge the Muskingum District and Tuscarawas Circuit were. In 1822, before the erecting of the Pittsburgh Conference, Thomas R. Ruckle, a young Irishman, was appointed to the circuit, and came around

once in five weeks, preaching in the schoolroom in Kendal, school then being in the east wing of what is called the "L" house, a building built by Ephraim Chidester, grandfather of Dr. Ephraim Chidester, of Massillon. The school was then taught by the late Dr. B. Michener, whose recent death in Iowa at the age of eighty was generally noticed in the public journals. The Doctor being then a Quaker, in unity with the society, and disposed to controversy, and Rev. Mr. Ruckle being "set in defense of the Gospel," soon got up a debate on paper, which was kept up for a long time, and finally died out by consent of the disputants themselves. The Methodists had no place for meeting at this period; their leader in everything pertaining to the church, John C. McCoy, had married a young lady by the name of Comly and removed to Loudonville, and Methodism in Perry Township made little progress, increasing, however, a little from year to year, and always holding its gains until it acquired strength enough to unite with the Freemasons in 1840, to have a place known as the Methodist Episcopal Church of Massillon, and which is fully noticed in the sketch of that city.

Among the early Presbyterians who settled in the township were John and Garrett Cruson, two brothers, and their families, their sister, Mrs. Anna Burhans, Ephraim Chidester, Daniel Myers and his family, Austin Allen, Boyd J. Mercer, and two or three other families in different parts of the township, but no organization in the way of a church was had until after the now city of Massillon was laid out, and which will be noticed in its proper place.

The first thing almost that was done by Thomas Rotch on laying out and recording the plat of the village of Kendal, was to get a post office established on the great east-and-west route through the State, previous to which Canton was the post office for all the region roundabout. Thomas was appointed Postmaster, and John C. McCoy his deputy, as the Postmaster lived a mile out of town. McCoy withdrew from the office, and Matthew Macy was appointed Deputy, or, as that officer was called, Assistant Postmaster, and held the place until the death of Thomas Rotch, when he was appointed Postmaster, and held the office until it was discontinued in 1829. Matthew Macy was a man of rare integrity and rare business qualifications. A native of the island of Nantucket, Mass., he, as was common, indeed it was the rule, went to sea on board a whale ship bound to the Pacific Ocean, but getting crippled by a fall he left the ship he went out in and returned in a homeward bound vessel, arriving at Nantucket soon after the commencement of the war of 1812. The ship he went out in was captured by a British cruiser, so that he lost his share of the cargo. Finding no employment at home in consequence of his crippled condition (from which he never recovered), he came to Ohio and was a clerk in Thomas Rotch's store, taught school, was with Arvine Wales, an administrator who settled Rotch's estate after his death, and held various offices of trust. His wife was a daughter of James Austin, a Vermont Quaker, who removed from Montpelier in 1817 to Kendal.

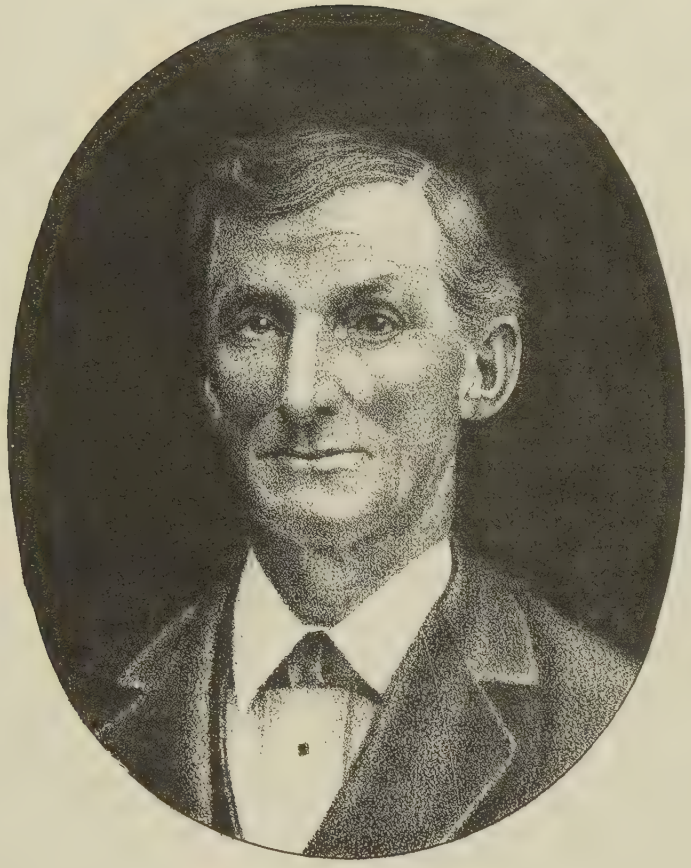
The first blacksmith in the township was Jesse Otis. His shop was in Kendal, and he was ready for business as soon as a shop could be built. The first tanner in the township was Thomas Williams, whose tanyard and currying-shop were in Kendal, on the north side of State street, which was the great thoroughfare from east to west. Originally, the road from Canton west diverged in a nortwesterly direction on the top of the hill near the Russell farm, running through the farm now owned by the heirs of the late John Yingling, then occupied by Zaccheus Stanton, and intersecting the east end of State street, in Kendal, which street it followed to the west end, where it diverged to the southwest until it struck a point now known as the east end of Cherry street, in Massillon, thence west to the Tuscarawas River, where a toll bridge was built and furnished the only crossing-place on the river in the township, excepting at the "high banks" at the northern terminus of Clay street, in the city of Massillon, and at Barr's Fording, three miles south, near where are now the Wormington Coal Mines. The stock in the toll bridge was mainly owned by Judge William Henry, who had purchased the fractional section of land on the west side of the river, and erected the brick house, yet standing there, in which he "kept store" and lived with his family. As immigration into Stark and Wayne Counties was in excess of any period before or since, the location for business was the best west of Canton or perhaps in the county. The toll bridge became a most

odious monopoly, and the people everywhere determined that it should not exist. Their effort was to get a road laid out from the divergence east of the city on a straight line west, or as nearly so as practicable, to the fording place, the now northern terminus of Clay street, thence, after crossing the river at that fording place, as nearly west as possible, until it should intersect the old Wooster road. This plan, of course, would only answer when the river could be forded. It was at once determined to build a free bridge, which was done, and trade was then diverted over the new route, and the old toll bridge went to decay, and is remembered by but few of the present residents of the Tuscarawas Valley. After the free bridge was erected, it was sought to be destroyed by cutting away its principal supports at the eastern end. Tradition says that David Andrews, already referred to in these pages, did the job, for which he received a fiddle, a silver watch and a quart of whisky. The bridge was repaired and served the people for many years, until an additional straightening of the road from Canton to Wooster made Main street, in Massillon, the great thoroughfare, when the principal crossing of the river was located where it now is.

The first Justice of the Peace in Perry Township was a blacksmith by the name of Francis Smith, the grandfather of citizen George W. Hathaway, of Massillon. Justice Smith moved to Brookfield, in Tuscarawas Township, where he died. He was succeeded by Capt. Nathaniel Ray, a retired shipmaster, from Nantucket, and it may be said of him that he was a "character." While it was true of him that he had been a shipmaster, his sailing had been confined to coasting from Portland, Me., to the Capes of Florida and New Orleans. He had followed that mode of life until he felt that he, too, ought to join the vast crowd that was seeking a new home, so he came to Kendal. He had an unfortunate habit of mixing whisky with his water in considerable quantities, and when under the influence of the mixture, had little control over himself. On one occasion, while driving his iron-gray mare before a "Dearborn" wagon, as they were called in those days, a wheel came off, and he, considerably under the influence of the whisky he had drank, dropped the lines and jumped out. As he struck the ground the mare started for home, and got there with what was left of the carriage. As Ray followed, he found the pieces. He had the wheel on his shoulder that dropped from the wagon while he was driving. Meeting one of the neighbors he swore he would kill the mare, but on getting home he compromised by simply cutting off her ears, a feat Ray never survived so as to remain at Kendal, so he packed up and went back to Nantucket, got a little vessel and resumed his old avocation as master of a coaster, and finally anchored there.

The first store that was opened in Kendal or in the township was opened by Thomas Rotch; next to him came William Henry and Gilbertharp Earle, and lastly in Kendal, Isaiah Brown, noticed more particularly in the sketches of Massillon. The embarrassment in all business matters, stagnation of trade, and especially the ruin of commerce upon the ocean, upon which New England subsisted, occasioned by the war of 1812, drove many shipmasters and New England people to the West, and the year 1814 was strongly marked by the increase from that quarter. Among those who came into Perry Township that year were Gilbertharp Earle and his family, Capt. James Duncan, a retired shipmaster from the merchant service, his residence having been at Portsmouth, N. H., and many others. These gentlemen are mentioned particularly because of the important parts they sustained on the historic stage, as did Alexander Johnston, Esq., who came into the township a year or two earlier, and before the township was organized.

Gilbertharp Earle was born June 19, 1772, at Burlington, N. J., and was married at Upper Freehold, Monmouth Co., to Sarah Cook, October 10, 1799; he remained at Burlington until 1813, when he removed to Canton in the autumn of that year, and remained until the spring of 1814, when he removed to Kendal. He entered at the land office the fractional Section on the west side of the river, known as No. 6, and after merchandising at Kendal and removing to Canton again, where he remained but a year or two, returned to his farm, gave his attention to farming and the dispensing of a generous hospitality that will ever be gratefully remembered by all who shared it. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Earle was a resort for young and old, and all were made happy by the unfailing politeness always kindly tendered. On arriving at Kendal, the family of Mr. and Mrs. Earle



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consisted of Sarah B., who married Dr. Gardner, by whom she was left a widow in 1833, and moved to Harmar, Washington Co., Ohio, and married Henry Fearing, Esq.; she died on the 30th day of July, 1876; John, who died January 8, 1855; Thomas Earle, M. D., now living in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of seventy-six; Hannah, now the wife of Hon. Harlow Chapin living at Harmar, at the age of seventy-four; Frances, who married Gen. Gardner Field, a notice of whose death will be found in the sketch of the city of Massillon; she afterward married Edward Clark, Esq., of Harmar, and died on the 26th day of February, 1879.

Gilbertharp Earle, Jr., born in February, 1812, and died at his residence near this city in September, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Earle had three children born in Ohio, but one of whom survives, Mrs. Rebecca Johnson, widow of the late Hon. Matthew Johnson, member of the Legislature of Ohio in 1837 and 1838 from this county, and Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio, during the administration of President Buchanan. Mr. Earle died January 9, 1850, at the age of seventy-eight, and Mrs. Earle died at Harmar in 1855, aged seventy-nine; they led useful and active lives, Mr. Earle having filled important public trusts.

The organization of the township as a political and social organization fell into the hands of men who studied the public weal and carried out practically views and plans that met the entire approbation of the community. "Schools and the means of instruction," as recommended in that grand instrument, the old Constitution of Ohio, were encouraged, a refined social intercourse all over the township was established, that is affectionately remembered by the now old men who survive. In the language of the great British essayist:

> "Then none was for a party;
> Then all were for the State;
> Then the great man helped the poor,
> And the poor man loved the great.
> Then lands were fairly portioned,
> Then spoils were fairly sold;
> The Romans were like brothers
> In the brave days of old."

When Mr. Duncan left Portsmouth, his objective point was the State of Virginia, that portion now included in West Virginia, and especially Brooke and Ohio Counties. At Wheeling, he had friends, Messrs. Jacob Atkinson and Peabody Atkinson, brothers, and a Mr. Peterson. He remained in those counties for a year or two, and married Miss Eliza T. Vilette, and with the two brothers Atkinson concluded as a sort of horseback adventure to visit the "Rotch Settlement." Accordingly the three gentlemen started on horseback in the spring and came to Kendal, and stopped at a hotel kept by John Bowman, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, which was the only one in the village, and was the first hotel opened in the township. It soon became known that there were strangers from Portsmouth, N. H., in town, and as there were several New England families already in the village and vicinity, a Quaker woman, who with her husband, had a year or two before visited Portsmouth, strangers, and received genuine New England hospitality, said to her husband, "Thee had better go and call on the strangers; they may be connected with the families who were so polite to us, and if so, we should at least invite them to dine."

The Quaker head of the family said to his wife, "I should be glad to invite them at any rate, and if thee thinks thee can make out a dinner for them, I will call on them and invite them for to-morrow." The preliminaries being thus settled, he called on the strangers, had a long talk with them in regard to the county and State of Ohio, its prospects, and invited them to dine; the invitation was promptly accepted, and after dinner they all rode over a considerable portion of the township, examined the water-power of the Sippo Creek, rode over the ground plat of the now city of Massillon, and the strangers were favorably impressed; they went no further west, returned to Wheeling, and Wellsburg, Va., and Mr. Duncan returned shortly afterward and purchased the Estremadura farm, now owned by the Kegler heirs, and purchased the quarter-section on which the city is, in part, laid out. The purchase was made for the water-power of Sippo Creek, and near where now stands the Masonic Lodge, and the merchant flouring-mill of Isaac N. Dexter. Mr. Duncan erected a flouring-mill and saw-mill, having first erected a dam across the creek, near where East street, Massillon, now crosses the creek. The place was known as Duncan's Mill, as it had no other way of distinguishing it from any other point in the Tuscarawas Valley.

There was one member of Mr. Earle's family when he came into the township, who yet lives

in the township just outside the city limits at the age of ninety-six years, Mrs. Rebecca Stafford, her maiden name being Cook, a sister of Mrs. Earle; she married Abel Stafford, one of the colony who settled in Tuscarawas from Essex County, N. Y., by whom she was left a widow many years since. She is in the enjoyment of excellent health and bids fair to see the one hundredth anniversary of her birthday. The name of Aunt Rebecca Cook sixty years ago, was as "familiar as household words." She has life-long been a remarkable woman, and her bright intellect makes her home a pleasant place to visit; her recollection of the events of early times is clear.

The stagnation of business, scarcity of money and almost cessation of immigration, commencing soon after the close of the war, seemed to paralyze the energies of every body; a surplus of agricultural products was always on hand, and no outlet to market; a general feeling of discouragment pervaded the community; when land would sell at all, it sold for merely nominal prices, compared with its real value. To get rid of the increasing produce on his hands after the building of his mill, Mr. Duncan erected a distillery, a log building which stood near the corner of Charles and Mill streets, Massillon, the first distiller being Seth Chase, a native of Vermont, who had settled in Tuscarawas Township. As time wore on, Mr. Duncan accumulated a large quantity of whisky, and, in 1822, he determined to load a flat-boat with flour, whisky and potatoes for the New Orleans market. The idea had hardly entered his mind, until he went with all possible haste to Charles Coffin, and contracted for the building of a boat to be launched in the Tuscarawas, and loaded with flour, whisky, potatoes, bacon, and, in short, anything that would sell in Southern market. The boat was built and launched exactly where now is the eastern end of the arched stone bridge in Massillon; the amount of her tonnage is not recollected, nor can it be ascertained. She was built bottom up and turned over into the water with entire success; her upper works were immediately set up and finished; a fortunate rise in the river was taken advantage of, teams were employed which worked night and day, and with the rise, the boat was loaded, and in the early spring of the year, the "Walk in the Water," as Mrs. Duncan had named the boat, started on her voyage. Much apprehension was felt lest the dam across the river at Zoar, and Baker's dam at New Philadelphia, should be in the way, but the flood kept up and the dams were crossed in safety.

The Muskingum was reached and being at flood-tide, having the waters of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding to keep it up, Capt. Duncan had company to the Ohio, Coshocton and Zanesville and other towns on the river being engaged in shipping to New Orleans. No time was lost in reaching Cincinnati. On arriving there, Capt. Duncan found the market buoyant for his entire cargo, and sold out boat and cargo at a fine advance, and walked from Cincinnati to Kendal, where he then resided. His success was followed with other and similar efforts, none of which, however, were near so successful.

Mr. Duncan's success was only an additional stimulus to greater improvements in the valley, in which all his fortunes were staked, his ambition for improvement was only restrained by his means. On his return from Cincinnati, he and Mr. Skinner immediately formed the partnership of C. K. Skinner & Co., and first put up a carding-machine, picker and the other appliances, simply for carding wool and reducing it to rolls for the spinning-wheel, Mr. Skinner having been bred to the business while in the service of Thomas Rotch, and such was their success that the flouring-mill was soon turned into a woolen manufactory, and was known as the "Free Bridge Woolen Factory Fifty rods east of the Tuscarawas Free Bridge," and was continued as a woolen factory; an addition was made in which the works for manufacturing flax-seed oil were erected, and the business of manufacturing oil was carried on for many years.

Under the untiring energy of Mr. Duncan, in which he was ably seconded by Mr. Skinner, the improvements of this portion of the Tuscarawas Valley were rapidly accelerated. Among the old-time landmarks of a pre-historic period, so far as the city of Massillon is concerned, is the building now owned by James Bayliss, Esq., and occupied by T. Clarke Miller, M. D., and which was erected in 1823, the east end being first used by Mr. Duncan for a dry goods store, the west end being occupied by Mr. Duncan as a residence for his family. The year 1824, however, was the turning-point for business in the entire length of the Tuscarawas Valley, and

especially in so much of it as lies in the county of Stark. In that year, 1824, the Legislature of Ohio, which had had for several years the subject of internal improvement in one form or another before it, resolved to proceed ; and an act was passed February 24, directing the Commissioners, who had been already appointed, to continue their labors and employ an able engineer and assistants. The reports of the Commissioners were so favorable, that, in 1825, an act was passed "to provide for the internal improvement of the State of Ohio by navigable canals," and agreeably to the provisions of which act the Ohio Canal, from Cleveland to Portsmouth, was built.

Immediately upon the passage of the last-mentioned act, Mr. Duncan commenced and never ceased his labors until the canal was located in the Tuscarawas Valley, and on the east side of the Tuscarawas River. On the 18th day of January, 1826, forty-four sections, commencing at the south side of the Summit Lake in Portage, now Summit County, on the Portage Summit, and extending south to the second lock south of the city of Massillon, near the residence of Mrs. Jarvis, a distance of twenty-seven miles, south of the now city of Akron, were let to contractors, the letting taking place in Kendal at Mr. Duncan's residence, which was the only brick house in the village, and which will be remembered by the reader as the one erected by Alexander Skinner, Esq.

As soon as it was settled beyond peradventure where the canal was to be located, Mr. Duncan commenced to purchase land in the valley north and south of the tracts already owned by him, and also commenced to lay out a town, which extended from North street, on the north, adjoining the residence of Dr. Joseph Watson, to South street, adjoining the "Excelsior Works," west to the Tuscarawas River (beyond that boundary the land was owned by Judge William Henry), and east to High street, which bordered on lands owned by the estate of Thomas Rotch, deceased. Excepting on the south, Mr. Duncan took in all the territory he owned. The fractional section on the east side of the river, not owned by Mr. Duncan, lying between his land and the river, was owned by Hon. P. A. Karthans, of Baltimore, having been entered by him at an early day, and on which a large portion of the village, between the canal and river, was laid out. The new town was called Massillon, taking its name from Jean Baptiste Massillon, a celebrated Roman Catholic French Bishop, of the days of Louis XIV, of France. The name was suggested by Mrs. Duncan, who was a fine French scholar, and of whom, it may be said in passing, she was a niece of the Hon. Charles Hammond, one of the early editors of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and a woman of rare education and social qualities.

The first school in the township was taught by William Mott, a young Quaker of limited education, but earnest in his efforts to do good, faithful and upright ; he realized his incapacity, and soon quit teaching, and worked in Thomas Rotch's woolen factory, and finally returned to the East. Next to him as a teacher was Cyrus Spink, a man of education and excellent habits. As a teacher for those days he was a success. But one of his pupils yet remains within the bounds of his territory as a teacher, now drawing rapidly to the seventh decennial period of life, and another now residing at Mantua Station in Portage County, Ohio, just entered upon his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Spink, on leaving Kendal, went to Wooster and remained there until his death on the 31st of May, 1859. At the time of his death he was a member of Congress elect from that district, and was sixty-seven years of age. He was Major General of the Military Division in which Wooster is situated, and life-long sustained the reputation of an upright man. Among the teachers of that day was Ruth Logue, a Quaker, afterward the wife of Nathan Galbraith, of New Garden, Columbiana County. She was a model woman as teacher and in every other respect. The writer can well say of her, as was written by Goldsmith of the village master of Sweet Auburn, she was a woman,

> "Severe and stern to view,
> I knew her well as every truant knew ;
> Full well had boding troubles learned to trace
> The day's disasters in her morning face ;
> Yet she was kind, or if severe in aught,
> The love she bore to learning was in fault."

The children she taught loved her, and the few who yet remain to visit the old play-ground on the "Green" in Kendal, cherish for her affectionate memories.

The way schools were organized and conducted, the mode of teaching, indeed everything connected with education in those days, was, perhaps, the best that could be under the

circumstances; but while that is conceded, it is a wonder that children learned anything useful, or received just impressions of anything calculated to serve them in the future. The foundations for usefulness, however, were laid, and many of the men and women educated, in part, in those schools, poor as they were, have written their names high up on the historic page, the women as teachers, and the men have taken their places in all the learned professions, and as legislators in the General Assembly of the State and in Congress.

On one occasion, a teacher came to Kendal and called on Capt. Mayhew Folger, who was always among the first to interest himself in the cause of education, and made known his desire to have a school, and represented himself as well qualified. Capt. Folger gave him pen and ink and said if he would draw a subscription paper, he, Capt. Folger, would subscribe a certain number of scholars; the teacher drew up his paper misspelling about half the words; his attention was called to that defect in his own education, when he replied with the utmost coolness, "Spelling is not very essential."

Until 1825, there was no uniform school system in Ohio. "In that year, the friends of schools and canals," says the late Chief Justice Chase, in his admirable historical sketch of Ohio, preliminary to his great work, "Chase's Statutes," "united in the Legislature, and the following systems of internal improvement and general instruction were simultaneously brought into being. The act, from that year, imposed a general tax of one-half of one mill on the dollar for the support of schools, and provided for their establishment in every township." The schools were championed by the Hon. James W. Lathrop, a member of the House from Stark County. On Mr. Lathrop's return to his constituency at the adjournment of the Legislature, a hue and cry was raised against him, which threatened his defeat as a candidate for re-election; he was, however, re-elected by a reduced majority, the objection to him was the increased taxation to support common schools. "People do not want so much learning," said a prominent farmer, whose grandson, in 1840, graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, at the head of his class. Mr. Lathrop returned to the Legislature and remodeled the "act entitled the act organizing the common schools of Ohio," increasing the taxation and improving the law generally. The clamor against him was increased tenfold, but he was re-elected in 1827; and true to his convictions, he started again to improve, by amendments to the former acts, "The Common-School System of Ohio." While engaged on his work, he was stricken down by disease and died; his wife, a resident of Canton, rode to Columbus on horseback, arriving in time to witness his death; his remains were laid away in one of the cemeteries of the Capital City, and remained there until 1873, when Hon. Samuel C. Bowman, then member of the House of Representatives from this county, offered a resolution providing for their removal to Canton. The resolution was at once adopted, and the Stark County members of the House and Senate were appointed a Joint Committee to attend to the removal, Hon. Ellis N. Johnson, Jr., being the colleague of Mr. Bowman and Hon. Arvine C. Wales from the Twenty-first District, Stark and Carroll, being the Senator, the Committee and remains being attended by Frederick Blankner, Esq., Third Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

Mr. Lathrop having been an honored member of Canton Lodge, No. 60, of A., F. & A. M., the brethren of both lodges in that city met the remains at the railway station at Canton, and, under their care, the remains were deposited in the beautiful cemetery of that city. A large number of the prominent citizens of Canton and Massillon paid their respects to the remains of the founder of the common-school system of Ohio by their presence at the interment; remarks, suited to the occasion, were made by gentlemen from both cities, but no eulogy can ever do justice to the memory of James W. Lathrop. A monument to his memory "more durable than brass," should be at once erected, upon which should be inscribed, simply, "The Founder of Common Schools," with the name of the distinguished citizen; and, as Daniel Webster said of Bunker Hill Monument, "there let it stand and meet the sun in his coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play upon its summit."

Still the imperfections of the common schools were such that select schools were everywhere springing up, until repeated legislation has given the township, as well as the entire State, the best school system in the West.

Perry Township was never behind other portions of the county in its attention to education.

The excellent school taught by Barak Michener, in Kendal, before he studied medicine, brought pupils from Canton who were taught the rudiments of a common English education. The year 1817 brought many "new-comers" from New England, among whom were Thomas Reed and Richard Breed, and their families, from Lynn; and Sylvanus Hathaway and his family, originally from New Bedford, Mass. The first two went into the then lately organized township of Jackson, and Hathaway stopped at Kendal, where he died in a few years. Miss Eliza Reed, one of the three children of Thomas Reed, was married to Mr. C. K. Skinner in 1822. They lived in Kendal and in Massillon forty-four years, she dying in 1866 at the age of sixty-nine; her life was one of great usefulness. Before her marriage, she, too, was a teacher of a select school at Kendal.

The first orchard planted in the township is on the south side of the road between Massillon and Canton, on what is now the farm of Mr. Daum, and it is believed to have been planted by Jonathan Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, who was well known through this part of Ohio during the earliest settlement of which any account can be had, as a planter of orchards. He is well remembered as going from house to house and calling for apple seeds. The fruit then had was brought from the East in wagons, and sold at fabulous prices. A full sketch of Johnny Appleseed will be found in "Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio," in the history of Richland County. The next orchard was planted in the south end of the township by John Reamer, on a tract of land sold by him to Mayhew Folger, and subsequently owned by Mr. Coder. After Mayhew Folger purchased the land, a portion of the trees were transplanted to the orchard formerly within the now city limits of Massillon, where stands the residence of Henry Beatty, Esq. On the west side of the river and now in the Second Ward of the city, was another early orchard, planted by Alexander Johnson, Esq., already mentioned in these pages. He had served in the army of the United States with Gen. Wayne in his campaign in 1794. He came from Western Pennsylvania, and was of as hardy a race of men as ever peopled any country, and was a man of as high a sense of honor and integrity of character as ever aided in the formation of society. Earnest in his convictions and true to himself, he never was false to anybody else. He was killed in 1841 by falling from his hay mow on the sharp paling of his hay ladder in his barn on the farm where now resides his son, Jonathan Johnson, just outside the city limits of Massillon, at about the age of seventy.

This township claims the distinction of having first introduced Spanish Merino sheep into this portion of Ohio. Thomas Rotch introduced them; they were driven from Hartford, Conn., and were the product of importations from Spain made in 1803, by Col. David Humphreys. The next importations of merino sheep into the Tuscarawas Valley were by Bezaleel Wells and William R. Dickenson, of Steubenville, Mr. Dickenson being the owner of the celebrated merino ram "Bolivar," which took the premium, a silver cup, in Baltimore. Bolivar was sent from Mr. Dickenson's farm, "Estremadura," in this township, in a covered cart in charge of a faithful shepherd, and at an exhibition of fine-wooled sheep from all parts of the United States, Perry Township bore away the prize.

Among the institutions of Perry Township of which everybody should be proud, is the Charity School, of Kendal, sometimes called the Rotch School, founded on the following bequest in the will of Charity Rotch:

> Having for many years past been very desirous of promoting the establishment of a benevolent institution for the education of destitute orphans and indigent children, more particularly those whose parents are of depraved morals, that they may be trained in habits of industry and economy; it is my will that my executors convert the remainder of my property, both real and personal, into money as soon as practicable, and place the same in permanent funds, the interest of which to be solely applied to said institution. Should the same be sufficient to attach a farm thereto, so that a portion of the boys' time may be devoted to the laudable pursuit of agriculture, and a part of the girls' time to be devoted to the duties of housewifery, whereby they may support themselves and beeome useful members of society, and also that a sufficient time may be devoted to the acquiring of a common English education. It would more fully comply with my desires, should the amount not be sufficient fully to accomplish said object, and no other fund could be added to second my efforts, it is my will that the interest of said fund be solely applied to the instruction of such children in a common English education.

It will be observed that, according to the terms of the foregoing bequest, the school was made a residuary legatee. The testatrix had

no idea what the amonnt would be, but greater or smaller it was to be carefully husbanded by her executors, who were Arvine Wales and Matthew Macy, who after settling the estate and paying the last farthing in the way of specific legacies, and reducing the rest and residue to money, or its equivalent, found that $20,000 would remain for the purpose of establishing a school, such as was contemplated by the Quaker woman *whose act was for the race, the poor and needy whom she never forgot.* The fund was carefully managed by the executors, Arvine Wales, especially, and within twenty years after the death of the testatrix, Mr. Wales had purchased 185 acres of choice farming land just outside the city limits on the north, and on which the school buildings are erected.

The following very complete history of the school, its objects and the success that has attended it, is furnished by Ira M. Allen, Esq., Superintendent:

The main building was commenced in 1842, and in 1844 a school was opened with ten scholars. Philander Dawley, from Newark, N. Y., Superintendent, the Trustees and Superintendent having adopted the following plans:

The school, when full, to consist of twenty boys and twenty girls were indentured to the Board of Trustees for four years, ten to be admitted and ten to graduate at the end of four years. No child to be admitted under twelve, nor over fifteen years of age. As the children were to be taught, the boys farming, and the girls to do all kinds of housework and plain sewing, which was one of the requirements of the will, and the school has been managed substantially upon that plan since its organization, except that when the prices of clothing and supplies for the school advanced during the war, it was found that the income was not sufficient to maintain so many, when the number of pupils was reduced to thirty.

The school has been conducted on the plan of a family, as far as possible. All eat at the same table and mingle together as brothers and sisters, and there is very little more restraint than would be found necessary in a well-regulated family, they are, in fact, a family of brothers and sisters. The cultivating of the idea that we are a family, works well. All that is required for an applicant, when there is a vacancy in the school, is that he or she shall be of sound mind and body, of fair moral character, and so poor as to be unable to procure decent educational advantages. Mr. Dawley resigned his position as Superintendent, April 1, 1854, and was succeeded by Ira M. Allen, who resigned in 1864, and was succeeded by Adam W. Heldenbrand, a former pupil, who was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1865, and is now Probate Judge of Stark County, holding the latter place for three terms. Judge Heldenbrand's successor was Abraham C. Duley, who managed the school successfully for seven years, when he resigned and Mr. J. W. Geseman took his place, who was again succeeded by Ira M. Allen, April 1, 1879, and who has charge of the school at this time.

There have been graduated at the Kendal Charity School, which is the corporate name of the institution, about one hundred and fifty scholars since its organization, most of whom have become honorable members of society, and many have arisen to eminence in the learned professions. The farm is nearly all under cultivation, the entire labor of the farm and in the house is performed by the pupils, notwithstanding which, the division of labor and study is such that the children have about as many hours of study during the year, as is devoted to teaching in the best Union schools of the State. Many complete the entire course of study, which consists of reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, grammar, natural philosophy, History of the United States, elements of physiology, algebra and geometry.

Whatever may be due to Charity Rotch for her gift for the education of the poor and needy, all of which will ever be gratefully acknowledged, the name and memory of Arvine Wales will ever be kindly and affectionately remembered in connection with the cause of education, not only for his guarding the fund upon which the Charlty School is based, but for his devotion to the cause of popular education during his long and useful life. The Charity School of Kendal, and the Union School of Massillon, are monuments which bear the impress of his care and watchfulness.

While great credit is due to the Superintendents of the Charity School, their wives, who have had the responsibility, in addition to their own families, of looking after the pupils, must not be overlooked nor forgotten; they, too, have borne burthens that entitle them to mention everywhere in connection with the school, and nobly and well have they discharged every duty and every responsibility connected with their position, they will be ever gratefully remembered by the poor for whom they so faithfully labored.

On the 6th of the eighth month, 1824, Charity Rotch died at the Spring Hill farm, and was buried in the Friends' burying ground in Kendal, where rest the remains of many of the "rude forefathers of the hamlet."

The property belonging to Kendal Charity School, at a low estimate is valued at $60,000. The interest on the fund, now about $30,000, with the labor of the pupils, pays the entire cost of the school, and under the management

of the present careful Board of Trustees and Superintendent, the school is fulfilling the anxious wishes of its founder, as expressed in her last will and testament near sixty years since.

The present Board of Trustees consist of Thomas McCullough, President; Charles F. Ricks, Frank L. Baldwin, Horace Richards and Hon. A. C. Wales, Secretary and Treasurer. The grave of Charity Rotch may possibly be found in the old Quaker burying ground. If there be anything to enable the stranger to find it, it is a plain sandstone just above the surface of the earth with the initials C. R. "The foe and the stranger might tread o'er her head," unconscious that he is standing on the grave of the noble woman who divided her estate with the poor. The writer of these sketches attended her funeral, and as no epitaph graces her tombstone, he desires to say of her, "she loved mankind."

While each year's history discloses some event that was regarded worth remembering, the year 1824 has its event, and that was the running of a four-horse post coach from Pittsburgh to Mansfield once a week, and carrying the mail; then the post office department increased the mail service to twice a week in coaches, then tri-weekly, which soon became a daily; before the running of coaches, the mails were received weekly; their coming was announced by the

> "Twanging horn of the postman that
> With its wearisome, but needful length,
> Bestrode the wintry flood."

The four-horse post coach was an incident in those days, but few yet remain who remember its coming.

The proprietor of the stage line, as it was called, was Daniel Burgert, of Paris, the driver a man by the name of Estep, afterward a merchant in New Alexandria, Columbiana Co. Proprietor and driver have long since closed their accounts.

The year 1826, was marked by many important events in the history of this township; the laying-out of the new city of Massillon, the letting of the work on the Ohio Canal to contractors and the commencement of the work, were regarded as works of great importance in the effect they were destined to have on the future history of the county, and especially on the western townships, but to those who can say in reference to those events—

> "All of which I saw—"

no circumstance in history is remembered with more interest than the formation of the Kendal Community, its rise and progress and decline and fall.

In the year 1825, it will be remembered that much was written on the subject of socialism and social reform, and that among the writers and advocates of such a reformation was Robert Owen, father of the late Robert Dale Owen, and who will ever be remembered as a humanitarian of the most noble type, unbounded benevolence, and stainless purity of character and reputation, of New Lanack, Scotland. Paul Brown, one of the clearest writers and thinkers on that subject; Josiah Warren, a man somewhat Utopian in his ideas, but, nevertheless, upright and honest in his convictions, and many others, were prominent in their efforts to awaken the public mind to a consideration of the subject. Paul Brown and Josiah Warren being in the West and visitors at the Kendal Community, were known to the writer. Men and women of liberal and enlarged views, and who might well be classed among the most advanced thinkers, gave the subject attention, and the result was, that, in the summer of 1826, many of the residents of Perry and Tuscarawas Townships and also from Portage County, after various meetings and discussions of the subject, determined to organize a community based generally upon the views of Robert Owen; the name adopted by the association was the Kendal Community. The name given it by the public was the "Owenites." They purchased of the estate of Thomas Rotch, 2,113 acres of land in the neighborhood of Kendal and Massillon, together with some town lots, improved and unimproved, in Kendal, for $20,000. Of the officers, or mode of government of the community, little can now be ascertained. In November, 1827, the community was re-enforced by a considerable accession from the State of New York. Edward Dunn and James Bayliss, of the city of New York; Dr. Samuel Underhill, wife and children, a total of five; Nathaniel Underhill, wife and children, a total of five; Jethro Macy, wife and five children, a total of seven; Henry C. Fosdick, wife and children, a total of seven; William G. Macy and Edward

Hussey, making a total of twenty-eight. They started from Coxsackie, Greene Co., N.Y., so near the close of navigation as to be subjected to almost untold trials before reaching Kendal. On reaching Buffalo, all the steamboats on the lake were laid up, and it was with great difficulty that a small and inferior schooner could be had to bring them to Cleveland, where they arrived after "hair-breadth 'scapes." The Ohio Canal was only navigable to Akron, in its best condition, and, at that season of the year, could hardly be called navigable at all; some of the men walked to Akron on the towing-path of the canal, which, much of the way, was through an almost uninhabited portion of the country; those who managed to get to Akron were met with teams from the community, and, after much suffering, all got through safely, and all united with the Kendal Community to which they had been invited, and which they intended to do before leaving home.

For the rest, in regard to this social enterprise, one of the surviving members of the community furnishes the following, and from whose manuscript the foregoing, much condensed account in reference to the New York accession to the community is taken. It is much to be regretted that the full account of the journey from Albany to Kendal could not be inserted, as it is full of points of exceeding interest.

"On our arrival," says the gentleman from whose manuscript the following is copied, "we went to work with a will, and were very anxious to make a success of the undertaking, and willing and ready to make any sacrifice to that end. We had listened to that eloquent philanthropist, Robert Owen, had read much that he had written, and were thoroughly convinced—as he taught—that man is the creature of circumstances, over which he has no control whatever. That he cannot say who his parents shall be, what shall be their country, politics or religious creed; therefore his character is formed for him and not by him. That property was very unequally divided; that all things were tending to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. That those who produced the wealth enjoyed only a small portion of it, and that those who produced nothing had too much wealth for their own good. That the producing classes, if properly educated and surrounded by proper circumstances, could easily arrange society so as to secure to each the product of his or her own labor, and all the best advantages of securing to all the children equally the very best education attainable.

"The Kendall Community, at the time of the arrival of the friends from New York, was composed of the following persons:

"Amasa Bailey, Asa K. Burroughs, Matthew Macy, Frederick Oberlin, Philip Waggoner, John Waggoner, John Newcomb, William Harding, Zeno Culver, Hezekiah Culver, John H. Blackman, John Harmon, John Sprague, William Widgeon, Jehiel Fox, Jonathan Winter, Joseph Tinkler, Dr. Luther Hanchett, William Hanchett and Elijah Bigelow; all these had families. Of those who had not families were Luther Pond, David Kennedy and John Kennedy, and doubtless others that I cannot remember. Most of the families were large, and seemed to keep all busy to make a living, and no remunerative labor offering to enable them to earn money to pay the annual amount coming due on the large tract of land purchased of the Rotch estate, many of the above-named individuals had sold good farms or homes to raise money for the first payment. Some began to feel discouraged, and, unable to accomplish the object and purpose for which they came together, they gave it up, and the property was sold to Messrs. Duncan, Wales and Skinner, who divided it into farms and town lots, and sold much of it at a good profit, and divided the rest.

"The members of the community scattered in various directions, each pursuing those objects in life most likely to lead him and his to enjoy health, wealth and happiness. Some of the above-named persons still remain in this neighborhood, notwithstanding the wonderful changes that have occurred in the last fifty-four years."

South of the center of the township is the village of Richville, laid out by John Houk, in 1836. Mr. Houk was proud of the title, "the proprietor of Richville," and did what he could to give the village celebrity. It is on the State road running from Canton, southwest to Navarre, in Bethlehem Township, Wilmot, in Sugar Creek and Holmes County.

For sixty-seven years, Perry Township has been an organized political community, occupying a most important position in the fertile valley of the Tuscarawas. East and west of the river, it produces everything that any township



Robert H. Forgan,

produces in an agricultural sense, and its mineral wealth is unequaled by any other township in the Congressional District.

Under the great and enlightened policy that marks Ohio's history, Perry Township must always be in the front rank of the townships of the county, whose boast shall soon be, that she contains within her borders three cities.

CHAPTER XIII.*

THE CITY OF MASSILLON—ITS BIRTH AND GROWTH—A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—THE BUILDING OF THE CANAL—THE POST OFFICE—EDUCATIONAL—THE UNION SCHOOLS OF MASSILLON—INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN—ITS MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

AS noticed elsewhere, the city of Massillon was laid out as a village in the winter of 1825–26. One of the first lots purchased after the village had "a local habitation and a name" was purchased by Capt. Mayhew Folger and was Lot No. 45, on which now stands the three-story building occupied by Clarence L. McLain, Esq., as a store; this lot was purchased for the purpose of erecting upon it a hotel, and which was built and opened as such on the 4th of February, 1828, by Capt. Folger.

Almost cotemporaneous with that purchase was the purchase of the lot on the southwest corner of Main and Mill, by Jacob Miller, Esq., and the two lots west of it extending to the alley. On the corner lot purchased by Jacob Miller, a building for a hotel was also erected and opened in the autumn of 1827, and occupied by Mr. Miller for many years, when he retired from the business and engaged in merchandising, and was elected one of the Associate Judges of the county, a position he filled until his death in February, 1843. In all the relations of life, Judge Miller commanded the respect of his neighbors; his father, George Miller, is believed to have been the first settler in the Township of Jackson, having erected a cabin on the west side of the Tuscarawas River opposite Millport as early as 1806. Judge Miller lost no time in filling his front, on Main street, with buildings which stood until July, 1853, when a fire swept out the whole square, since which, the lots have been divided and subdivided, until they have gotten into their present shape, forming an important business block.

On the 27th of August, 1851, the entire square, from the northeast corner of Main and Erie streets to the northwest corner of Main and Mill streets, extending north to Plum street, was swept away by the first really destructive fire that occurred in the city. In this fire but a single building escaped on the entire square, and that was the building adjoining the one now occupied by F. Lehman as a book-bindery. The American House, then standing on the corner now occupied by C. L. McLain as an extensive dry goods establishment, and which was kept by Samuel Hawk, late of the St. Nicholas and Windsor Hotels in New York. The store of Messrs. L. & S. Ranson, the dwelling and grocery establishment of N. Sibila, the building on the northwest corner of Main and Mill, where now stands the Park Hotel, as well as all others, went down in the general conflagration, thus removing many of the original landmarks of the village of Massillon. The first dwelling erected within the village limits, and the first occupied after Massillon was known as a village, was the building on the southeast corner of Erie and Oak streets. It was erected by Julius Heydon, out of lumber gotten for a building in Kendal intended to be a home for the family. The rapid indications of growth in Massillon induced the young man to consider whether the new village did not offer inducements to go there and build a home. Accordingly, after considering the possibilities and probabilities, he determined to purchase the above described lot, and did so and paid Mr. Duncan $40 for it, and erected a portion of the building now standing thereon, and known as the Farmers' Hotel.

The first marriage in the village was Julia A., a sister of the proprietor of the building just described, and William M. Folger, now residing at Mantua Station, Portage County.

* Contributed by Robert H. Folger.

This marriage took place on the 18th day of May, 1826, Hon. Gilbertharp Earle, then a Justice of the Peace of Perry Township, officiating. Mrs. Folger died in the city of Akron, on the 5th of October, 1870. The first marriage in Massillon, according to the ceremony of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was that of Herman B. Harris and Louisa M. McClary, the Rev. Mr. Morse, Rector of an Episcopal Church in Steubenville, being the officiating minister. This marriage took place in 1832, in the dwelling now occupied by T. Clark Miller, M. D. Miss McClary was a niece of Mr. Duncan, the daughter of a widowed sister, Mrs. M. H. McClary, one of the pioneer women of Kendal, and of rare accomplishments. She brought a small but well-selected library, which left its impress on the society she aided in building up. Mr. Harris died at sea on his way to California, and Mrs. Harris in this city many years since.

The next building erected in the village as a dwelling-house was the present residence of Hon. S. A. Conrad, now a member of the House of Representatives, in the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. This building was erected by Dr. Beriah Brooks, who was the first physician in the county west of Kendal, and the second west of Canton. Dr. Brooks was from South Hadley, Mass., and a thorough type of the New England Presbyterian. He first settled in Kendal, and as a physician was successful. When Massillon

"From dirt and seaweed like proud Venice rose,"

and began to assume the proportions of a village, Dr. Brooks was one of the first to recognize its importance, and at once purchased one of the most eligible lots on Main street. On getting his house habitable, he moved into it, buried his wife from there, and died there himself in 1831.

On the locating of the canal in 1825, and the letting of the building of it in January, 1826, an entirely new and different class of people came into the village. Before these events, Kendal had a little store kept by Ambrose Chapman, and a still smaller one by his brother Aaron, who was a sound, orthodox Quaker, and who had the gift of making money out of his little business. He moved to Morrow County and died. Ambrose died before Massillon sprang into existence. In January, 1826, before the letting of the contracts for the building of the canal, the brothers H. and H. A. Howard, merchants, who had settled the year before in Middlebury, Portage County, furnished a stock of goods to Isaiah Brown, a most enterprising young man from Berkshire County, Mass., which stock he opened as a dry goods store in Kendal, and was successful. He determined at once to go into business in the new village, and made arrangements for a storeroom, which was erected by Isaac Austin, about where now stands the drug store of Ph. Morgenthaler, and there commenced business under the firm of I. Brown & Co., but did not get into their new building until near the close of the year.

The letting of the contracts on the canal took place at Kendal, at the residence of James Duncan, Esq., on the 18th of January, almost cotemporaneous with the laying-out of the village of Massillon. Work progressed on the canal rapidly, that portion through the village being done by Jesse Rhodes and Horace E. Spencer; they had two or three more sections of half a mile each, which they completed.

Mr. Duncan and George Wallace, of Brandywine, Portage, now Summit County, built the canal through the stone quarry, on the east side of the canal, between whose work and the village Aaron Chapman had a half mile to build, who, when advised that he had succeeded in getting a "job," advertised for laborers and added at the foot of his advertisement, "Those who cannot work without whisky need not apply." The result was that Aaron employed no whisky drinkers, his half-mile of canal was first finished in 1828, his work was better done, and while the history of the canal lasts, his section will be remembered as one built without whisky. Aaron gave his men hot coffee as a beverage, paid them promptly, and his work tells its own story. Just here the writer desires to say that the aqueduct just this side, north, of Bolivar, was built by the contractor, John Laughery, Esq., in the same way; no intoxicating liquor was allowed on the contract, wet or dry, and there was a preponderance of wet in the construction of an aqueduct to take the canal across the river. No whisky or other intoxicating liquor was used as a beverage in the building of that work. Mr. Laughrey, the contractor, was a most worthy man. After finishing his work on the canal in the neighborhood of Massillon,

he was largely engaged on the aqueduct across the Scioto River, at Circleville, Pickaway County; from there he went to Adams County, and engaged in fruit culture, and ended a long and useful life.

As the work of building the canal south of the Portage summit progressed, business centered at Massillon, the only important point in the Tuscarawas Valley, north of New Philadelphia, and south of Akron, which is in the Cuyahoga Valley, and as fast as a room could be had it was filled. The first stock of goods opened in the village as a store was that of A. McCulley & Co., who erected a small building, where now stands the establishment of Messrs. P. Dielhenn & Son. This establishment was backed up by Judge William Henry, and did a wonderful business. The Hon. Bezaleel Wells, almost as soon as lots were in market, purchased the block of lots on which now stand the stores of S. Oberlin, G. L. Albrecht, Joseph Coleman, watches and jewelry, the Union National Bank, Joseph Oppenheimer's Star Clothing Store and the First National Bank, and erected a small frame and put in a stock of goods, previous to which they had kept as a store in the east end of the building now occupied by T. Clarke Miller, M. D., the style of the firm being S. O. Wells & Co., Samuel O. Wells being a son of the senior partner. Thus it will be seen that I. Brown & Co., S. O. Wells & Co. and A. McCulley & Co. were first to engage in the business of merchandising in the new village, all of whom had good backing, Messrs. Wells & Dickinson being in the firm of S. O. Wells & Co., Judge Henry in that of A. McCulley & Co. and the brothers H. & H. A. Howard in the firm of I. Brown & Co. Immediately following them came Hiram Johnson, from Middlebury, and business took a start—the town began to grow. In 1828, a malignant fever swept over the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga Valleys, which baffled the best medical skill that could be had. The Howard brothers fell before it, as did almost all who were attacked. The population along the line of the canal especially was almost decimated; it swept over the country, scarcely missing a house. The necrology of that year records the death of many of the most enterprising citizens. As cold weather came on and the ravages of the disease were stayed, business resumed its wonted character and all kinds of labor found employment. Still progress was not rapid; there was a full supply for every demand. Within the knowledge of the writer, Capt. Mayhew Folger sold, in 1826, 100 barrels of flour at $2 per barrel. The great change in the entire business relations of the county came, but too late in the season to be felt to any great extent. On the 25th of August, 1828, the Ohio Canal was opened from Akron to Massillon. The first boats that arrived here were the Allen Trimble of the Ohio, Troy & Erie Line, Capt. Z. Mather, and the State of Ohio, of the Farmers' Line, Capt. H. Wheeler. They brought the Acting Commissioners and Engineers and the event was celebrated with bonfires and illuminations at night as it had been by the roaring of cannon during the day. A poem was written for the occasion, a single stanza only of which is remembered, and is in this wise:

"Come give us a bumper and let it run full
While we drink to the health of our friend Johnny Bull,
And long may prosperity follow us all,
While water shall run in the Ohio Canawl."

Navigation was thenceforth open between Massillon and the outside world. Warehouses for the storing of produce had already been erected; a system of warehousing, in the nature of a forwarding and commission business was inaugurated, and a new impulse was given to all sorts of enterprises. With the closing of the canal, business closed, and it was not until 1829, that a regular and systematic mode of business could be said to exercise control of the commercial relations of the country just opened to the rest of the world. Massillon was put in communication, by means of canal navigation, with Cleveland, and the world was open to her enterprise; boats continued to arrive and depart during the season of the open canal. In 1829, near the close of navigation, a mercantile firm composed of Hiram B. Wellman and Marshall D. Wellman, by the firm of H. B. & M. D. Wellman, brought a large stock of goods into Massillon. H. B. Wellman had a year or two before opened a law office in Wooster, and M. D. Wellman, who had been a cooper and settled in Wooster, left there and went into the State of Pennsylvania, and went to building canals under State contracts, and succeeded in money-making. These brothers started the firm under the above name. On opening their store in Massillon, they offered "cash for wheat,"

and advertised the public that they would take all the wheat they could get, and would pay cash; and that was the commencement of the prosperity of Massillon. To the firm of H. B. & M. D. Wellman may be accredited the beginning of the great name that Massillon acquired as the "Wheat City," and which it proudly held until the railroad era noticed hereafter. For twenty-five years Massillon knew no competition nor allowed any competition to cross her path. She purchased and stored wheat, paid the largest prices, and grew more rapidly than any commercial point on the navigable waters of the interior of the State. She never knew what it was to call a halt until the building of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railway and the numerous other railways which offered transportation to markets with which she cannot nor does compete by means of the canal, so far as the grain traffic is regarded as an important factor in the business of the country.

During the year 1827, a movement was made for the establishing of a post office in the new village; a petition was forwarded to Hon. John McLean, then Postmaster General under President Adams, and to appoint Capt. Folger Postmaster, Kendal then being the post office at which all mail matter was delivered for the county west of Canton—Jackson, Lawrence, Tuscarawas, Sugar Creek and Bethlehem being without any mail facilities. Of course there were rival candidates for the office, but Capt. Folger received the appointment and opened the office in January, 1828; before he moved into the village, his first Assistant Postmaster was Orlando Keyes, a clerk in the store of Hiram Johnson, and where the office was kept until Capt. Folger removed into the village, which—as already noticed— was on the 4th of February, 1828; he then opened the Commercial Inn, and kept it as a hotel until his death on the 1st of September of that year. The first quarterly report from Massillon Post Office, as rendered by Capt. Folger, showed a balance due the Government of 80 cents. On the death of Capt. Folger, his son, William M. Folger, was appointed and held the office until the administration of Gen. Jackson got fairly at work, when Alexander McCulley was appointed, who held the office until 1839, when the late Hon. Mathew Johnson, Jr., was appointed. McCulley's accounts had got into a bad shape, the drafts upon the office were not paid, and McCulley had to surrender at discretion. Mr. Johnson held the office until after the election of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," when, under the Postmaster Generalship of Hon. Francis Granger, of New York, he surrendered to Dr. Abel Underhill. The Doctor held the office until a few months after the death of Gen. Harrison, President, when the Government became Tylerized, and he was removed to make room for G. W. Williams, a Tyler man. A change of administration put him out and Samuel McCaughey was appointed; he held until another change of the appointing power, when Samuel F. Jones took charge; he held until John Shepley, under another administration, took the office, who was removed to make room for John J. Hofman, who held the place until the late respected Dr. John Schertzer took the office and held it two terms, when Isaac H. Brown, Esq., was appointed and held it to the satisfaction of all who got their matter at the office, when he gave way for the present incumbent, Charles F. Ricks, Esq., whose second term expires early in 1882, and who has rendered entire satisfaction in all respects. The writer of these sketches has witnessed all of the above appointments and changes from 1828 to the present time. From the appointment of Capt. Folger to the latest appointment, he has had an opportunity to express his preference between the applicants.

Capt. Folger was also the first Collector of Canal Tolls for the port of Massillon; at his death, Hon. James Duncan received the appointment for the succession, and held the office many years; after whom, John Everhard, Mathew Macy, John S. Johnson, Judge Thomas Blackburn and others successively held the office; it is now held by David Atwater, Esq.

Prominent among the early business men of the village was the late Hon. John Everhard. He erected the first brick building on the west side of the canal, and opened a store, his firm being J. Everhard & Co. Dr. Thomas Hartford, of Canton, being his partner. Mr. Everhard erected one of the first warehouses for storing wheat that was erected in the city, and which was built on the lot where now stands Beatty's Block. The last mentioned building was built by the Johnson Brothers in 1837, who from 1832 to 1845, were prominent in business circles. Their business was dry goods and commission merchants, produce dealers,

and shippers on the canal. The old landmarks in the way of business houses that have stood more than forty years, are the building erected by Gen. Gardner Field, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Block, erected by Hogan & Harris, now owned by Hon. George Harsh, Coleman's Block, northeast corner of Main and Mill streets, and the building at the east end of the canal bridge, south side of Main street. Older, however, than any other building in the city erected after the city was laid out, except the Farmers' Hotel, is the brick building on the west side of the canal, south side of Main street, erected by Judge Everhard. In this connection, it should be remarked that few men among the early settlers of Massillon have left as good a name, or one that will be remembered in greater kindness. Although long years have passed since his death, his name is inseparably connected with Massillon's early history.

The first saddler and harness-maker who opened a shop in the village was Thomas S. Webb, now a resident of the city, and better known as Col. T. S. Webb. Since Col. Webb came to Massillon, fifty-two years have flown, during which period Col. Webb will be remembered as the host of the Franklin House in this city, the Eagle and Union in Philadelphia, the National in New York, and during the Centennial year, two in Philadelphia, after having years before retired. As a hotel keeper, he has achieved a world-wide reputation.

In 1831, 1832 and 1833, the business talent and enterprise of the village was largely augmented by the new firms of Hogan & Harris, Hull & Shepard, A. & P. Vinton, and J. D. & D. R. Atwater. Messrs. Hogan & Harris were agents for the Ohio, Troy & Erie line of canal boats, and did a large forwarding, commission and produce business, going out of business with the changes brought about by the panic of 1837. Messrs. Vinton, as general dry goods merchants and produce dealers, did business in the village for several years, when they removed to Port Washington, Tuscarawas County, where Mr. P. Vinton died, after many years of successful business. Messrs. Heill & Shepard commenced and continued in the produce business also for many years, and erected the first steam flouring mill in the village. The Atwater Brothers continued in the grocery and provision business until 1840, when their firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. J. D. Atwater; the survivor, D. R. Atwater, Esq., continued business until his death, on the 31st of July, 1875, at the age of sixty-eight years. In 1833 also came Dr. Joseph Watson and family, from Dalton, Wayne County. The Doctor at once opened a large drug store, and continued in business until within a few years past, when he disposed of his stock of goods and retired from business and is now quietly enjoying the luxury of

"Blest retirement, friend of life's decline."

The first school opened in Massillon was in 1827, in a building standing on the present corner of Mill and Charles streets, which had been erected by James Duncan, the proprietor, for some other purpose.

"There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school."

The village master was a young gentleman who, in the autumn of that year, had left his native home, Berkshire County, Mass., and came west to find employment as a teacher. That young gentleman is now known in Ohio as Hon. Harlow Chapin, of Harmar, Washington Co., Ohio. Perry Township was all included in one district under the law, as prepared by Hon. James W. Lathrop. The Directors were James Duncan, Alexander Johnson and Gilbertharp Earle. Mr. Duncan was a resident of the village, and Mr. Johnson resided on his farm southwest of the village, and Mr. Earle on his farm northwest. The amount of money which was raised by taxation was not half enough to pay the teacher, and the deficit was made up by voluntary subscriptions by the parents or guardians of the scholars. The School Districts of Perry Township now number ten, each having a good schoolhouse, independent of Massillon Union School, which enumerates 2,461 children entitled to the benefits of the common school fund.

Mr. Chapin had tried in Medina County to obtain a school, but the ground was occupied; he came into Stark County, James F. Leonard being then a School Examiner; under the provisions of the law, although Mr. Chapin was provided with a certificate from Medina, he was not authorized to teach in Stark County until he could produce a certificate from a Stark County Examiner. On making the acquaintance of Mr. Leonard, whom Mr. Chapin found to

be a "very kind-hearted man," he obtained the necessary authority to teach in Stark. Armed with the proper authority and encouraged, with but 18¾ cents, as money was then counted, in his pocket, he arrived at Massillon and at once took lodgings with Jacob Miller, and made known his business. Mr. Miller said a school was needed, and tendered his aid at once, but there was no building suitable—in fact, no building at all.

It would be interesting to narrate the trials and tribulations through which Mr. Chapin passed in order to open a school. Mr. Duncan treated him with habitual kindness, but was "very busy," and referred him to the other Directors, Messrs. Johnson and Earle, who gave little encouragement. The truth was everybody was poor in this world's goods; they were rich in hopes of the developments of the "shadowy future," but they had not learned to wisely improve the present so far as education was concerned; they were men of limited education themselves, consequently had not that appreciation of the necessity to

"Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

While despair seemed almost to hold Mr. Chapin within its dreaded grasp, he fell in with John Everhard, one of the pioneers of Massillon, a School Examiner, a gentleman of education and refinement—a son of Henry Everhard, a pioneer settler of Plain Township—and who at once interested himself for the young, friendless and penniless teacher. Mr. Everhard, afterward Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court, went to the Directors and obtained their consent to the opening of a school in the building described, and which is well remembered by the writer as being about twenty feet square. A contract was made, and Mr. Chapin opened the first school in what is now the city of Massillon, the teacher to receive $12 per month and board, which was to be with Mr. Miller, necessarily often referred to in these sketches, and who gave his full influence to the enterprise. All arrangements being made, no time was lost in obtaining and placing the meager stock of furniture for Mr. Chapin's school, which consisted of four long slab benches or seats, without backs, and a sort of sloping shelf on one side of the room for practicing writing, with a large open fire-place on another side capable of receiving cord-wood from which to warm the room, "and all was ready," as Mr. Chapin says, for the first school in Massillon.

Mr. Chapin's first term was such a success that he was immediately employed for a second, at the end of which his school closed with a theatrical exhibition in the ball-room of Judge Miller's Hotel. Mr. Chapin was assisted in his histrionic effort to close his school with *eclat*, by outside parties, "who with the school acquitted themselves with credit, and elicited praise from a full house."

Mr. Chapin furnishes a most graphic account of his labors in thus starting and closing the first school, and which, did room permit, would cheerfully be given at length; those who recollect the early means of education may make a large draft on their imagination for what he has so kindly written, in aid of Massillon's early history. In naming the early pupils whom he taught in the little building, he gives those of Amelia and Fanny Heydon, the former of whom is now Mrs. Folger of this city, and the latter, Mrs. Finton, wife of Alvin Finton, Esq., an eminent banker and capitalist at New Philadelphia and Dover in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; James Henry, son of Hon. James Duncan, who died in 1828, an unusually bright young man, whose death was long mourned by his parents and friends; Mary G., daughter of Mr. Duncan, afterward wife of the late Hon. J. L. Reynolds, of Chicago, now residing at Grand Rapids, Mich.; Caroline, also a daughter of Mr. Duncan, afterward Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Hon. H. Wheeler, Jr., Superintendent of the Massillon Rolling Mill Co., by whom she was left a widow in 1841, she subsequently married David J. Ely, Esq., a prominent merchant in New York, and is now a widow enjoying a competence, and residing in the city of her husband's business and residence. Mr. Chapin also mentions George, a son, whose death is noticed elsewhere in these sketches, and Mary and Clarissa Miller, daughters of his patron and friend, Judge Miller; Mary became the wife of Henry Waggoner, and died in Cincinnati, and Clarissa, by her second marriage, is the widow of the late Dr. J. P. Barrick, her first husband being Pomroy Baldwin, Esq. Mrs. Folger and Mrs. Barrick are the last of Mr. Chapin's scholars now residing in this city.

After Mr. Chapin concluded his teaching, he went into the service of the State as engineer on the Ohio Canal; thence as contractor on the

Muskingum improvements. He married Hannah, daughter of Gilbertharp Earle, Esq., and has lived in Harmar many years. He represented Washington County in the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and life-long has sustained a position commanding the respect and esteem of the people of the State.

Mr. Chapin's school was followed by many teachers, men and women, and among those ever ready to aid in the cause of education were Judge Miller, Hon. Arvine Wales and the late Dr. William Bowen. Dr. Bowen became a resident of this city before the organization of the Union School, and remained here until it was in successful operation, when he removed to Akron, where his useful life closed a few years ago, at the age of seventy years. Since Mr. Chapin closed his school at Massillon, he seems to have abandoned the profession of a teacher, educated as a civil engineer, and succeeding in getting positions more to his taste than teaching; he has not, since leaving Massillon, accepted any of the numerous positions as an educator that have been within his reach. His failure to follow a business for which he was so well qualified by nature and education is to be regretted, as his labors as a teacher in this city will ever be kindly remembered. To attempt to enumerate those who have followed him in this city, between the time of his teaching until the organization of the Union School, now the pride of the city, would be a hopeless task. It cannot, however, be said of him, as of him of Sweet Auburn—

"But past is all his fame; the very spot,
Where many a time he triumphed is forgot."

On the contrary, he will be ever gratefully remembered by his surviving pupils, and the spot where stood the old schoolhouse will not be permitted to be lost "in memory's waste."

The influence left by Mr. Chapin's school continued to live and thrive. The people of Massillon, young as was their village, felt the importance of education. They realized that England's Lord Chancellor, who defended Queen Caroline, uttered a great truth when he said, "The schoolmaster is abroad," and that "the schoolmaster is greater than the soldier." Mr. Chapin was succeeded by many teachers; the names of but few are remembered. John Mark, Brice S. Hunter, Wallace and Miss Grosvenor are, however, among those whose names as teachers deserve mention.

When Messrs. Duncan, Wales and Skinner purchased the real estate of the "Kendal Community," they laid out a portion of it into lots as an addition to the village, and named it Duncan, Wales & Skinner's Addition. This was in 1832. They donated a square containing near two acres for "literary purposes." The first use to which this donation was put, was by a Mr. Wallace, whose Christian name is not remembered; he taught for some time successfully, but it was not until 1848 that Massillon Union Schools were organized and in successful operation. In 1847, a plan of a union school was gotten up by William Bowen, M. D., who with Arvine Wales and Charles London, were elected Directors. The plan of a building was fixed upon, and on the 21st of February, 1848, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed "An act entitled, an act to incorporate School District Number One, in Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio." Under that act, the Board of Directors organized by electing Charles London, President; Arvine Wales, Treasurer; and William Bowen, Secretary. Of that first Board of Directors of Massillon Union School, Charles London is the sole survivor, a firm friend of education, honored and respected wherever he is known. On perfecting their organization, the Board appointed Philander Dawley (who at that time was Superintendent of the Charity School of Kendal) George Miller and Kent Jarvis, Esqs., examiners for the district, to serve three years, two years and one year in the order named. The teachers employed for the year were Lorin Andrews, Superintendent and Principal, salary $800; Miss Betsey M. Cowles, $300 and board paid; Miss Jane M. Becket, $300; Charles R. Shreve, $200; Mary Ann Russell, $225; and Sarah J. Hoxworth, $140. In 1849, the corps of teachers was increased by the addition of Miss Sarah C. Pearce and Mr. Frederick Loeffler, teacher of German and Music. This year the first catalogue was published and among the pupils in the high school is found the name of W. B. Hazen, Hiram, Portage County, now Gen. W. B. Hazen, U. S. Army and Chief of the Signal Service. He left Massillon in 1850, and was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy that year or the next, graduated after the usual course of study, and has served in the U. S. Army with distinction ever since.

Mr. Andrews resigned in 1852 to accept the

Presidency of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Knox County, Ohio, where he remained until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when he resigned and entered the army; was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service.

The Union School of Massillon, was opened in a plain substantial brick building, erected on the lot donated by Messrs. Duncan, Wales & Skinner, by the board already named, and it must be said of the board, they builded as well as they knew. They had no experience in building or furnishing such houses as are now required by the Union Schools of Ohio. The building stood for thirty years, when it yielded to the unchangeable law of change which always enforces obedience, and in its place stands the grandest structure in Ohio, finished in 1879 at a cost, including heating apparatus, seats, an additional square of land purchased on the north of the school building, outbuildings, well and cistern and grading of the new lot, of $48,000, imposing a tax cheerfully borne by the district. The board who erected the building and watched its progress with characteristic fidelity were Henry Beatty, John R. Dangler, J. E. Brown, J. G. Warwick, James H. Justus, W. B. Humberger, S. A. Conrad and Dr. J. P. Barrick. Messrs. Conrad and Humberger have served as members of the board nine and eight years respectively. Dr. Barrick did not live to witness the completion of a work to which he faithfully devoted his careful attention.

Of the many Boards of Education that have been elected for the Union Schools of Massillon, the following gentlemen are conspicuous. The first Board entire, Arvine Wales served until his death, January 1, 1854. Dr. Bowen, for his devotion to the cause of education, as does citizen Charles London, deserves especial mention. Hon. Arvine C. Wales has served thirteen years. Hon. George Harsh was elected in 1851 and served until 1869, the full period of eighteen years, when in consequence of failing health, he declined a seventh election. No village or city in Ohio has been more favored in its selection of wise and prudent men for its school boards, than has the city of Massillon. By a vote of the citizens, and according to the provisions of the amended school law, the number of members of the Board was increased from three to six and the following gentlemen were elected. Hon. Kent Jarvis, S. A. Conrad, James H. Justus, Warren C. Richards, Frank L. Baldwin and William B. Humberger. Messrs. Jarvis and Richards, both of whom were for many years identified with the public service, holding offices of trust, the duties of which they always faithfully discharged, are dead.

After the resignation of Mr. Andrews, Hon. Thomas W. Harvey, late State School Commissioner, was appointed Superintendent and held the place fourteen years, his term of service closing in July, 1865. He was succeeded by Professor Joseph Kimball, who remained until 1869, when Prof. E. A. Jones served for four years, until 1873. Mr. Jones then declining a re-election, D. P. Pratt was called to the superintendency and remained from 1873 to 1875, when Mr. Jones was again tendered the position and accepted and remains at the head of the schools.

Among the teachers who have served long and faithfully should be named Miss Jane M. Becket, ten years in the high school, Miss Nancy Stone, in the different departments, including the high school, fourteen years, both of whom are well known in Ohio as teachers and as having occupied important positions as educators. Miss Sarah J. Hoxworth began as a teacher in the primary when the school was first organized, and served in the different departments until 1872, when she resigned her position in the high school, having taught more than twenty-three years in the same building. Miss Sallie Brannan was connected with the schools as teacher thirteen years, and is now teaching in the same building. Miss Temperance Dunn and Miss Sarah R. Folger, ten years each. Miss Dunn is not now living and Miss Folger holds a prominent position in the "Mann" High School, at Toledo, where she has taught many years since leaving the high school here. For nine years last past Mrs. L. D. Pinney has been Principal in the high school, where her labors have been distinguished by marked success. The Union Schools of Massillon, whether considered in the past or present, need no praise from the historian. For the third of a century, they have been making their own history, and have written it ineffaceably upon the character of the scholars. Young men and women who have graduated there and become teachers, entered the learned professions, graduated at the U. S. Military and Naval Academies, and

have arisen to honorable distinction, and some are achieving honorable distinction in the service of the State and United States.

During that long period the school has taken no steps backward. Under the present as well as the past management of the Board of Education and teachers its march will be as it has been onward to greater improvement and greater excellence. Its present Board of Education is composed of the following gentlemen: John G. Warwick, Silas A. Conrad, Henry Beatty, William B. Humberger, William H. Justus and John R. Dangler.

The following is the corps of teachers: Superintendent, Prof. E. A. Jones; Principal High School, Mrs. L. D. Pinney; Assistant, Miss Cassie Reamer; Grammer School, Mr. John Ellis, Miss Emily Brainard, Miss Mary Dieter, Mr. Jacob Graybill and Mrs. Laura Taylor; Secondary, Miss Susie Graybill, Miss Mary Merwin, Miss Ella Hershey, Miss Laura Ware, Miss Viola Pepper; Primary, Miss Rachel Elsass, Miss Sallie Brannan, Miss Bell Willison, Miss Lillian Ulman, Miss Reilly, Miss Ada Hollinger, Miss Louisa Strobel and Mrs. C. Moore; German, Mr. Philip Wilhelm; Music, Prof. Whelpton.

In 1838, when Hon. Matthew Johnson was a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, an act of incorporation for the town of Massillon was obtained, and an organization was had which lasted until 1845, when in a nswer to numerous petitions the act was repealed, and Massillon was not known as a municipal incorporation until 1853, when under the provisions of the general act regulating towns and cities, it was again incorporated, and at the first election, held on the 28th day of May, 1853, being the first election under the proceedings to incorporate the village, Samuel Pease was elected Mayor, G. W. Williams, Recorder and Hiram B. Wellman, Isaac H. Brown, Thomas McCullough, Valentine S. Buckius and Warren C. Richards, Trustees, and they constituted the Council of the incorporated village of Massillon. On the 31st of May next succeeding the election, the persons above named met at the office of H. B. Wellman, and were duly sworn according to law by Robert H. Folger, Justice of the Peace, and the Council of the incorporated village was organized in due form of law, which organization continued until the 17th of March, 1868, when by act of R. B. Hayes, Governor, J. H. Goodman, Auditor and John Russell, Secretary, of the State of Ohio, it was advanced to a city of the second class, the preliminary steps to effect the change from a village to a city having been commenced on the 12th of February of that year, in accordance with a numerous petition of the citizens, which petition was referred to Robert H. Folger, attorney at law, with instructions to take the necessary steps to procure the advancement. Upon the advancement being effected, the city was divided into four wards, and at the election in April, 1868, the following persons were elected to the several city offices:

Mayor, Bennet B. Warner; Marshal, Milo Alden; Solicitor, Louis K. Campbell. Council—George L. Russell, Charles London, First Ward; Jacob Herring, Francis Willenburg, Second Ward; Adam Mong, Otis G. Madison, Third Ward; Louis Gies, George Bollinger, Fourth Ward. David W. Huntsman was elected Clerk by the Council. The following gentlemen are charged with the business matters of the city:

Mayor, L. C. Cole; Marshal, Frederick Paul; Street Commissioner, Louis Limbach; Treasurer, Hermann Shaidnagle; Solicitor, Otto E. Young. Council—James H. McLain, George Snyder, First Ward; Thomas Lavier, Jonas Sutz, Second Ward; Conrad N. Oberlin, Francis Willenburg, Third Ward; Anton Bamberger, Joseph Dressler, Fourth Ward.

The disasters connected with the old corporation of Massillon—that of 1838—have been carefully avoided by the late ones. The city owes no debts, and while it is constantly progressing, and is the soundest municipal incorporation in the State, its maxim is "hasten gently." It is able to borrow money on long loans at five *per centum*. It has never adopted the plan of running into debt for the purpose of making improvements, preferring to see its growth forced by the natural course of events.

For beauty of natural surroundings it is unsurpassed. "I would not have the hills surrounding Massillon leveled if I could," said Mr. Duncan, the proprietor of the village, in reply to a friend who objected to the location because of its hilly surroundings. "The day will come," said he, "when those hills will be covered with residences overlooking the city, to which the hills will but add beauty, and Massillon will be celebrated for its beauty."

What was then regarded as a wild creation of Mr. Duncan's fancy has grown into a beautiful reality, and vindicates his judgment as to what the future would develop.

In 1831, Judge Henry laid out an addition to the original plat, and called it West Massillon. That portion of the city is now included in the Second and Third Wards, and is a most important part of the city. On that tract, the south end of fractional Section 6, and formerly in Tuscarawas Township, is located that portion of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway, the buildings of which corporation stand on the ground where stood the cabin of Judge Henry, and where he first had his home. It was in that cabin that his daughter, afterward Mrs. Cummins, was born, and who was the first white female child born on the territory known as the New Purchase, the first male child being a son of Peter Slusser; he was born on the territory now included within the limits of Tuscarawas.

The only item of a pre-historic character that has been developed in Massillon occurred in 1832, when Christian Witt, from Lower Alsace, and some fellow-laborers by the name of Miller and Simmons, while ditching what was then the swamp south of the village, and near where now stands the paper mill, found two tusks of a mammoth, each eleven feet in length and twenty-seven inches in circumference at the larger end. They were justly regarded as a great affair. The finders concluded that there was money, if not millions in it, and arranged for traveling and exhibiting them. They employed an agent to manage the business, and Witt went to Pittsburgh with the party, when he became satisfied that there was not so much in it as he had supposed, and came home, leaving Miller, Simmons and the agent to make the most of the "show business." They went to Philadelphia where they left the tusks and came home. Similar discoveries have been made in the Tuscarawas Valley, but with the finding all information in regard to them ceased. Indian relics have been found in various parts of the township, but nothing of an uncommon character.

On the obtaining by the Government of the United States the title to the New Purchase, by the treaty of Fort Industry the tribes named in the treaty departed toward the setting sun, and few remained on the coming of the pale faces. In the language of Ossian "The chiefs of other times are departed. They have gone without their fame. Another race has arisen. The people are like the waves of the ocean; like the leaves of woody Morven, they pass away in the whistling blast, and other leaves lift their green heads on high."

CHAPTER XIV.*

THE CITY OF MASSILLON—MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—RUSSELL & COMPANY'S WORKS—THE MASSILLON IRON COMPANY—OTHER INDUSTRIES—COAL INTERESTS—RAILROADS OF MASSILLON—THE BANKING BUSINESS, ETC.

"Harness me down with your iron bands."
—*Cutter.*

IN 1832, in the presence of the writer, a casual conversation on the subject of manufacturing pig iron sprang up between Jesse Rhodes and James Duncan, the result of which was the taking of immediate measures to erect a blast furnace at or near the village of Massillon. Mr. Rhodes had been in the employ of Laird, Norton & Co., proprietors of Congress furnace, and had acquired a considerable knowledge on the subject of manufacturing pig and iron castings. The Massillon Iron Company was formed, consisting of James Duncan, Joseph G. Hogan, Herman B. Harris and Jesse Rhodes. The business was not, however, confined to the making of pig iron. Castings of all kinds were made—the old-fashioned ten plate stove—specimens of which can be found in the county, and all other kinds of ironware, now only made at foundries, including tea kettles, sugar kettles, and, in short, everything under the general nomenclature of "castings." The furnace was erected and put in operation in 1833, on the west bank of Sippo Creek, south of Main street, near the present

* Contributed by Robert H. Folger.

eastern limits of the city, where some marks of its having stood can yet be found. The Massillon Iron Company stopped business in 1838, when Messrs. Hart & Brown bought out the company, the furnace was abandoned. Messrs. Hart & Brown purchased the patterns and other stock requisite for a foundry and machine-shop, and started the first foundry in the county, in January, 1839, in a three-story stone building, which stood where now stands the main building of the Excelsior Works. That building was burned in 1840, and was the first fire of any magnitude in the village. When burned, it was occupied by Hart & Brown as a machine-shop; McMillan, Partridge & Co.; as a manufactory of all sorts of machinery for woolen mills; John H. Wheeler, carpets, and John Hartness, window sashes, blinds and doors. The brick building, lately occupied by the Excelsior Works, was built in 1843. Messrs. Hart & Brown went out of business in 1858. Of all the persons named in the foregoing article, Mr. Brown alone remains in this city. Mr. Hartness resides in Cleveland, and the rest are, some of them dead, and some scattered over the Western States.

The first of the followers of St. Crispin, who was, and still is, at the head of his profession as in Massillon's early days, was Col. Benjamin Raser. He is one of Massillon's earliest citizens, having come into the county in 1825, and to the little village as soon as it obtained a place in history. In the earlier and better days of this city's history, when some attention was paid to the organizing and disciplining of the militia, Mr. Raser was elected Colonel of a regiment in the Third Brigade and Sixth Division of Ohio Militia, and came near being called into active service in the long-time-ago unpleasantness between Ohio and her loving sister Michigan.

Col. Raser and his excellent wife, a daughter of Griffith Cooper, one of Perry Township's pioneers, celebrated their golden wedding a few months since.

The first carpenter in the village, and who became a property holder immediately on the lots coming into market, was Hamilton Sherer. The property he purchased is now held by his heirs, and is valuable.

The great and crowning glory of Massillon industries is the mammoth establishment of Russell & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated Massillon threshers, horse-powers, etc. It was started on the 1st of January, 1842, consequently antedates all other manufacturing establishments of a similar kind now in Stark County. At the date above given, three brothers—Charles M., Nahum S. and Clement—carpenters by trade, formed a partnership in Massillon, under the style of C. M. Russell & Co., for the manufacture of threshers and horse-powers, in connection with their business as architects and builders. Their capital stock was $1,500, with which they began work forty years ago. The senior partner had seen and carefully examined the Pitts Buffalo Separator, which had already been constructed and in use, and on that examination Mr. Russell believed that he saw where improvements might be made, and with characteristic energy set about trying to make it better, and so succeeded that the improved machine took the premium at the Ohio State Fair at Columbus in 1845.

Thus encouraged, the new firm pushed ahead, sparing no effort, and met with continued encouragement in their progress. They continued to improve all their machinery, and led all competitors in the race for popularity. When the far-reaching influence of what is now the great railway system of the Western Continent reached Massillon in 1847, the firm of C. M. Russell & Co. at once gave it their influence. As the history of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad attests, they took stock, the elder Mr. Russell was a contractor who built large portions of the road, and with all their other business, built cars for freight and passengers. After the road was opened to Massillon, Mr. C. M. Russell was elected a director, which place he held by successive re-elections until his death in February, 1860, which made a break in the business of the firm, which had gone on uninterruptedly for eighteen years. The death of the senior partner dissolved the firm of C. M. Russell & Co., and the survivors immediately re-organized by the name and style of N. S. & C. Russell, which continued until January 1, 1864, when the brothers Joseph K., Thomas H. and George L. Russell purchased an interest and were admitted as partners, and the firm name changed to Russell & Co., which it still bears. One year later, W. K. Miller and Thomas H. Williams, Esqs., were admitted to membership in the firm.

In 1857, Mr. Miller perfected and patented the Peerless, originally called the Russell Mower and Reaper, and this successful ma-

chine was manufactured by Russell & Co. up to 1871. In the spring of that year, the "Peerless" was sold to C. Russell & Co., of Canton, and its production transferred to that city, Mr. Miller withdrawing to take the superintendency of the Canton establishment. Prior to 1865, the shops were located on Erie street, between Tremont and South, north of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, but the business having outgrown their producing facilities, at this time the firm decided to erect more commodious and convenient buildings just south of the railway. Accordingly, in 1864–65, the present extensive and substantial buildings were put up and equipped with improved machinery, tools, and every convenience requisite to the rapid and economical manufacture of their increasingly popular products. In the summer of 1868, Mr. T. H. Williams retired from the firm. In December, 1871, Mr. Allen A. Russell, the youngest brother, and Alanson A. Rawson, since deceased, a nephew of the brothers Russell, became members. On the 1st of January, 1878, the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Clement Russell, one of the original members, retiring, and has since had no connection with the house.

On the 17th of May, 1878, just as they were fairly under way for the season's business, fire destroyed all their iron working machinery, wagon stock and thirty-six years' accumulation of patterns, the latter having cost not less than $75,000, and throwing 250 men out of employment. The entire south wing and one-half of the Erie street front of the main building, were destroyed, involving a loss, exclusive of that in patterns, of $75,000. The whole amount of insurance realized was $53,100. Many of the valuable patterns could never be replaced, and the net loss by the disaster was estimated at $50,000. The fire broke out soon after 1 o'clock, A. M., and had it not been for the almost superhuman exertions of the fire department, aided by citizens, the entire works would have been destroyed. Fortunately about two-thirds of the main building was saved. At daylight the next morning seventy men were set to work on the ruins, and two of the partners started, one East and the other West, to procure machinery to replace that destroyed. Such promptitude and pluck are characteristic of the enterprise of the firm. By the kindness of C. Aultman, Esq., of Canton, and Capt. J. H. Kauke, of Wooster, machinery which they had in charge as assignees, was promptly loaned to the firm until new machinery could be procured. Gas was put into the works and a supplementary engine attached to run the foundry; so that just one week from the time of the fire they were running the iron department double time to make up for lost time, and within thirty days were turning out their full complement of machines. The Erie street front was rebuilt during that summer, and in order to make more room in the works, the office was removed, and the present elegant and spacious two-story office building was erected the same year, and, in the winter of 1880–81, erected a four-story new brick warehouse 250 feet in length.

In the fall of 1878, Russell & Co., under the general law of Ohio, without a change of style, became an incorporated body. The corporators were J. E. McLain, N. S. Russell, J. K. Russell, T. H. Russell, G. L. Russell, A. A. Russell and J. W. McClymonds. Capital stock, $500,000. The first election resulted in the selection of Nahum S. Russell, President; J. W. McClymonds, Secretary and Treasurer; T. H. Russell, Superintendent; since which they have created the office of Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, to which position Mr. C. M. Russell has been elected. The works have been repeatedly enlarged and improved until they now comprise one of the largest and most complete manufacturing establishments on the Western Continent. The premises have an area of about seven acres. A convenient side-track connecting with all the railroads runs alongside the shops with excellent facilities for receiving materials and shipping products. The works are splendidly equipped with every mechanical appliance calculated to expedite manufacturing operations and processes, thus reducing to the minimum the cost of production, and enabling Messrs. Russell & Co. to place upon the market their superior machines at figures which defy competition. The entire establishment in all its parts is governed by a perfect system and discipline. The several departments are under the watchful and vigilant care of practical members of the company, who see to it that nothing in the way of labor or material is neglected or executed in any unworkmanlike manner. Mr. Thomas H. Russell is charged with the general superintendency of the establishment. Mr. Joseph K. Russell has the purchas-

ing of the lumber and the general management of the wood-working department. Mr. George L. Russell has charge of the metal-working department. Mr. Allen A. Russell has supervision of the finished machines and territorial agencies, several hundred in number. His residence is in Indianapolis.

Russell & Co. have branch houses at Indianapolis, Ind., Mr. G. W. Harbaugh, manager; Council Bluffs, Iowa, Mr. V. S. Russell, manager; St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. George O. Richardson, manager; Dallas, Tex., Mr. F. R. Rowley, manager; McGregor, Iowa, Mr. G. W. Prim, manager. The number of workmen employed in all departments is 425, whose monthly wages exceed $18,000. The aggregate product of their extensive establishment approximates $1,500,000. A description of the different kinds of work manufactured by Messrs. Russell & Co., does not come within the scope and design of this work. It is sufficient to say that they invite competition. They are the only establishment that has taken hold of the threshing machine business in the city of Massillon and reduced it almost to an exact science, their labors are rewarded by a market for their products all over the United States and Territories, Germany, Russia, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

While the old firm of C. M. Russell & Co. were not the first to engage in the building of threshing machines, they were first to see what the business could be brought to by care and attention. The first machines that were built in Massillon were called the "Pitts Separator," and were introduced by H. D. Jameson, from Rochester, N. Y.; he built 100 in one year, in 1838 or 1839, when his works were closed by his sudden death. Messrs. Knapp & McLain embarked in the business about the same time, but did not continue.

The making of pig iron received little or no attention until 1853, when the late M. D. Wellman conceived the idea that that branch of industry could be successfully carried on here, and by subscriptions of money added to his own capital, which had become much impaired by unsuccessful ventures, he erected the furnace lately torn down to make room for the glass-works now about to be erected, and which was a success as a manufactory of pig-iron, and a source of wealth to the owners. During much of the time that it had an existence, the fluctuations of business after it had passed out of Mr. Wellman's hands, ruined the iron manufacturers, and the "Massillon Furnace" passed out of existence, and as incidentally noticed above, in its place is to be glass-works. In 1855, Messrs. Hiram B. Wellman, James S. Kelley and others seeing the success of the Massillon Furnace, as it was called, determined to build another, and accordingly the Volcano Iron Company was incorporated under the general law of Ohio, and went into operation. It was a failure, and made bankrupt many of the stockholders, was sold, and is now owned by the Volcano Furnace Company, the principal stockholders of which are James Lee, Esq., and Hon. Anthony Howells, late Treasurer of the State of Ohio, under whose judicious management it promises success. As this work goes to press a new enterprise for the Tuscarawas Valley and the city of Massillon, in the shape of glass works for which Massillon affords abundant facilities, is fully inaugurated with ample capital, skill and experience on the part of the proprietors.

Inside of the city limits are the Merchant Flouring Mills: Messrs. Warwick & Justus, and Isaac N. Doxsee, in the Sippo Valley; Messrs. Kitchen & Sons, on Tremont street, west of the Tuscarawas River, on the line of the C., T. V. & Wheeling Railway; McLain Brothers, on Exchange street, in the heart of the city; A. A. Taylor, Esq., on North Erie street, and George Heppert, on the northwestern boundary of the Third Ward. Messrs. Kitchen, McLain Brothers and Taylor use steam exclusively, while the rest use steam and water. Just above the city limits is the Crystal Spring Mill, also owned and run by the McLain Brothers, making seven extensive flouring mills in and near the city; and which, if they are not already, can be put within call of each other by telephone, and which consume more wheat annually than was ever consumed or purchased during the busiest days of the wheat city. Independent of the great coal interests of the city, Massillon supports more than fifty establishments of various kinds, manufacturing, commercial and industrial, and in addition to those above enumerated, including an extensive paper mill, under the general management of C. T. Bicknell, Esq., also foundries and machine-shops, each carrying on a healthy and paying business. Its stone quarries within and just outside the city limits are a great

source of revenue, and furnish employment to all who want work. A sale of the stock in trade and fixtures of a single one of these establishments, in the early part of June, in the present year, for $35,000, exhibits the importance of that branch of trade in this city.

The formation of the Massillon Iron Company, which was a voluntary association of individuals, was followed by the obtaining of a charter for the Massillon Rolling Mill Company from the Ohio Legislature; and but for the panic of 1837, would have given the place a start in manufactures that would have made it one of the most important manufacturing points in the State. The charter was extremely liberal. The capital stock named in the charter was $600,000, the company having power to do anything but a banking business. It invested a large amount in real estate, city lots and farms; and, under the pressure of the panic referred to already, sunk all the capital subscribed. The stockholders, most of whom resided in Boston, became discouraged, and the Massillon Rolling Mill Company, of which James Duncan was President, and H. Wheeler, Jr., Superintendent, is now only remembered in the description of premises where the "Massillon Rolling Mill Company's alteration and subdivision of certain lots in the city of Massillon" forms a part.

The coal interest alone in Massillon is represented by $840,000 of capital invested by the following-named persons and companies: Camp Creek Mine, O. Young & Co., $80,000; Pigeon Run, Pigeon Run Coal Company, composed of Hon. John G. Warwick, Hon. Anthony Howells and James Lee, Esq., Massillon, and Hon. W. S. Streator, Cleveland; capital, $80,000. Warmington Coal Company, Messrs. Robert Rhodes & James Rhodes, sons and successors of the late Hon. D. P. Rhodes, Mark A. Hanna and George Warmington, Esqs., Capt. Henry Foltz and Hon. J. G. Warwick; capital, $80,000. The Grove Coal Company, first organized under that name and style by Charles H. Clarke and Orlando Grove. This company and its extensive mines have been merged in a syndicate able to command all the capital required. The amount of capital at present invested is about $60,000. The Massillon City Coal Company, composed of Capt. Henry Foltz, the Nestor of all coal operators in the Tuscarawas and Newman's Creek Valleys, and James F. Pocock, Esq. This well-known company commands all the capital it needs, and its operations are extensive, extending into Tuscarawas County. The Sippo Coal Company, an incorporated company, Hon. Clement Russell President, and Milton Wilson, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. These gentlemen are the principal stockholders; capital invested, $60,000. The Willow Bank Coal Company: This company operates through a slope and shaft, and have a capital invested of $60,000. The Mountain Mine: This is a most extensive organization, and has invested $80,000. The Ground Hog, $40,000. The Ridgeway Coal Company: The nominal capital of this company is $60,000; but commands all the capital required for its extensive operations. It is under the management of J. P. Burton, Esq., one of the most energetic operators in the Tuscarawas Valley. The Oak Hill Coal Mine is under the general management of James Neall, Esq., and is owned by him, John Albright and others. Its capital invested is $40,000.

The above mines give steady employment to at least fifteen hundred persons, operatives of all kinds, inside and outside of the mines, and make Massillon a shipping point, in connection with the other industries of the city, from which a greater tonnage is shipped than from any other railroad center in the interior of the State.

In 1831, when Capt. James Allen was a member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, an act was passed incorporating the Massillon & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. The necessary reconnoissance was made by a corps of engineers, at the head of which was Lieut. O. M. Mitchell, just then graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and a member of the United States Topographical Corps. In those piping times of peace, Lieut. Mitchell resigned his position in the United States Army, and cultivated the arts of peace, and became a resident of Cincinnati. At the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he tendered his services to the Government, which were accepted, and while in command of the Tenth Army Corps, with the rank of Major General, he died on the 30th of October, 1862, at Beaufort, South Carolina.

Lieut. Mitchell made his surveys, and reported it impracticable to construct a railroad from this city to Pittsburgh, and the project was abandoned. The charter of the road and the names of the corporators will be found in

the Local Laws, 29 Sess. Gen. Ass. The names of James Duncan and Charles K. Skinner, always connected with every improvement, were first, and could the road have been a success, would have reaped the benefit of their enterprise, as would Massillon.

The fact that the line between Massillon and Pittsburgh was deemed impracticable for the construction of a railroad, and that twenty-two years later a railway was opened between these two points, known as the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, is suggestive of the fact that

> "New occasions teach new duties, and that
> Time makes ancient good uncouth."

In 1846, the year of the great wheat crop in Ohio, it became apparent that new and more rapid outlets and greater facilities for getting Western produce to the seaboard must be had, and Massillon, always first to move in those enterprises, had a small meeting at the law office of Gen. Dwight Jarvis, and he and Charles K. Skinner, Esq., were appointed a committee to visit Pittsburgh, and with statistics of the business of Massillon, to go before the Board of Trade and show the extent of the resources of this great producing region. The committee went, made known their business. The Board of Trade and the Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny listened to them, and were surprised. They, the City Councils and Board of Trade, at once determined to give the subject attention, but having the Great Central Pennsylvania Railroad under consideration, western connections with Pittsburgh were permitted to rest. Massillon became impatient, called another meeting, and added to the old committee Hon. David K. Cartter, then a distinguished member of the Stark County bar, and these gentlemen went again to Pittsburgh, and through the late Hon. Andrew W. Loomis, another meeting of the Board of Trade and of the Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was called, and the matter of Western railway connections with Pittsburgh was presented by Mr. Loomis, in a most able speech, which he concluded by introducing Hon. D. K. Cartter, the additional member of the committee. The committee had learned before the meeting that Pittsburgh and Allegheny were not disposed to favor the enterprise, and were, if not discouraged, a little disheartened.

Mr. Cartter, however, on being introduced, said he "should not undertake to present the advantages that would accrue not only to Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but to the whole State of Pennsylvania, and especially Philadelphia. That matter," said Mr. Cartter, "was presented to you in detail a few weeks since by the gentlemen now with me, and they may reproduce it at this meeting if they choose. For myself, I have come to deal in practical matters, and to serve a notice on you, gentlemen composing the Board of Trade of the City of Pittsburgh and the Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, that we out West, comprising the backbone, not only of Ohio but of the Western Continent, mean business. A road is to be built from this city through Massillon to Chicago, and in its construction you must either fish or cut bait; now take your choice. We are going home, and are going into this business at once. If you can take some immediate measures indicating that you are really awake, we can wait, and shall be glad to bear to our people the tidings that you are with us; but, gentlemen, you must accept the alternative I have presented."

The speech from which the above extract is taken was made thirty-four years since, and is a specimen of the impetuosity of Mr. Cartter's character at middle life, and its effect may be well imagined. The Councils and Board of Trade started up, rubbed their eyes, and asked, "Where is Massillon?" "Who is this fellow that talks to us in this wise?" They finally concluded that it would be well to give the subject attention, but they delayed until Massillon became impatient, and called a meeting to be held at Massillon in November, 1847. The meeting was largely attended from Philadelphia, extending westward to the west line of Ohio. Hon. William D. Merrick was chosen President, and active measures were taken, which resulted in the obtaining of a charter for the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, and which was opened to this city in 1853. The Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad extended to Crestline and there connected with the Ohio & Indiana, which made the link to Fort Wayne, and the Fort Wayne & Chicago thence to Chicago completed the great chain of railway communication from Philadelphia to Chicago, and was the first railroad through this city. In 1869, the Massillon & Cleveland Railway Company built the road from Massillon to Clinton, thirteen miles in length, which connects this city

with the Cleveland & Mount Vernon Railway, and which affords a direct connection between Massillon and Cleveland. In 1871, the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway Company was formed and built the railroad of that name, passing through Massillon to Wheeling, and as this work goes to press, the Wheeling, & Lake Erie Railway, which connects the cities of Toledo and Wheeling, making Massillon a point on its line, is rapidly advancing to completion, and when completed places this city in a direct connection with the city of Baltimore, via Wheeling and the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, and the West and Northwest, by way of Toledo, also on a direct line. The railway connections of the city are surpassed by none in any section of the State by direct lines in all directions. A more detailed history however is found in a preceding chapter of this work.

In 1833, while Hon. David A. Starkweather and Hon. Jehu Brown represented Stark County in the House of Representatives, and Hon. Matthias Sheplar in the Senate, the Bank of Massillon was chartered with a capital of $200,000, and which was the second bank of discount and deposit in the county. The Farmers' Bank of Canton having been chartered in 1816. The new bank started out successfully, its stock was taken, much of it at home, some at Troy, in the State of New York. On the 1st of October, 1834, the bank went into operation, its banking room being on the second floor of Hogan & Harris' Block on Main street. Its first officers were James Duncan, President, and J. D. W. Calder, Cashier. Mr. Calder was from Troy, and represented the Troy stock. It soon became apparent that there was a want of harmony between the Cashier and President, which finally culminated in a third party, the Dwights of New York and Massachusetts purchasing a controlling interest in the stock, which was done on the 9th of July, 1835, one of the Directors being actively engaged in the purchase, 150 per centum premium on the amount paid in being freely paid. The Calder party in the board resigned, and their places were filled by friends of the new *regime*. The Cashier resigned, and Parker Handy, Esq., of Cleveland, was elected in his place. Mr. Duncan, the President, also resigned, and Augustus Baldwin, Esq., of Hudson, was chosen to fill that vacancy, he remained but a short time, when the late Charles K. Skinner took his place and continued President as long as the bank had an existence. In 1838, Mr. Hunt, then clerk in a mercantile establishment in this city was chosen by Mr. Handy as Assistant Cashier, and kept the place until the resignation of Mr. Handy, when he was appointed Cashier, and held that position until the impending destruction of the bank, the controlling interest having passed into the hands of Henry Dwight, Jr., tendered his resignation, and was succeeded by F. E. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., who remained until the crash came in 1853. It may be remarked in passing that Mr. Platt was an elder brother of Mr. Platt, late Senator from New York in the United States Congress, and that the ex-Senator was a clerk in the bank at one period during his brother's cashiership, and also a clerk in the drug store of Messrs. Joseph Watson & Co. When the bank closed, it was found that all its assets had been transferred to the city of New York, that it had in circulation $400,000, which was its full limit according to its charter, it capital stock being all paid up and it being allowed to issue two to one on its paid-up stock. As soon as it was ascertained that a crisis in the affairs of the bank had come, the President and Directors made an assignment to Charles D. Smith, Dwight Jarvis and M. D. Wellman who were afterward removed by the Court of Common Pleas on a motion by E. P. Grant, Esq., counsel for parties in interest, and Hon. George Harsh, Dr. Isaac Steese and Hon. P. C. Hull, now of Oneida, Carroll County, substituted. The entire assignment was thenceforth managed by Mr. Harsh, the other assignees of course being consulted, and being advisory members; and it should be placed on an enduring record that no assignment was ever conducted with more unyielding fidelity than was the assignment of the Bank of Massillon, after it had passed into the hands of Messrs. Harsh, Steese and Hull. Whatever there was of its assets was faithfully accounted for to the last cent, and the records of the Common Pleas of Stark County show an honorable discharge of the assignees after having discharged their trust. The assets of the bank, not stolen by the Dwight management, paid about 30 cents on the dollar, 70 per centum being plundered from the holders of the liabilities of the bank. Meanwhile, Mr. Hunt whose sagacity had enabled him to escape the fraud for which Henry Dwight, Jr., with his confreres, was liable, in



W. C. Boyer M. D.



connection with Dr. Isaac Steese and H. B. Hurlburt, under the general banking law of Ohio, organized the Merchants' Bank, with Dr. Steese as President, and Salmon Hunt, Cashier; their first office of discount and deposit was in the room on the east side of Erie street, south of Main, now occupied by George Yost & Son, saddlery and hardware, where they remained until they purchased the premises on the south end of the Wellman Block, corner of Erie street and the alley. There they closed out the Merchants' Bank, and under the National Banking law of the United States, organized the First National Bank of Massillon, with Dr. Steese as President, and S. Hunt, Cashier, with a capital of $200,000, and the following-named gentlemen as Directors: Isaac Steese, James M. Brown, Arvine C. Wales, Charles Steese, Jacob S. Bachtel and John Jacobs, with unimportant changes, that organization continued until August, 1874, when the death of Dr. Isaac Steese occasioned an entire change. Mr. Hunt was elected President, and Charles Steese, who had been a Director in the bank from its organization, was elected Cashier, under which management it has continued except an occasional change in the Board of Directors, and is one of the institutions of the West. Its influence in money circles is not confined to Massillon, or the county or State. It bears upon its history and present existence the names of Hunt and Steese as its present managers, which are a guarantee as to its management. The name of Isaac Steese is indissolubly connected with the history of the banking institutions of Massillon.

In November, 1847, the Union Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Massillon, was organized, with Dr. Steese as President, and S. Brainard, Esq., as Cashier. This position Dr. Steese resigned in 1850 to engage in private banking with Messrs. H. B. Hurlbut and Alvin Vinton, which firm was dissolved a year later for the purpose of organizing the Merchants' Bank, already mentioned. Dr. Steese was in all respects a representative man, and was so regarded, as the following extract from a notice written at his decease by one who knew him well, fully attests:

> With Dr. Steese's removal to Massillon, he entered upon his widest field of usefulness. For twenty-five years he was one of the largest landed proprietors and farmers of the county. For twenty-five years he was the manager of the largest banking institution in the county. No man was better fitted by nature and acquirements for an eminent banker. Of the whole theory and science of banking he was a thorough master. His perfect rectitude and integrity were widely known, and were never questioned where known. His perfect acquaintance with business, and his sagacity were such that the institutions under his direction passed through all the monetary convulsions of the past quarter of a century almost wholly without loss, and without once failing to make their customary dividends to their shareholders. Their shares were never upon the market, unless brought there by the death of their owners. Always anxious to encourage the commercial and industrial enterprises of the place so far as he safely could, no considerations of public spirit or of private friendship could cause him to forget for a moment that as a banker he was the trusted custodian of other people's money.
>
> The universal respect and confidence which he inspired, caused him largely to be sought out as the manager of the funds of the people in declining years—of widows, of minor children, and of people of small savings, carefully husbanded and left with him as in a place of the last security against a time of need. In times of financial peril and alarm, the sense of responsibility which these peculiarly sacred trusts entailed upon him was oppressive, sometimes almost crushing.
>
> Always a man of marked individuality, one of the most prominent traits of his character was his strong attachment for books, and for sound and generous literature. It began with his earliest boyhood. Before he was fifteen he secured the use of a little island in Penn's Creek and planted it with the castor bean, with the sole purpose of founding a library with the proceeds. Friends who knew him forty years ago, are full of amusing recollections of his inseparable companionship with books.
>
> A few men who begin life with these tastes preserve them to the last, but generally at the expense of all relish for business avocations. It was not so with him. His active and comprehensive mind maintained to the last its keen enjoyment of intellectual pursuits, and the most thorough understanding of all the details of affairs. For twenty-five years he directed his extensive farming operations, the running of his banks, and a multiplicity of private undertakings, and during all this time he was a devoted and most loving student. He seemed to have the power of most perfectly absorbing the whole contents of a book. What was once read was never forgotten. He delighted to share with others the result of his studies, and could condense into an hour's conversation, the whole pith and substance of a bulky volume.
>
> Few practicing physicians kept so well read up in the advance of medical science. The discovery of a new remedy, a new method, or an ingenious operation was hailed with the joy of an enthusiast. There is no book in the English language treating of metaphysical topics that he was not familiar with. Not twenty men in the nation were better informed in politics in the large and best sense of the word—in political economy, and especially in questions of finance, taxation, the interchange of commodities, and the fluctuations of prices; his knowledge of the

action of our own and European Governments on these subjects was very full, and his reasonings wonderfully clear. It was a subject of frequent regret among his friends that he had not exercised his talents of this kind in a wider way, and in a public capacity.

In several departments of natural philosophy—in history, in the best lighter literature, in social and reformatory topics, he was well read, and kept abreast with the best minds of the age. His kindness of heart was universally known and acknowledged. But the extent of it never was and never will be known. Hundreds of the kindest acts of his life were so quietly and so delicately done that they never reached the knowledge of any but the recipients of them. Of the most genial disposition, few men so enjoyed the society of his fellows.

What he was to his family—what to a circle of friends larger than often gathers around one man who walked with him through half a life time so nearly that their hearts touched his, I dare not, with the grief of his death fresh upon me, trust myself to write.

The home which he builded up in Massillon was known far and near not more for its elegance, its culture and refinement than for its open-handed hospitality; it was always the home of teachers of youth. Its welcoming doors were always open. There were few days in the year when its generous tables were not surrounded, and its rooms were not filled with neighboring or distant friends. At this home, on the 10th day of August, 1874, attended by all that the highest medical skill or the most painfully anxious affection could suggest, ministered to by loving hands, and surrounded by a devoted and heart-broken family, he quietly passed away.

From the organization of the Merchants' Bank until the death of Dr. Steese, Hon. S. Hunt, now President of the First National Bank, was associated with him; and of Mr. Hunt, it may be said, his name is a synonym for integrity and uprightness. For forty-three years, with a slight intermission, he has been a banker in this city. From Assistant Cashier to President, he has by unswerving fidelity built up and sustained a reputation for purity that cannot be assailed, and with that of Dr. Steese, will be treasured as one of Massillon's brightest jewels.

Next in order was the Union Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, which was started in 1847 by Dr. Isaac Steese, Sebastian Brainard and others. After the death of Mr. Brainard it passed through many hands, and was finally merged in the Union National Bank of Massillon, and is one of the soundest banking institutions in Ohio. The President and Cashier are among the soundest business men in the Tuscarawas Valley, and its stock is held by men of wealth. The following gentlemen compose its Board of Directors: John E. McLain, Thomas McCullough, Joseph Coleman, Frederick Loeffler, Edward Kachler, Frank R. Webb and James H. Hunt. President, John E. McLain; Vice-President, Thomas McCullough; Cashier, James H. Hunt. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000.

The Massillon Coal and Iron Company was formed in 1873, with a capital stock of $50,000, all paid. Its principal stockholders are John E. McLain, James Bayliss, Clement Russell, Nahum S. Russell, Peter Dielhenn, Edward Kachler, Hermann Schrieber, Joseph Coleman, Gustavus P. Reed, William F. Ricks, Henry Beatty, Silas A. Conrad, James H. Justus, Peter Sailer, Salmon Hunt and others.

Its present officers are S. Hunt, President; Edward Kachler, Secretary, and Joseph Coleman, Treasurer.

The company, immediately on its organization, being incorporated under the general law of the State, built a rolling mill which, for its capacity, is regarded one of the best in the country. It is now leased to Joseph Carns, Esq., for three years, who has taken a son into partnership, the firm being Joseph Carns & Son, and who are running the mill successfully.

The mill has eight puddling furnaces, two heating furnaces; much train, eighteen-inch bar mill train, nine-inch small train. The product of the mill is 425 tons per month, and has more orders than it can possibly fill. The force employed is 120 men, and the cash value of the product of the mill is about $20,000 per month, or from $240,000 to $250,000 per annum.

Messrs. Carns & Son are at the head of their profession, as managers of a rolling-mill, and by their energy and sound judgment are making the Massillon Coal and Iron Company's Rolling Mill a most important item in the business of the city, and in the northern portion of the Tuscarawas Valley.

CHAPTER XV.*

THE CITY OF MASSILLON — ITS CHURCH HISTORY — THE EARLY METHODISTS — PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—OTHER CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS—SECRET AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS —THE PRESS—FIRST NEWSPAPER IN MASSILLON—CHANGES, ETC., ETC.

AT the laying out of Massillon fifty-five years ago, "the word of the Lord was precious." The Methodists, always on the frontiers of civilization, had preaching at stated periods. Massillon belonged to Canton Circuit, Steubenville District, of the Pittsburgh Conference. Their preachers occupied the school-room, when there was one, for that purpose. When no school-room could be had, a private house was opened, if in the winter; if in the summer, the threshing floor of a large barn; but Methodist preaching was sure to come. In 1832, Messrs. Hogan & Harris, a firm of forwarding and commission merchants, erected the brick building on Main street, now owned by Hon. George Harsh, in the third story of which was a hall, known as Hogan & Harris's Hall, which was used for all public gatherings, religious or political, or for any special meetings. The Methodists continued in this houseless manner until 1840. At that time Rev. D. R. Hawkins was on the circuit. He was a young man of great force of character, and he determined that there should be a Methodist Church edifice in the village. So he at once opened a correspondence with the Freemasons, who held their meetings in Hogan & Harris's block, occupying the room on the west side, the public hall being on the east side. The result of the correspondence was the Methodists and Freemasons determined to erect a two-story building, the lower story to be fitted up for a room for the church, and the second story for a Lodge and Chapter for the Masons. The building was erected in 1840. On the 24th of June the corner-stone of Clinton Lodge, No. 47, and Hiram Chapter, No. 18, and of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Massillon was laid, "with pomp and circumstance." For seventeen years there had not been a public Masonic exhibition in the county, the last one having been in Canton in 1823. Clinton Lodge was organized by charter from the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1836, and was almost the only working Lodge north of the National road in the State. The building was erected and the two institutions occupied it harmoniously until 1860, when the Masons bought out the Methodists, and the Methodists had bought the old church edifice of the Baptists in 1858, which, as is noticed elsewhere, had been abandoned by the Baptists many years before. Although the Methodists purchased the building for a mere nominal sum, the extensive repairs they have put on it have made it cost as much as a new building would have cost, and is now commodious and well adapted to the wants of the church and congregation, now one of the most numerous in the city, of English Protestant churches. In 1845, the annual conference made Massillon a station, and the first in the county. Rev. Dr. Osborn is now the preacher in charge.

The first organization of a Presbyterian church and congregation in Perry Township or in this city is hidden in impenetrable obscurity, there being no one living who aided in such organization; nor is there any record that aids in arriving at a correct conclusion. As early as 1829, a distinct and earnest movement tending to such an organization was had. Rev. James B. Morrow then settled at Canton, and after him Rev. T. M. Hopkins came to Kendal and Massillon, and preached in Daniel Myers' carpenter-shop on State street in Kendal. At that time the Cruson brothers, John and Garrett, Austin Allen, Joseph Heckman and a few other families, composed the entire church, and they were the first to get a house which should be used for religious worship, after the Quakers of Kendal. They gave liberally, and got help from those who "had a kind word for all" evangelical denominations, and erected the building now used by the veteran carpenter of the city, John Zimmerman, as a

* Contributed by Robert H. Folger.

carpenter-shop, which stood near where it now stands, on the hill between Kendal and Massillon, as the topography of the place was then described; and it was used as a meeting house for all religious sects, the Presbyterians however claiming the exclusive right. In this building Mr. Hopkins preached first, and which was in 1830 or 1831. In 1832, the mercantile firm of Baldwin & Noble came to Massillon and opened a stock of goods in the frame building which stood where now stands William Yost's saddlery and harness shop and store. They were Presbyterians, earnest and determined to see a church organized in the village. Through their influence the Rev. Elijah Buck, with his young and excellent wife, came from Rochester, N. Y., or from that section of the State, and becoming discouraged at the prospect for organizing a church, did not remain a great length of time. He is remembered, however, as an earnest, sincere young man, of scholarly attainments, and, if living, is supposed to be in Branch County, Mich., at or near Coldwater. In March, 1833, Rev. G. W. Warner, now of Canaan Corners, Columbia Co., N. Y., then Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Wooster, being on his way to Sandyville, Tuscarawas Co., to aid the minister there in the labor of a four days' meeting, stopped here in response to repeated invitations, and made the acquaintance of the Presbyterians of Massillon, and such others as attended his meeting. The sermon on that occasion "was founded on the first clause of the 8th verse, 33d chapter of Ezekiel," and, as Mr. Warner says in a late letter to the writer, "was as plain and pointed as the preacher could possibly make it." This meeting was followed by a prompt and decided request for another sermon, and an appointment was made for May 25. "On this evening," says Mr. Warner, "almost the whole city came together to hear the word of the Lord." Mr. Warner adds: "The impression was favorable. Written as well as oral testimony, of the most gratifying character, rendered it certain that the labor was not in vain in the Lord." "Indeed, from that very point in the history of your thriving village, was dated the more manifestly growing change from the old regime of infidelity to the ultimate and completely commanding influence of Christianity."

From the fact that there is a record in existence showing that the late Joseph Heckman, Esq., was installed as Elder June 1, 1834, it would seem that a church was organized in Massillon at that time. It is certain that on the 30th of January of that year, there was no settled Presbyterian minister in Massillon, as the writer has a tolerably vivid recollection of a marriage that took place at that date, at which Rev. T. M. Hopkins, then settled at Canton, was the officiating minister. It was not, "however, until the 17th of April, 1836," says Rev. Mr. Warner, "that a minister of this denomination went among this people with a view to steady and exclusive operations." "At that date," adds Mr. Warner, "I found a church organized, and Mr. Heckman its only Elder; and, during the first of my ministry, Mr. Parker Handy, Cashier of the bank of Massillon, and Darius Ford, were ordained Ruling Elders, making the session to consist of Rev. George W. Warner, Moderator; Joseph Heckman, Clerk, and Parker Handy and Darius Ford.

"I was an ordained minister when I went to Massillon, but was never installed as Pastor of the church there."

The Trustees were Parker Handy, Harper Partridge and James O. Bloss. From the foregoing facts, it is clear that the Presbyterian Church in this city was first organized by Rev. Elijah Buck or Rev. T. M. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins succeeded Mr. Morrow at Canton, as is now recollected, and Mr. Morrow removed to New Philadelphia where he died. The following tribute to the memory of the late Joseph Heckman, by Rev. Mr. Warner, is so just and so well deserved that it is given a place in these reminiscences:

"He for many years, even unto the day of his death, with marked consistency exemplified the principles and power of his Christian faith; and it should be added that as a citizen and public officer, his name will always, in the history of the good and useful men of Massillon, be especially remembered."

Dating from April 17, 1836, the Presbyterian Church of this city has had an existence. From Rev. Mr. Warner at that date there has been a succession of ministers, stated supplies and installed Pastors, who have maintained its position as one of the institutions of the city. On Mr. Warner assuming the duties of the pastorate of the little church here, he, with characteristic energy, set about getting a house in which to worship. The eligible lot, on the corner of Hill and Plum streets, was purchased,

and a building erected, which served the church until 1852, during the pastorate of Rev. D. C. Blood, and during which it may be said the church grew and flourished, equal to its prosperity in any former period. In the year above named, the old building was sold, and the present commodious one erected. The old building was purchased by J. J. Hofman, and took the name of Hofman's Church, while he continued to own it. It is now occupied by Mr. Hoke as a residence on North street. On the resignation of Mr. Blood, after many years of faithful service, he was succeeded by Rev. George A. Little, now of Warsaw, Kosciusko Co., Ind., on whose resignation, Rev. R. L. Williams, now of Baraboo, Wis., was installed as Pastor; and who, in 1879, after twelve years of service, resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. N. P. Baily, D. D., who is now the Pastor, having been installed at the date above named. During that year, the church was made the recipient of a most munificent gift from Hon. H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, consisting of a most commodious chapel, erected immediately adjoining the church, building, furnished and ornamented with every thing useful and beautiful, including a piano. As a church, the Presbyterian is the oldest organization in the city; and, in view of the changes of the past forty-five years, while it has not escaped the trials and vicissitudes incident to all organizations, its permanence and prosperity, as at present organized, are assured.

There are some things connected with the history of the Presbyterian Church in Massillon and the old building in which Rev. George W. Warner's ministry commenced as Pastor, that should not be forgotten, first and foremost of which was the organization of the Massillon Lyceum and the great debate in the winter of 1837 on the question, "Does Justice demand the Immediate Abolition of Slavery?" Mr. Warner and the trustees freely opened the house, which was filled to its utmost capacity every evening of the debate, and every possible phase and idea involved in the question were discussed in their length and breadth. Seed was sown that took root downward and sprang upward until the final result was. Although it took long years to accomplish it, Massillon became thoroughly abolitionized from being intensely pro-slavery, and on the close of the debate, the President, Hon. Hunking Wheeler, Jr., one of the best debaters and parliamentarians of that day, decided that the affirmative had the advantage in the argument, but qualified his decision by saying, "Had the word 'expediency' been substituded for justice, he should have decided differently." The popular vote of the Lyceum was largely in the negative.

In 1832, the first temperance lectures delivered in the county were delivered in Massillon by Theodore D. Weld, supposed to be living now in the State of New Jersey. These lectures revolutionized public sentiment for the time being, and when Mr. Warner came four years later, he put the Presbyterian Church into active work on that subject, and which lasted until he resigned in 1840. In November, 1841, he accepted an invitation to return, and did so, remaining two years, when he tendered his resignation, and is now, at the age of eighty, Pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Canaan Four Corners, Columbia Co., N. Y.

The first preaching by any minister of the communion known in Stark County as the United Brethren in Christ was at the tavern of Philip Slusser, in what is now Brookfield, in Tuscarawas Township, and was by Bishop Newcomer, in May, 1816. From the Bishop's journal, it appears that on the 24th of May he lodged with Jacob Rowland, near Canton, and on the 25th reached Philip Slusser's. "To-day and Sunday," says the Bishop, "we held a sacramental meeting here," which is the first account that can be had of any religious services by the United Brethren in the township. Later in the year, Rev. Messrs. David Wimar, Christian Kanaga, John Wimar and Peter Wimar held meetings in the township of Sugar Creek and at Pigeon Run, in Tuscarawas Township, and at some period between 1816 and 1820 a society was formed. Among its members were Adam Shilling, George Krider, Christian Maxhimer and many others. Preaching was had at private houses. The Pigeon Run Chapel was built at some time during the four years from 1816 to 1820, and regular preaching has been had in the township ever since. In 1829 or 1830, there was an accession of new members from Franklin County, Penn., Abraham Bowman and his family, and Samuel Zent and his family. The circuit was extended, and Brookfield was taken into that circuit, and, in 1849, a church building was erected and the different congregations were merged in the Brookfield

congregation, except at Pigeon Run, those within the bounds of the charge remaining there. In 1873, the congregation was transferred to Massillon, the church building in Massillon was erected, and since which Massillon has been a station. The first preacher at the station was Rev. Elias Lower, now in Michigan. The first Trustees were Abram Bowman, John Silk, John Reeves and B. F. Booth. The present Pastor is Rev. J. M. Poulton. Present board of Trustees is Abraham Bowman, John Waggoner, John Silk, Tho's H. Seaman and the Pastor. The church in Tuscarawas Township, as well as at Massillon, is growing, and is exercising a wholesome influence. The journal of Bishop Newcomer is interesting, as showing the earnest faithfulness of his labors in his Episcopal visit to the West sixty-five years ago. The Mr. Bowman referred to as a member of the church in 1829, was the father of Abram Bauman, Esq., now a resident of Tuscarawas Township, and of Hon. Samuel C. Bauman, of Massillon.

Thirty-eight years have gone into the great ocean of time since Elder Jonas Hartzell organized the Disciples' Church in Massillon. The first Pastor was Elder Eli Regel. The first Board of Trustees was Charles London, John Bender and Isaac N. Doxsee. Mr. London and Mr. Doxsee yet survive, representatives of the doctrines of their church, and as such are representative men, and as highly esteemed citizens. In the "noiseless tenor of their way" the church and congregation meet at their meeting-house, corner of Hill and North Streets, and of them it should be said they are composed of many of the best citizens, and while they do not increase rapidly, they are always in the front rank of every reformatory movement.

The following history of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church is furnished by Rev. P. J. Buehl, the Pastor in charge:

The members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was gathered together and organized by Rev. P. J. Buehl, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church of Akron, the sermon for that purpose being preached on the 5th day of September, 1863. The regular organization took place on the 1st day of January, 1864, at which time a constitution was adopted and a church council elected by the members of the church present, and installed by Rev. P. J. Buehl, and incorporated under the General Laws of the State of Ohio by the name of The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church, in the City of Massillon. The following members were elected to constitute the first Church Council. As Deacons, Hermann Schreiber, Adam Gemminger, George Schueir and Peter Bause; as Trustees, George Speigel, Balthazer Ketterer and Peter Diemer; Treasurer, Gattfred Danner; and Clerk, J. Frederick Lehmann. On the 22d of February, 1864, Rev. P J. Buehl, of the city of Akron, was called as the regular pastor, which call was accepted, as advised by high officials of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the 4th day of May, 1864, and on the 16th day of the same month moved his family to the city of Massillon, and since said time has remained the regular pastor of said church, now more than seventeen years. On the 12th day of May the Church resolved to purchase the premises upon which now stand the church buildings, then owned by Arvine C. Wales, and the estate of William S. Wetmore, deceased, and, after grading and much preparation, the present buildings were erected. First, a schoolhouse for a German and English Congregational School, which was dedicated on the 1st of January, 1865. After preaching from the 6th of September, 1863, to the 1st day of February, 1865, in a building called Hofman's Church, on North street, now changed into a dwelling-house, and from the last above date to October, 1870, in the lower room of the Masonic Building on Mill street. On the 13th day of June, 1869, the corner-stone of the new church edifice was laid with becoming ceremonies, and on the 18th Sunday after Trinity, A. D. 1870, the same was finished and dedicated to the service of the Triune God. The building is 47 feet wide, and, with the projection of the tower and altar place, is 110 feet long, with a tower 170 feet high, the whole of first-class finish and materials. Near the schoolhouse and church edifice stand two dwelling houses, one a parsonage and one a dwelling for the Congregational teacher and organist, built since the building of the church edifice. The congregation increased during the first year to a communicant membership of ninety-seven members of both sexes. It now numbers 300, exclusive of 130 children of school age, which are taught to a certain age in the Congregational day school in German and English, and the religious principles of the word of God and the

doctrines of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

To the above should be added that the church edifice and grounds of the Evangelical Lutheran Church are surpassingly beautiful. The buildings are surrounded by an Osage orange hedge, which is kept trimmed and in the highest state of cultivation, inside of which are shubbery, flowers and evergreens, among which are carriage-ways and graveled walks, all of which are kept so neatly that the place is an object of the admiration of all strangers visiting the city. All the ornamentation of the grounds is the work of Rev. Mr. Buehl, who, in addition to the duties of the pastorate, finds time to embellish the churchyard with flowers and shubbery, and keeps them in order beyond similar work in point of taste and elegance in the city.

On the 7th day of June, 1836, the Parish of St. Timothy's Church was duly organized, according to the Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a charter therefor having been previously obtained through the influence of Hon. David A. Starkweather, member of the Ohio Senate. The Rev. John Swan was elected the first Rector, October 10, of the same year, the corner-stone of the church edifice having been laid by Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio. On the 13th of May, 1843, the church was consecrated by Bishop McIlvaine. On the 15th of July, the Rev. John Swan resigned the charge of the parish. July 26, 1846, Rev. Anson Clark accepted a call to the parish, and remained in charge until May 11, 1851. From October 1, 1851, until April 3, 1859, Rev. Edward H. Cumming was Rector; from July 1, 1859, to July, 1865, Rev. Henry H. Morell was Rector; from February 1, 1867, to May 1, 1871, Rev. G. W. Timlow; from October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872, Rev. Wilifred H. Dean; from May 15, 1873, to March, 1877, Rev. W. M. Probasco, who died that month of small-pox.

The present Rector, Rev. R. D. Brook, took charge of the parish October 16, 1877, having been unanimously elected thereto by the Vestry.

The first Vestry were James Duncan, Herman B. Harris, James S. Reynolds, Hunking Wheeler, Charles K. Skinner, Dwight Jarvis, Matthew Johnson and George Paine. The present Vestry are Thomas McCullough, Senior Warden; Hiram K. Dickey, Junior Warden; Thomas Hopper, Augustus J. Ricks, Moses A. Brown, Jacob G. Bucher, James R. Dunn, H. H. Everhard, Edward B. Upham, and John G. Warwick.

Through the long period of forty-five years, St. Timothy's has been one of the standard institutions of the city. The beautiful location of the church and parsonage, in one inclosure, at the southeast corner of Tremont and East streets, attracts the attention of strangers visiting the city, and is, of itself, an enduring monument of the liberality of Hon. James Duncan, whose generosity was restricted only by his means.

In 1849, the German Protestant element having increased rapidly, a meeting was called of those of the German Evangelical Church. In a legal proceeding of a later date, they were sued as the German Evangelical Church of St. John, and to that style the trustees answered. At the date above named, there were forty-eight families. At the meeting an organization was effected, and the Rev. Dr. J. G. Buettner, a most scholarly and elegant gentleman, was chosen Pastor. He remained four years. Of the original forty-eight families, but seven or eight remain. The number of families now composing the membership is two hundred and sixty-five. This church has grown in wealth and influence. The first meeting-house is the stone building on East street, south of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal. In that they met for long years, and when it got so small as no longer to be used for that purpose, they purchased the beautiful lot on the corner of Tremont and Mill, than which none is more eligible in the city, and on that they have erected a large and commodious building—an honor to themselves and the city. Their former meeting-house has been sold to the Union School District, and, as a schoolhouse, is useful. It was built in 1840, and after twenty years of use as a church, was sold. In 1863 and 1864 there was a secession from the church of about fifteen families, making about seventy-five members, on account of a difference of opinion on the subject of parochial schools, those who withdrew being in favor of establishing schools of that character. At that time Rev. Mr. Weisgerber was Pastor of the old German Evangelical Church. He was a positive man in all his opinions, and especially positive in his opposition to distinct schools, under the

management of the church. Upon the fact being settled that, under the government of the German Evangelical Church, parochial schools would not be established, the withdrawal took place, and the German Evangelical Lutheran Church was at once organized, and is now one of the institutions of the city. Under the fostering care of Rev. O. W. Shetlar, the old German Evangelical Church is moving onward, embracing in its membership a most useful and intelligent class of the German population of the city and township, and largely increasing in numbers by the unparalleled immigration from the Fatherland, and the influence and well-directed labors of its worthy Pastor.

In October, 1835, Rev. O. N. Sage, now of Cincinnati, a Baptist minister, arrived in Massillon, then a young gentleman from Erie, Penn., unheralded and unknown, and as he says "not knowing the name of any one of the people of the place." In those days, the village being on the full tide of successful competition with all the neighboring towns, paying always the highest prices for produce of all kinds, its fame as the "wheat city" of Ohio attracted the young Baptist Minister. It seemed to him to be the field wherein he could labor and leave at least "some footprints on the sands of time,"

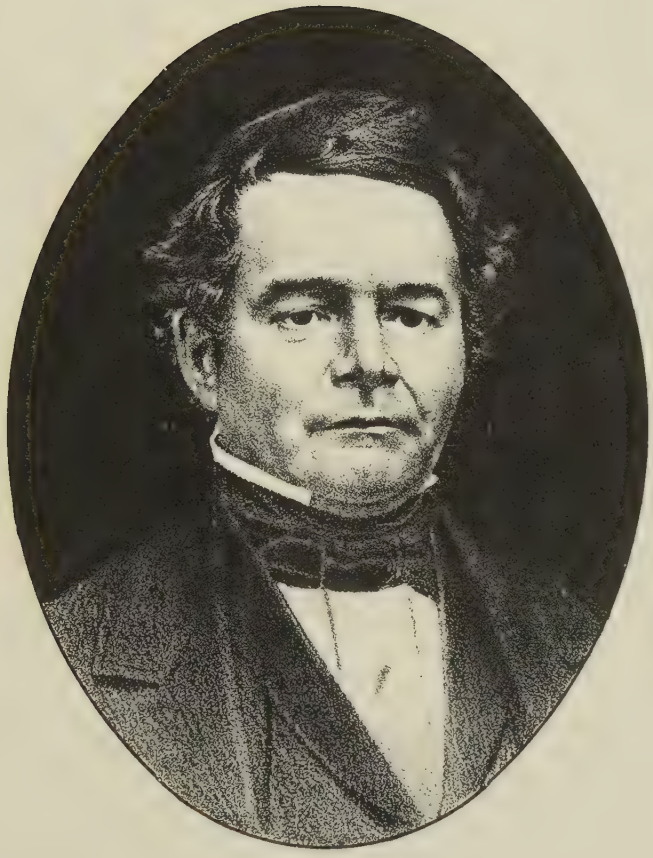
> "Footprints that perhaps another
> Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
> A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
> Seeing, might take heart again."

The young minister was right in his conclusion, as the following extract from a pleasant letter received from him indicates. He "found a quiet temperance house kept by William M. Folger, and preached the next day in Hogan & Harris' Hall to a good, attentive audience. Before leaving the hall, it was resolved by the people that a meeting house should be built, and the young man was informally invited to become a citizen of what was then known as the most enterprising business place in the interior of Ohio."

When it is remembered that there was not at that time a half a dozen Baptists in the township of six miles square, it will strike the reader singularly that on the second day after the arrival of Mr. Sage, which was on the first Sabbath, and on hearing his first sermon, that his congregation should resolve that a house should be built, and he invited to become a citizen. The people of Massillon were not disappointed. The name of Rev. Orrin N. Sage is kindly remembered by the few who remain, who listened to his preaching, and who will never forget his earnest labors to fashion and improve the social and moral condition of the then plastic society of Massillon.

The encouragement given to Mr. Sage of course set him at work. He purchased the lot on the northwest corner of North and Mill streets, which was then the extreme northern boundary of the village, and, with untiring energy, erected the church edifice now there. As soon as it was inclosed and convenient rooms in the basement could be finished, religious worship was had there, and the first Baptist Church of Massillon was organized, with Mr. Sage as its Pastor. The church edifice, under the general management of Mr. Sage, the funds for which were furnished, mostly, says Mr. Sage, "by the business men of the place, who had no particular devotion to any religious sect; but a a kind word for all."

Those who have lived since 1836 and remember the inflation of the currency and consequent panic in the following year, will remember how easy it was to lay out cities, and in part to build them up. Massillon went into the wildest speculations. Corner lots, that have since been sold for less than a tenth part of the then prices, brought $5,000, and more was paid in "hand money" than they were worth; the result was bankruptcy and ruin, in which the First Baptist Church of Massillon was a sufferer. The church edifice was erected on the credit of the subscriptions of those persons "who had a kind word for all," who subscribed without thinking of the pay day. In 1837 came the crisis. Gen. Jackson, President of the United States, the year before had issued his famous "specie circular," and in May, 1837, a general suspension of specie payments by the banks all over the country took place, and suspension of payments *in anything*, by inviduals, followed. The church had a heavy debt, and which was an incubus from which it never recovered. Mr. Sage remained five years, struggling to save the property and keep the congregation and church, especially, intact. It was the darling object of his early life as a minister. His health, from labor and anxiety, broke down, and he was compelled to seek another home. His successor was Rev. S. B. Page, D. D., now of Cleveland, who found about one



C. M. Russell

hundred members connected with the church, who were increased during his ministry to about one hundred and twenty. Mr. Page was Pastor in 1841. As services were had in April that year on the occasion of the death of President Harrison, the opening hymn, as is well remembered, commencing with the lines,

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

How long after that year he remained is not certain. The church being burthened with a heavy debt and accruing interest, struggled for many years. The business of the town changed and went into new hands, who were in no wise responsible for subscriptions to the church nor were members. As an organization the church could not be sustained. Superadded to all other calamities, it passed into the pastorate of a most unpopular minister, under whose pastorate the house was closed forever to the Baptists, and the church was scattered. Few yet remain who were members. Among those who are yet living should be named Andrew B. Cox and William Bohanon, respected citizens of the Third Ward in this city. The building was sold at Sheriff's sale, under a decree or judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, and the First Baptist Church of Massillon exists only in history.

Although the Baptist Church organized by Mr. Sage was the organization of that communion in the city, he was not the first Baptist minister who had preached there. As early as 1830, Elder Jehu Brown, by occupation a millwright, who did a great amount of work for Mr. Duncan, preached on alternate Sundays at his boarding-house, corner of Oak and Erie streets. He was a man of strong mind, and did his duty faithfully as he understood it. He was elected in 1833–34 to the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, and afterward removed to Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill. Rev. O. N. Sage is now, and for thirty-seven years has been, a resident of Cincinnati, beloved and respected by a large circle of friends.

The first preaching or address by a Priest or Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in this city was by Bishop Purcell, and was in what was then Johnson's, now Beatty's, Block, on the corner of the canal and Main street, in the room now occupied by the Knights of Pythias. The Bishop had been in the northern part of the diocese, Ohio being then included in the Diocese of Cincinnati, on an Episcopal visit, and took Massillon *en route* on his return. Timothy Finnegan, an active Irish Catholic, procured the hall for the Bishop. This visit was in 1838, and before many of the since numerous German Catholic population had settled in the Tuscarawas Valley, in the neighborhood of Massillon. The old church at Canton, St. John's, being the only one in this part of Ohio, except a little church in Lawrence Township, naturally drew around it the immigrants of that faith.

The few Catholics in Massillon were not without religious services. The first celebration of mass was by Rev. Father Hoffman, from Canton, in a private house. He continued to visit the members of the church during the year 1836, as circumstances permitted him to do so. The next year, Father Yunker had services in a little one-story dwelling house, since raised to a two-story building, near the corner of Mill and Plum streets, and also had service at the house of Patrick Harney, northwest of where now stands the station house and other buildings of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway, which house is yet standing, and is one of the oldest frame houses in the township, having been built and occupied by an early settler by the name of David Anderson, Esq., and father of Samuel M. Anderson, now of Dalton. Squire Anderson will be remembered as one of the early Presbyterians of the Tuscarawas Valley. In 1838, Father Kuhr, from Canton, had services in the third story of Gen. Gardner Field's building on the west side of the canal. This was a comparatively large and comfortable room, but it could not be had at all times, and the Catholics were driven into private houses. They next met in 1840, in a small frame house on Charles street, near the corner of Muskingum; then at Widow Ertle's, on North Mill street, near the present residence of David Kerstetter, Esq. That year services were also held at the house of Timothy Finnegan, in a building yet known as the "Finnegan House," corner of Mill and North streets. Timothy was a scholarly Irishman. Tradition has it that he was educated for a priest, but was captured by a bright Irish girl, whom he married, and then learned the trade of a cooper, at which he excelled, as he did in defense of his religion. He finally removed to Cincinnati, where he died.

Near the close of the Pontificate of Pope Gregory XVI, there came into the village a Presbyterian minister by the name of Delavan, and the Presbyterian pulpit being vacant, he, Mr. Delavan, was temporarily employed. He at once commenced preaching sermons and publishing articles in the newspapers against the Catholic Church, and especially against Pope Gregory XVI. The irreverent boys about town gave him the *sobriquet* of "Pope Gregory," which fastened itself upon him until he was better known by that name than any other. His articles were replied to with great spirit and ability by Finnegan, over his initials. His familiarity with the history of the Church, and his quotations from the Fathers, accompanied by translations, surprised everybody, and the Presbyterian minister found his match. His perfect discomfiture by the Irish cooper did much to prevent his being permanently employed by the Presbyterians.

At the time Mr. Delavan left, a most amusing incident occurred. A meeting had been called by the Presbyterians to determine whether they would employ him, F. M. Keith, Esq., then of the law firm of Pease & Keith, being his warm friend and a member of the church. On the evening of the meeting, he went into the office and had a conference with Mr. Keith, after which Messrs. Pease, Keith and two students went to the church, the students to see what would become of "Pope Gregory," under the championship of their preceptor. When the vote was taken upon employing Mr. Delavan permanently, there was but one in his favor. After the close of the meeting, he again went to the office and found one of the students in, and at once asked him if "there was a good degree of unanimity in the proceedings?" "Oh yes," replied the young man. "It lacked but a single vote of entire unanimity." Mr. Delavan seemed delighted and left for his lodgings, and encountered Mr. Keith on the way, who gave him the facts. Mr. Delavan left the next morning, and Timothy had the field.

In 1840, the Catholic residents within what might be denominated the Massillon Mission, or St. Mary's Mission, and who are really the pioneer Catholics, were Frederick Ertle, Nicholas Smith, Andrew Paul, Christian Witt, Nicholas Heiser, John Frease, Anton Vogt, John Boerner, John Yungbluth—commonly called Youngblood—John Yungling, Francis Miller, John Kutcher, George Seifert, George Ress, Thomas Kegler, George Hoke, Adam Hamersmith, Martin Bauman, Peter Runser, Magdalena Bamberger, Margaret Frease, Nicholas Bamberger and some others whose names cannot be ascertained. Few of these pioneers yet remain; prominent among the survivors are Christian Witt, John Boerner, Anton Vogt and Adam Hamersmith.

In the summer of 1840, for a short time Father Peter McLaughlin, was at Massillon, making his home with Timothy Finnegan. Father Peter, as he was called by those whose acquaintance justified such familiarity, was one of the most genial gentlemen ever at Massillon in the service of the church. His truly Christian character will ever be regarded with affection by all who knew him. The last known of him was that he had a parish in Milwaukee.

At the date last mentioned, the Catholics of Massillon and vicinity, extending to McDonaldville, in Jackson Township, Richville, in Perry, Brookfield, in Tuscarawas, feeling that they should have a church edifice and grounds surrounding it, purchased the premises where now stands the magnificent structure known as St. Mary's, or Neue Katholishe Mutter Gottes Kirche, in Massillon, Ohio, and which when completed will eclipse anything of the kind in Northern Ohio. The photograph, by Haring, shows what will be the elegance of the building when it shall have received its finishing touches.

On purchasing the premises, which were then far north of the city limits, the few Catholics of the mission proceeded to build a church edifice, which they accomplished under the guidance and supervision of various priests, who were sent here, and St. Mary's grew and prospered until 1852, when their church was destroyed by fire, the work of incendiaries. Stricken, but not disheartened, they rebuilt and enlarged the building, and continued to use the repaired structure until a few years since, when they tore down the old building, that with its repairs, had for more than thirty years served them, and have gotten their new building in a condition to be used. The new building was commenced by Father Koehn, but his health failing, he was transferred by Bishop Gilmour to another field of labor, where he soon ended a useful life. On his leaving the parish of St. Mary's, Rev. Father Kuhn took charge, and has since remained. There

are nearly three hundred families connected with the church, with which they have a large school, by the enlargement of the city limits; the buildings and churchyard are on the corner of Cherry and Mill streets, a location well adapted to the wants of the large membership.

Clinton Lodge, No. 47, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. This institution commenced work under a dispensation granted by Right Worshipful William J. Reese, Grand Master of the State of Ohio, in 1836, and continued so to work until the 22d day of January, 1837, when a charter was granted to George D. Hine, W. M.; Joseph G. Hogan, S. W.; S. Buckius, J. W.; Asa Rice, Treas.; George W. Swarengen, Sec'y; Conly Hunter, S. D.; Britton Edwards, J. D.; Andrew Robertson, Tiler.

There were many others in the neighborhood who had not affiliated with the craft, their being no working lodge within their reach. For forty-five years Clinton Lodge has sustained itself, and is now about to erect a new and commodious hall, having used the present one since 1840. Its present officers are: G. W. Blanchard, W. M.; Frank Strobel, S. W.; D. L. St. John, J. W.; J. R. Dangler, Treas.; F. A. Brown, Sec'y; J. C. Harwood, S. D.; Howard Garrigues, J. D.; J. M. McEwen, Tiler. Of the original members who obtained the charter and organized the lodge, not one remains.

Hiram Chapter, No. 18, of Royal Arch Masons, was organized by charter from the Grand Chapter of Ohio, 1839. The first officers were: George D. Hine, M. E. H. P.; T. Dunham, E. K.; Jesse Rhodes, E. S.; John E. Dunbar and others, Associates. The present officers of the Chapter are: George W. Hathaway, M. E. H. P.; Charles H. Tinkler, E. K.; G. Liv. Ryder, E. S.; J. C. Harwood, Capt. Host; B. F. Cline, P. S.; D. J. Kirkland, R. A. Capt.; D. L. St. John, Third Vail; A. P. Wiseman, Second Vail; D. Atwater, First Vail; J. R. Dangler, Treas.; C. H. Garrigues, Sec'y; J. M. McEwen, Guard.

A Commandery of Knights Templar was organized under a charter issued Oct. 16, 1842. Its original officers were W. J. Reese, G. D. Hine, K. Porter, John Barney, Joseph B. Heuzey, Sylvanus Buckius, Thomas Hine and George A. Kellenberger. Its present officers are: R. V. Hampson, E. C.; Frank R. Webb, Generalissimo; James H. McLain, Capt. Gen.; James R. Dunn, Prelate; C. H. Tinkler, S. W.; W. H. Kirkland, J. W.; G. Liv Ryder, Warder; J. R. Dangler, Treas.; G. W. Blanchard, Rec.; Luther Hicks, Standard Bearer; J. Robbins, Sword Bearer; J. McEwen, Sentinel.

Sippo Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 30, 1845. Charter members: F. T. Hurxthal, James S. Kelley, George Miller, Joseph Culbertson, John Wisner. First officers: James S. Kelly, N. G.; George Miller, V. G.; John Wisner, Sec'y; Joseph Culbertson, Treas. Present officers: C. H. Mong, N. G.; C. E. Taylor, V. G.; Charles T. Higginbotham, R. Sec'y; H. C. Brown, P. Sec'y.

Eureka Encampment, No. 24, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 13, 1847. Charter members: George Miller, William C. Earl, C. A. Brobst, Pomeroy Baldwin, Samuel Oberlin, William H. Bahney, William S. Wann, N. S. Russell, F. W. Parmelee. First officers: W. C. Earl, C. P.; George Miller, H. P.; J. J. Hofman, S. W.; Pomeroy Baldwin, J. W.; I. H. Brown, Scribe; Samuel Oberlin, Treas. Present officers: Henry Suhr, C. P.; C. W. Kline, H. P.; C. H. Mong, S. W.; Thomas Laviers, J. W.; H. C. Brown, Scribe; N. S. Russell, Treas.

Massillon Lodge, No. 484, I. O. O. F., was organized July 11, 1871. Charter members: Conrad Gessner, Louis Stilke, Frederick Loeffler, Henry Nalter, Joseph Slebaugh, Frederick Buckel, Charles Zupp, Christian Blaker, Frederick Beck. First officers: Conrad Gessner, N. G.; Louis Stilke, V. G.; G. F. Buckel, Sec'y; F. Loeffler, Treas. Present officers: John Kapp, N. G.; Philip Baldauff, V. G.; Valentine Kroenerich, Sec'y; Julius Koehnle, P. Sec'y.

There is a large and flourishing German lodge, and is composed of representative Germans.

Perry Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was instituted June 30, 1875, the following persons being charter members: Henry Alterkruse, Alexander McLaughlin, L. C. Cole, Isaac Ulman, Victor Burnet, George W. Earle, Herrman Mayer, George Goodheart, Z. T. Baltzley, R. A. Walker, S. S. Whisler, Orlando Martin,

Henry Waggoner, E. N. Seeley, Turenne Goetz, W. F. Harshey, W. G. Curry, Henry Peters, W. C. Poe, D. Kitchen, R. Hay, Robert Lormer, John Lun. On the organization of the lodge, the following persons were elected to the several offices: Isaac Ulman, O. C.; Z. T. Baltzley, V. C.; S. S. Whisler, P.; H. Mayer, M. of F.; L. C. Cole, K. of R. &. S.; H. Altekmer, M. of E.; A. McLaughlin, M. at A.; Orlando Martin, I. G.; Turenne Goetz, O. G.; G. W. Earle, D. D. G. C. The institution has progressed until it numbers seventy-five members, and is now governed by the following officers: D. A. Henney, C. C.; M. C. Young, V. C.; John Spuhler, P.; Alexander McLaughlin, M. F.; Z. T. Baltzley, M. of E.; H. H. Minnick, K. of R. & S.; John Martin, M. at A.; A. Matthews, I. G.; T. Goetz, O. G.

The year 1836 opened upon Massillon with one of the saddest events of its early history, in the death of Gen. Gardner Field, which occurred on the road between Massillon and Canton. Gen. Field was driving to Canton in his sulky, and by some mishap fell from his seat, and was found with his skull fractured, and beyond the reach of medical aid. He was taken to Hawk's Hotel, in Canton, where he died.

Gen. Field was largely connected with the business and social interests of Massillon, and his loss was severely felt for a long time. As an indication of the public feeling and public sentiment on the occasion of his death, the following proceedings were had, as shown by the obituary notice of Gen. G. Field, published in the Massillon *Gazette*, January 9, 1836:

DEATH OF GEN. G. FIELD.

In our last was mentioned the accident which happened to Gen. G. Field, of this village.

We have now the melancholy duty to perform of recording his death. He expired in Canton, on Friday evening, on the 1st day of this month, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, about ten hours after the accident. The manner in which he was thrown from his carriage is not known beyond the border of a conjecture, as he was riding alone and none sufficiently near to witness the commencement of the scene. The vehicle was proceeding over a smooth part of the road, there was no running off, yet he was found dragging between one of the shafts and the wheel by which his head was so horribly mashed that he never after uttered a word. In the death of this man society has sustained a shock from which it will not easily recover. The community at large will feel it, and will regret it the more that he has been snatched away in the flower of his years, in the spring-time of his career of usefulness. The calamity, however, must be felt with greater poignancy of grief and sorrow by his family and connections, by having by so lamentable an occurrence their late happy homes changed into grief and mourning, and the smile of peace and comfort giving way to the tear of family affliction. The memory of the deceased will long continue engraven on the recollections of many; but no condolence can materially lessen the sorrow of domestic woe.

The deceased was the son of Waterman Field, of New Berlin, Chenango County, New York. In the spring of 1827, he came to this State, and engaged as an engineer on the Ohio Canal, in which service he remained until about three years since, when he left it to engage in business in this town. He had held for the past year the office of Collector of Tolls on the Ohio Canal at this port, and only a few weeks previous to his death was elected Brigadier General of the Militia in this county.

Among the active, industrious and enterprising citizens by whom Gen. Field was surrounded, none were more so than himself. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence of his neighbors and fellow-citizens, and in the characteristics of promptness, energy and activity in all operations which he undertook, either for individual or public benefit, no one excelled him; and being amiable in his deportment, conciliating and just with all, and friendly beyond the usual acceptation of the term, his death will be mourned by all, and his worth, now that he has gone, will be more fully appreciated and his loss more sensibly felt. He has left an amiable and interesting widow and an infant son to deplore his sudden and untimely end and their irreparable loss. His remains were brought to this place on Saturday last, and were buried on the following day with military honors, and, notwithstanding the extremely unpleasant weather, a large concourse of people attended his funeral. A meeting of his friends and acquaintances was held the evening preceding his burial to express their regret on the occasion, and to make arrangements for the funeral, the proceedings of which as furnished to us, read as follows:

At a meeting of the citizens of Massillon convened at the house of William M. Folger, on Saturday evening, the 2d inst., for the purpose of making necessary arrangements to pay the last tribute of respect to their late valuable fellow-citizen, Gen. Gardner Field, Alexander McCully, Esq., was called to the Chair, and A. G. Hammond appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the chairman, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the melancholy and sudden death of our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, Gen. G. Field, society has sustained an irreparable loss, and his numerous acquaintances, a warm and generous friend.

Resolved, That this meeting tender to his widow, relatives and family connections, their deepest and most sincere sympathies, and that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to communicate these resolutions to them. (Whereupon D. Jarvis, P. Handy and William M. Folger were appointed said committee).

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be requested to act as pall bearers, viz.: D. Jarvis, H. B. Harris, H. Wheeler, Jr., J. G. Hogan, Alexander McCully, John Everhard, William M. Folger and S. Buckius.

Resolved, That the fellow-citizens of the deceased be requested to wear crape on their left arm, while attending his funeral obsequies.

Resolved, That C. K. Skinner, Osee Welch, M. D. Wellman, F. Hurxthal, P. C. Hull and George Harsh be a general committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the papers of the county.

A. G. HAMMOND, Secretary. ALEXANDER McCULLY, Chairman.

The year 1848, while it was the year for organizing the Union Schools of Massillon, witnessed an event of a different character, and one that will never be forgotten while any one lives who witnessed it. For the purpose of supplying the village with pure water and creating a water power of immense value to the proprietors, the "Massillon Rolling Mill Company" purchased all the land immediately adjoining Sippo Lake, about three miles northeast of the village, and, by means of a dam across the outlet of the lake, created a reservoir of water covering about 1,100 acres, fed from the lake and some small springs, and which was as fine a body of water as is usually found. In addition to the purposes sought to be accomplished by the rolling mill company, the State became a party to the enterprise for the purpose of using the water for the Ohio Canal, which is near ninety feet below the surface of the lake. The plan proved to be a success in every respect, and could the reservoir have been permitted to remain, the benefit the city would have derived can hardly be estimated.

Almost as soon as it was built and filled, and before it was possible for any evil effects to have arisen from the accumulation of so large a body of water, a hue aud cry was raised against it because of alleged malaria arising therefrom, and thereby prejudicing the health of the neighborhood. Threats of its destruction were made, but as they could not be traced to any reliable source, and considering the effect upon the city, involving property and life, as the whole lower part of the city would be swept away, no one supposed that the neighborhood either of the city or the reservoir contained any person who would be guilty of such an outrage.

On the night of the 22d of February, 1848, which had been selected because of its being the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, and the opening of the Tremont House, then much the largest hotel in this section of the State south of Cleveland, arrangements were made for a dance in the spacious dining-hall of the hotel. Parties were present from all the prominent places in the neighborhood, including Akron, Wooster, Canton and Cleveland, and the occasion was, as it was intended to be, one of the grandest festivals that Massillon had ever witnessed. The rolling mill company, who were the owners of the hotel, had spared neither pains nor money in its construction or appointments for the purposes for which it was erected, and taking its name from the "Tremont" House, of Boston, Mass., it was intended by the proprietors that the Tremont of Massillon should be to that city what the Tremont of Boston was to the "Hub of the universe," hence its opening was signalized by extraordinary efforts on the part of all concerned.

While the dance was at its height and all present were in the full tide of enjoyment, "the sound of revelry" was hushed, and "whispering with white lips" took its place; the roaring and hissing of the torrent up the valley told but too truly that the reservoir was coming. The dam had been blown up with powder, and suddenly the whole body of water was put in motion, having a fall of ninety feet before it reached the level of Main street, in Massillon. The effect of a breast-work of six to eight feet of water moving down the little channel of Sippo Creek can hardly be imagined. It had been known for a long time that the 22d of February had been selected for the grand opening of the hotel, and that occasion was undoubtedly selected by the miscreants who blew up the dam as one in which not only property in the city could be destroyed, but a destruction of human life could and would be effected, to the greatest possible extent, and why no lives were lost is a question that cannot be answered. The designs of the conspirators were completely foiled in that respect. The loss of property was simply immense. The solid gravel street between the south end of the stone block and the north front of the hotel, which stands on the southeast corner of Tremont and Erie, as far east as the corner of Tremont and East streets, was swept away. Reaching Erie street, it swept that away also, taking with it the large and well-built three-story brick warehouse, owned by the Rolling

Mill Company, occupied by J. L. Reynolds as a wholesale grocery store. Of this building "not one stone was left upon another," nor was one dollar of the stock saved. The flood swept through the street to the canal, and through both banks of the canal, and up and down the canal, with a resistless force, filling the basement of all the warehouses, crushing in the doors on the canal side, and floating out everything that would float. Such packages as were too heavy to float were swept into the river, and went down with the current. The south end of Tremont Block, better known as the "stone block," a three-story building of cut stone, built in the very best manner, by the late Francis Worthorst, was swept out as though it had been a cot house, and to this fact may be attributed the safety of the hotel. Before reaching the hotel, the current took a northerly course, striking the end of the stone block, and while it retained sufficient force to wash away the earth from the cellar walls of the hotel, it had not force enough to disturb the wall. As the water fell, the cellar wall was exposed from the lowest foundation stone to the brick work. A critical and careful examination by experts showed the walls to be uninjured. The entire lower part of the city, south and west, was completely submerged, and what the loss was has never been completely ascertained. Among the greatest losers were the heavy wholesale grocery firm of J. Watson & Co.; Fenner & McMillen, wholesale groceries and dry goods; the Rolling Mill Company, the damage to which consisted in injury to real estate, loose property carried off by the flood and damage to buildings.

Since that memorable night, thirty-three years have passed away, and whatever is written of it now must be transcribed from memory. At the time, dreadful as was the calamity, and it was worse than all the fires the city has ever experienced, no record can be had that gives a detailed account of the losses. Many who were great losers have passed away. Death and removals, in the absence of records, tend largely to increase the difficulties attendant upon the obtaining of correct local history.

In April, 1830, Capt. James Allen, of Canton, who had served his apprenticeship to the "art preservative of all arts" in the office of the *Ohio Repository*, at Canton, came to Massillon with the material for a newspaper, and rented the upper room of a building on Main street, immediately east of the store of I. Brown & Co., about where now stands the drug store of Mr. Ph. Morgenthaler. The material that he bought included all that was necessary to get out a paper such as was gotten out a half a century ago. The press on which the paper was to be and was printed, was an old Ramage press, so old and dilapidated, that the inventor, himself, Adam Ramage, would hardly have recognized it as a copy of his invention. It, with the other material, was brought into the county in 1827, by that veteran printer, now gone to his long rest, Joseph Wilkinson White, a printer who had started more newspapers in Ohio and elsewhere in the United States west of the River Ohio than any man, living or dead, except Sam Pike. When Mr. White brought his printing material to Stark County, he was bound to start a paper to support the Administration and re-election of John Quincy Adams, then, 1828, being in its last year; but falling in with several influential Democrats at Canton, he concluded to start a paper at Paris, in this county, then a little hamlet, in the support of Gen. Jackson. He did so, and his paper, the *Ohio Democrat*, lived and flourished until after the Presidential election, when it was removed to Canton, but did not flourish there. Capt. Allen was in some way connected with it, and finally became the owner of the establishment, and brought it to Massillon at the time named, and, with Dr. John Townsend, started the Massillon *Gazette*. It was printed on a small super-royal sheet. Massillon at that time had possibly five hundred inhabitants, when the Massillon *Gazette*, by Allen & Townsend, appeared in April, 1830. The political tidal wave that carried Gen. Jackson triumphantly into the Presidency had scarcely subsided; the ground-swell after the storm was still rolling, everybody was Democratic save a few who inherited the faith of the Federal fathers, and, under these circumstances, the *Gazette*, without any particular principles, started. Townsend soon withdrew from it. Allen, one of the most genial men ever connected with the Stark County press, and of remarkable ability as a writer, and whose colloquial powers were rarely equaled, and a practical printer withal, was unable to make the *Gazette* a success. The Democrats of Massillon, under the lead of Alexander McCully, bought out the paper, and it went into the hands

of Bernard & McCully, Bernard being a practical printer.

In the autumn of 1831, Allen was elected to the Legislature, and did not return to Stark County from Columbus. When the Legislature adjourned, he went to Cincinnati, obtained a berth on a steamboat as clerk, for a time, and finally brought up as editor of the old Cincinnati *Republican*, then published by Looker & Reynolds. He remained there until the establishment changed hands and he became proprietor, and the firm was Allen, Looker & Disney, familiarly called Dick Disney. Allen was a man of fine presence and engaging manners, and with a thorough knowledge of English literature and English history, he was able to write an article on almost any subject with little preparation. His fine *physique* gave him, while he resided in Cincinnati, the *sobriquet* of "The Six-foot Two," which was really his height, and admirably proportioned, by means of which, as a military officer, he was enabled to present an appearance which was envied by many an officer who served with him. His paper, the *Republican*, went down. Allen remained in Cincinnati until 1836, when the Texas fever broke out. He then raised a company in Cincinnati that was armed, equipped, and provided with the munitions of war in almost every respect, and, taking passage on a steamboat to New Orleans, thence to some Texan port, they went into the contest "to extend the area of freedom," but like almost all of Allen's schemes, his Texas adventure was a failure. The company was disbanded in Texas. Allen and Sam Houston, afterward Senator from Texas in the United States Senate, could not agree, and Allen came home to Stark County, like Francis the First, of Austria, having lost everything but his honor. The citizens of Massillon, of whom the writer was one, recognizing his talents, got together the material for a newspaper, and again set him at work as the editor of the *Gazette*, revived, after many changes, as noticed elsewhere. Still the phantom, success, was just out of his reach, and his second attempt to conduct a newspaper was a worse failure than the first, seven years before, and he went to Columbus to edit the *Daily Journal*, which was simply another failure. When the memorable campaign of 1840 came around, Allen, Sage & Beveridge started a paper at Columbus called the "*Straight-out Harrisonian*," a campaign paper, which, with the election of Gen. Harrison, ceased to exist. Capt. Allen and Gen. Harrison were warm personal friends, and could the President have lived, he would have remembered his earnest friend of many years, whose trenchant pen had vindicated his claims to the presidency against Buckingham, of the Boston *Courier*, in the palmy days of that well-remembered paper. He did get a clerkship at Washington, but had to surrender that when things there became Tylerized, and he came back to Ohio.

In 1846, when the Mexican war broke out and troops were called for, Allen enlisted and was elected Captain of Co. A, of the First Ohio Regiment, Col. Samuel R. Curtis, afterward Major General of Volunteers in the war of the rebellion, and Member of Congress from Iowa. As the then Ohio regiments were only intended for one year's service, when the year was up the troops were mustered out, and Capt. Allen came home, after having done camp duty a year at Matamoras; he went to his old home at Canton, was elected a Justice of the Peace, and was appointed a Deputy Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of the County. In 1849, on the discovery of gold in California, Capt. Allen determined, like the Argonauts who sailed in search of the Golden Fleece, to sail for California as soon as circumstances would permit him to do so, having a brother-in-law at Marysville, Hon. O. P. Stidger, a Judge of one of the courts, who had gone there in 1849. He left Canton for the Golden State in 1853, and arrived there after a two or three months' journey. He, soon after arriving there, was offered and accepted the position of editor of the Marysville *Herald*, where he remained for some time. Leaving there, he visited various portions of the State, and finally brought up again at Washoe, Nevada, and, in 1863, was editor of Washoe *City Times*, a daily. How long he remained there is not known. In 1865, as nearly as can be ascertained, he died suddenly, somewhere in the Sierras; and a truer man, in all that constitutes genuine manhood, than James Allen never lived. Under other circumstances, his name would have been peerless in the list of American writers.

From 1843 to 1848, it is exceedingly difficult to keep track of the changes in the newspaper press in Massillon. At one time, during those few years, the late E. P. Grant had charge of a

paper. Also, the late Dr. William Bowen. There was the *Massillon News*, in 1847, by Messrs. Keith & Miller.

The following, furnished by Joseph K. Merwin, Esq., a practical printer residing in the city, may be regarded as giving a correct account of the newspaper press of Massillon since 1848

"The *Herald of Freedom and Wilmot Proviso* was printed in the summer and fall of 1848 as a Free-Soil campaign paper, by E. Burke Fisher, than whom there were few more spirited writers. That year, the Massillon *Telegraph* was published by Painter & Wilson, and was a Whig paper. It ceased to exist in 1849, and the materials belonging to the office were purchased by a Mr. Hanna, from Circleville. He had a fondness for the name he gave his paper, the *Herald*, having been connected with the Circleville *Herald*. The late Hon. William C. Earle and James S. Underhill, Esq., now in Illinois, purchased the material and revived the Massillon *News*. Mr. Earle soon purchased Mr. Underhill's interest, and edited the paper several years with marked ability and success, when he sold out to Messrs. Logan & Fletcher, who held the paper something over a year, when they sold out to Charles A. Hugus. James E. Wharton bought Hugus out, and continued the publication of the paper until 1857, and then stopped. In 1858, in the early spring, Joseph K. Merwin and David W. Huntsman purchased the material of the *News* office, and commenced the publication of a paper called the *Journal of the Times*. After publishing a paper neutral in politics for fifteen months, Mr. Merwin purchased Mr. Huntsman's interest, and continued the paper as a Republican paper until the spring of 1861, when he sold out the good-will and subscription list to Josiah Hartzell, of the *Stark County Republican*. Soon after, the material composing the office was purchased by Robert & Alexander Harkins, who revived the old Massillon *Gazette*, and continued it until May, 1862.

After the Harkins Brothers ceased to publish a paper, John Frost, of New Lisbon, the veteran printer of this Congressional District, and Peter Welker, Esq., of the city of Massillon, purchased and commenced the publishing of the Massillon *Independent*. They were succeeded by Charles E. Taylor, Esq., who continues to publish it. In the meantime, J. W. Garrison removed to Massillon from Alliance, bringing with him a general assortment of printing material, and commenced the publication of the Massillon *American* November 10, 1869. He was succeeded by Messrs. McCurdy & Geesaman, in August, 1870, and they in turn were succeeded by Messrs. S. & J. J. Hoover, in December, 1870, who have continued the publication of the paper to this time." During all this period other papers have started and gone "where the woodbine twineth." In 1851, the ubiquitous Joseph Wilkinson White started the *Wheat City Mercury*, which lasted about three months. Dr. Bowen, an enthusiast on the subject of education, at one time published *The Free School Clarion*, and in 1841, *The Genious of Temperance* lived as long as the friends of temperance would sustain it. When they ceased its support, it sickened and died, as did more than one hundred temperance papers that sprang into existence that year all over the land under the dispensations of Washingtonian temperance.

That part of Massillon now known as the Fourth Ward, originally as Kendal, was always famous for its celebrities. In its early days, it had its Poet Laureate or Laureates, for they were many, one of whom seemed especially favored.

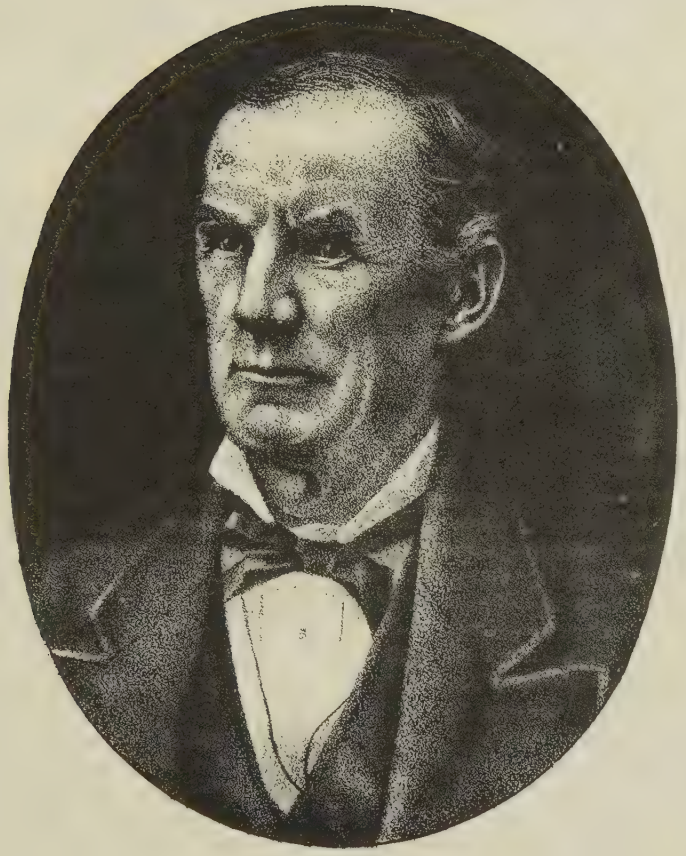
In 1822, while Thomas Rotch was proprietor of the Kendal Woolen Factory, he had in his employ an Irish weaver, who was in many respects a genius, by the name of Moses McCammon, who, in addition to his being a weaver and at the head of his profession in the handling of the warps and woofs of a piece of cloth, often essayed to scale the rugged heights of Parnassus. His Pegasus used to carry him to the mountain top.

One of his flights brought forth the following. His employer, Thomas Rotch, having sent to Sally McCammon, Moses' wife, a small package of tea, Moses thus acknowledges it in a note to his employer:

Disappointments of view and the courses of fate
Press down on our bosoms with wonderful weight,
But all the annoyance that tends us through life
Is nothing at all to the frowns of a wife.

I have one, who as long as her teapot's supplied,
I seldom have known her to scold or to chide,
But when it is empty, no mortal, I'm sure,
Could bear the abuse I am forced to endure.

Since ever she got what you sent her, she's been
As great in her mind as a Duchess or Queen;
Like a kitten, she skips thro' her house full of glee,
And I am as happy as happy can be.



Elisha Peters



She vows and declares, to the end of her days
While her tongue it can wag she will sound forth your praise,
And she'll work like a Trojan thro' cold and thro' heat,
And endeavor to make all her endings to meet.

Let speckled faced topers, so jolly and frisky,
Keep roaring the praises of brandy and whisky;
They may roar till they split, it is nothing to me;
I'll sing while I'm able the virtues of tea.

Tea makes an old woman that's withered and gray
As blithe and as blooming as daisies in May,
And I know very well that it quiets the strife
Which often arises 'twixt husband and wife.

Here, now, I conclude, and as long as the spring
Entices the bushes gay verdure to bring,
Or as long as great Erie produces a salmon,
So long, I'm your Well wisher,

KENDAL, February 22, 1822. MOSES MCCAMMON.

CHAPTER XVI.*

LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP—THE EARLY HISTORY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCES—CHURCH HISTORY, ETC.

THE chronological increase of agricultural products, wealth, population of the township, etc., are garnered matters of record, open to research and examination, now as in the future. But the arduous labors, interesting hunting exploits, depredations, heroic fortitude, reminiscences of the Indians, etc., of the pioneers of the township, have their record only in the fading memories which gleam dimly on the incidents of early life. It is the design to incorporate as much of this class of material in the subsequent chapters as has been or as can be reliably obtained.

The facts herein written were obtained some twenty years ago from the first settlers of 1806–08; since then, the last of these, Shadrach Feltz, has passed the threshold of that home, which fast bolts its treasury of early remembrances from the prying scrutiny of inquiring posterity. There are many who sleep in the small, neglected and almost forgotten graveyards of the townships, whose heirloom was heroism, but whose wager of life was hard. They battled with interminable forests, wild beasts and wilder men, and to-day they sleep forgotten. Their hard-earned patrimony is in the fertile fields, early life, happy homes clustering with peace and comfort—a realized legacy to-day. For these bequeathments we will read and write their names anew.

Settlement in Lexington Township was made in 1805–06, by families attached to the Quaker faith, among the first of whom were Amos Holloway, Zaccheus Stanton, Nathan Gaskill, John Grant, David Berry and Jesse Feltz. Amos Holloway emigrated from Loudoun County, Virginia and entered the land that was chosen for the site of the village of Lexington, and, in conjunction with Nathan Gaskill, was the proprietor. The first roads laid out in this township were the ones leading from Deerfield to Canton, diagonally across the township, and the other was from Salem, intersecting the first at the village of Lexington. The first post office was on the first of these routes, located in 1811, three-quarters of a mile west of the town, at the house of the pioneer, Jesse Feltz. The farm is still occupied by his son, Shadrach Feltz, who had the control of the office near twelve years. A weekly mail arrived at this station. It was first carried on horseback by Judeth Farnam. It was considered an extraordinary trip to reach Canton from Deerfield in one day. The same post office was kept till it was laid down in Lexington, by Mr. William Kingsbury, a volunteer soldier in the last war with England, and who was in the reception of a pension from the Government for over thirty years. In an engagement with the British on our northern frontier, he was struck with an ounce lead ball in the occipital region of the head, which deeply embedded itself and was not dislodged by surgical skill until some weeks after the accident. The old man kept the ball and his bloody shirt till his death, which occurred in 1835, as trophies of the danger he encountered through his youthful patriotism. His son, Guy Kingsbury (deceased) represented the county from this township in the lower branch of the Legislature in the year 1833. Mr. Guy Kingsbury was the only resident of the township

*Contributed by Dr. L. L. Lamborn.

that ever represented the county in the Legislature, except the Hon. Humphrey Hoover (deceased) who was elected in 1860, and re-elected in 1862. Since then R. G. Williams and E. Hartshorn have served in that capacity. John Kingsbury, a resident of this city, was a brother to Guy Kingsbury. The *Ohio Repository*. which was published in Canton for more than fifty consecutive years, by the respected pioneer editor, John Saxton, was the first paper received at the first office and read by the first settlers of Lexington Township. The first child born in the township was a daughter to Timothy and Alice Grewell. The first marriage was a daughter of Abraham and Tabitha Wileman to William Beeder, of New Garden. The second marriage was a daughter of William and Mary Pennock, to Matthew Vaughn, of Virginia.

It seems singular to the third generation that the prospecting settlers of Stark County should prefer to pitch their tents on the thin, cold, clay soil, common to the immediate vicinity of Lexington. when much more fertile localities lay in close proximity. The barrens, or that section surrounding Canton, now grown, except where cultivated, with small oaks, was considered, in 1806, to be very worthless land. Time has proven it to be the richest land in the county, and peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of wheat. But there are many influences at work controlling the judgment of locating pioneers; soil and timber kindred to the kind from whence they came is not the least potential. The Mahoning, at this date, was a mighty river, often sweeping to the brow of its secondary embankments, its tributaries yielding it their ever constant supplies, drawn from the humid soil, evaporation shut out by dense, over-arching forests. It is now shorn of its majesty, and dry seasons see it dwarfed to a rivulet. Then the white-barked cottonwood trees, a few of which remain along its course, though prostrated, had no power to dam its waters or stay its course; they were swept as feathers from its channel. The early settlers were of the opinion that the Mahoning was navigable and would be the highway of commerce from the Ohio River to Lexington. This opinion had much to do with the first settlers locating upon its banks and calling that location Lexington in 1805. This stream, which once was deservedly dignified by the title "river," enters the township on the southern third of its eastern border, runs a circuitous direction and passes out at its northeastern corner. At the time of the first settlement, it was well stocked with fine fish; from its waters the pioneers and Indians drew a supply of food of this kind, equal to all their wants. Notwithstanding its present diminished volume and interrupted waters, many good-sized fish (bass) are yet annually caught. The bank of this stream in this township for sixty-eight consecutive years has had its continuous line of Daniel Waltons. Cotemporary with the settlement made in Lexington Township, one was made at Kendal, now a northern ward of the city of Massillon. It gives the mind a better conception of the wild and chaotic condition of things in that territory six miles square, known as Lexington Township. at the time of its first settlement, viz., 1805, to know that the county of Stark was not organized for four years after this date (1809). The first house in the town of Lexington, and the first with a shingle roof in the township, was built in 1808 by Amos Holloway. In this building the first store was opened, by Gideon Hughes. The heaviest of any one article, as well as the one in which most capital was invested, was earthen-ware. This mercantile enterprise, proving anti-lucrative, was soon abandoned, and this shingle-roofed St. Paul's of Lexington was used as the first house for the assemblage of public worship by the Society of Friends, and in the interim of its religious occupation, was hallowed to the noble use of "teaching the young idea how to shoot." The first pedagogue in this school was Daniel Votaw. This was a subscription school, and conducted in harmony with the views of Friends.

The land of Lexington Township was entered at $2 per acre, and payable in three installments at the land office in Steubenville. In the reduction of the price of Government land to $1.25 per acre, there was a clause permitting all who had forfeited their land, by not paying the second and third installments, to re-enter Government land at the rate of $1.25 per acre, to the amount of the money they had paid on their forfeited estates. From the scarcity of post-routes, and consequent difficulty of disseminating a knowledge of enacted laws, as well as other news, in these times, the early settlers were generally ignorant of this providing clause

in the new land-law, and thought they had lost all under the provisions of the old law. A few men, or rascals, acquainted with the facts in the case, purchased the entry papers of numerous defaulting early settlers, for a few dollars, and paid the balance due or entered new lands to the amount that had been paid upon what had been deemed forfeited patents. The beginning of some of the largest fortunes in this section were laid by dealing in these papers. The morality of the procedure may be a question upon which the posterity of a defrauded ancestry may speculate. A real estate operator, well known in this section of Ohio, obtained a beginning in this way, and died ten years ago worth $1,500,000.

In the war between England and America, in 1812, the British Government sought in the savages, numerous in the West, and in front of the advancing tide of Caucasian civilization, emissaries to assist in the dominancy of their arms. Prior to this period, the Indians of Lexington Township were numerous. The red men throng and linger where game abounds. The forests here were alive with game, and the waters of the river filled with fish. From the earliest settlement of the township until the war, the conduct of the Indians toward the white settler was pacific, if not kind. This, to an extent, was referable to the fact that the first whites were disciples of William Penn, and the kind, peaceable disposition of the members of the tribe inhabiting the township. We have no savage brutality upon their part, occurring in the township, to record. One white man was shot, the ball passing through both eyes and the bridge of the nose, yet lived deprived of sight. His name was Daniel Diver. He died in Deerfield in 1850, where the shooting occurred. It sprang out of a horse trade. The Indians trapped game on the Mahoning, Beech Creek and Deer Creek, all larger streams than now, but they had no permanent settlement in the township. Another feature which attracted the Indians to Lexington Township, besides the abundance of game, was the large, compact groves of sugar trees peculiar to the township, from which they obtained a supply of the saccharine element. Some of the trees yet show the scarifications and girdlings adopted by them to obtain the water. It was also the current belief among the people of the township, even as late as 1840, that the Indians obtained their supply of lead from this immediate vicinity. At the time of the first white settlers the Indians possessed many of the common implements incident to frontier civilization, such as guns, hatchets, axes, kettles, etc. The chief encampment of the tribe found in this township was four miles south of New Philadelphia, in what was then Coshocton County. But it was then common for Indians to stay over the hunting season, committing no depredation, and remaining kind and deferential to the whites. The exact spot of one of their primitive mills is a little south of Mr. Haines' orchard. The machinery consisted of a stump hollowed out and a sapling bent over; to the pendant extremity of which was attached by thongs of tough bark a large stone, which, by bearing on the bent sapling, played upon the maze in the concavity of the stump, which would reduce it rapidly and effectually. Suspicion is a strong, latent or developed trait in the Indian character. They raised the war-whoop against the settlers in 1813. Some few settlers of the township left through fear, for more populous and better protected localities, but Commodore Perry put an effectual quietus upon the unnatural and barbarous coalition formed by England against Americans; and the Indians, left unsupported by British gold, rum and influence, grew sullen and suspicious—stopped all intercourse with the whites of the township, and withdrew to unoccupied, or new hunting-grounds. After 1813, only a traveling or passing Indian was seen in the township. Occasionally an Indian grave is by accident opened, revealing only some rude device for hunting less perishable than their bones—flint, darts and stone axes being now and then turned up by the plowman. These, with the traditions we have recorded are the only reminders that they ever trod the soil of the township. Let them go from other places as from here, their destruction is fixed and necessary everywhere; we have no sentiment to waste on a savage.

Wild game, at the settlement of Lexington township, was very plenty, with the exception of beaver, which, being very scarce at first, soon entirely disappeared. Otters and musk-rats were trapped by the Indians until 1813, on the Mahoning. Bears were very plenty and destructive on hogs as late as 1815. They would seize a hog that would weigh one hundred pounds, in their fore paws, and run direct

with it to the forest. If the hog was too large for them to manage in this manner, they would jump on it, guiding it with their fore feet, and stimulating it by gnawing its neck, thus ride it to the woods and destroy it. A large specimen of the bruin species, engaged in this equestrian exercise, was shot by Shadrach Feltz, (a pioneer living about one mile west of Lexington, on the road to Limaville). Its weight was two hundred pounds. The Bucephalus of its choice was a large hog belonging to Mr. Feltz. Bears attack swine by gnawing the tops of their heads and shoulders. A hog belonging to Nathan Gaskill had stayed away in search of mast; it returned with its eyes out and its skull bone exposed. This hog, though scalped and blinded by bruin, lived and was fattened by Gaskill. The last bear seen in the township was in 1830. A large tract of land that is low and level, consisting of ten or fifteen feet of turfy vegetable deposit, resting on a body of water about three feet deep, upon which East Alliance is now built, was known to the earliest settlement of the township as the "Bear Swamp." This wet or swamp land was covered with a dense growth of alder bushes, ten or fifteen feet high, which formed an excellent rendezvous for bears. From its being their covert, it received the name of "Bear Swamp." But there are no alder bushes or swamp or bears there now, and the title is fast losing its significance.

Isaac Teeters—who don't know Isaac? He has been for years an essential feature of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. at this point. Isaac and Peter Chance each lost an arm by the premature discharge of an old cast cannon, with which they were trying to give character to a national birthday in Williamsport, over thirty years ago. Isaac well remembers his father, Jonathan, going to this swamp to hunt deer, always returning to his home laden with bear, deer or otter. Deer, in 1806–07, in Lexington Township, were as abundant as sheep are now, and continued abundant until the great snow storm of 1817, which thawed a little, then froze, thus forming a crust which incapacitated them from traveling; hundreds of them starved to death. This protracted snow starved many other varieties of game. The great snow of 1817 is yet ominously referred to by old people now, but young and vigorous at that date, and battling bravely with the vicissitudes and obstacles of frontier life. The snow averaged a depth of four feet, and continued on the ground near four months. Deer could illy travel on the frozen crust of the snow, and if they broke through, they could not extricate themselves, and consequently perished by the score. Wolves were numerous and the wary and common enemy of the sheep the settlers were trying to introduce, which could only be preserved by penning them up through the night and guarding them through the day. Turkeys, between the years of 1806 and 1820, were seen in great flocks, often numbering hundreds. Porcupines were very thick; they are strictly vegetarian in their habits, living on bark, roots, buds and wild fruits. There are none now in this section. A price is paid to see them in traveling menageries. Rabbits and quails were very scarce in early times. These and some other animals are a link between domestic and absolutely wild or untamable animals; they flourish better under the shadow of a sparse population. There are more of them to-day in the township than there were fifty years ago. From 1805 to 1820, deer skins were worth 75 cents; raccoon skins, 25 cents; otter skins, $4, and bear skins, $1.25. Rattlesnakes, in early times, in Lexington Township, were quite common, and very numerous. In 1812, one struck an ox above the eye, which speedily caused his death. The ox was owned by John Grant, father-in-law of R. J. Haines. Grant's first cabin was about twenty feet north of L. L. Lamborn's stable. The debris of the cabin was partially exhumed by the plow last fall. The last rattlesnake seen in the township was caught by the writer in 1850, on the grounds now owned and occupied by the Mt. Union College. It was captured by inducing it to enter a barrel laid on its side, and when in, the barrel was straightened up; it was two feet long and had eight rattles. It was kept and experimented with for four months. It took no nourishment during this long time but a small, green-colored snake, nine inches long. When first captured, this snake was very poisonous; it struck a quail on the thigh, which caused its death in five minutes. From confinement and improper nourishment it gradually lost its poisonous qualities. It is a traditionary practice with hunters traveling grounds infested with this reptile to stuff their boots or

shoes with white ash leaves, believing them to be an effectual remedy against the attack of the rattlesnake. So far as this snake was concerned, it was found to be but a traditionary practice, for it would dart its head into a bunch of white ash leaves as quickly as it would into a tuft, bush or elder leaves.

Bees were abundant in the township in early times; wild honey was an article of export second only to maple sugar. The value of honey from 1806 to 1815 averaged about 12 cents per pound or $1 per gallon. The pioneers were very expert in ferreting out bee-trees. They noticed the direction a bee would take when heavily laden with the sweets of a wild flower, and that direction would be in a straight line to the hollow tree in which the swarm rendezvoused. The tree were also found by the drones of the hive which had been killed by the workers and thrown out and lay dead at the roots of the tree. And in the early warm days of the spring the bees would be drawn out of their winter quarters and make a peculiar buzzing noise; these and many other devices were oft resorted to by the sharpened senses of the bee hunter to find this hidden treasure. It is singular how quick the civilized Caucasian becomes an expert in all the shrewd tactics of the savage, to circumvent and capture all kinds of game; these capabilities have been supposed to belong exclusively to the Indian race, but frontier life on the continent has developed many white hunters far superior to any red men of whom we have any account. Squirrels were not so plenty at the period of the first settlement of the township as they were twenty years after. Black squirrels at first were the only ones seen. About 1820, the gray variety made its appearance, and the few that remain at this date are of this kind. In 1840, the red squirrel made its advent into this section and is now altogether the most numerous species. In 1827, there was a hegira of squirrels; they were so numerous that they destroyed the farmers' crops. There was a squirrel hunt organized this year; a sum, or purse of money, was raised, —the hunters were to receive this money in proportion to the number of squirrels they shot. They were all to hunt on the same day, and meet in Mount Union in the evening, count the scalps and receive their *pro rata* of the fund. Job Johnson was purse holder, and Nathan Gaskill judge. E. N. Johnson, Sr., shot 55, Charles May, 170, etc., and in all they killed in one day seventeen hundred squirrels. Thomas Grant took the premium for killing the greatest number. He now resides in Williams County, Ohio. In the year 1821, wolves were very numerous, and so bold they would attack stock of any kind. A little west of Freedom, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Elisha Teeters, a pack of these animals attacked and killed a six-years-old cow that belonged to John Grant. About this period, the last otters were killed in the Mahoning and its tributaries. Clayton Grant, now living in Bourbon, Kosciusko Co., Ind., shot the last deer, and caught the last otter seen in Lexington Township. In the year 1818, a Mr. Hubbard lived one mile east of the town of Lexington. He, as well as Mrs. Hubbard, were excellent rifle shots, and often amused themselves by shooting at a mark. But death came into the family and left Mrs. Hubbard a widow, with four children depending upon her for the necessaries of life. To illustrate the trials, fortitude and heroism of a pioneer mother, the following incident is given: About dusk one evening, a sow that had a brood of pigs by the side of a large log, in the woods a little south of Mr. Hubbard's cabin, was heard demonstrating in a way peculiar to hogs when menaced with danger; Mrs. Hubbard, with the quick sense of a hunter, at once suspected the cause of the threatened peril to the pigs, took her trusty rifle from its resting place, and with a courage that would blanch half the men in the township to-day, went to the scene of the trouble; when within a hundred paces, she barely discovered the dim outlines of a great she-wolf battling with the sow. With insufficient light to see the sights upon the gun, she fired. The wolf not knowing from which direction the shot came, or intending to attack her, sprang toward her and fell dead at her feet. Mrs. Hubbard drew the knife from her hunting girdle, and skinned the wolf, threw the skin over her shoulder and started in the supposed direction of her cabin. In this she was mistaken and bewildered. It was now blank darkness, and she wandered in the woods all that night and all next day, in the vain search of her humble home and little ones. Again night donned its sable mantle, and to mock its blackness, lit it up with stars, beneath which, and the somber, spectral gloom of arching primitive forests, moved the wearied steps and beat the anxious

heart of that brave mother. After thirty hours of travel and counter-travel, and circlings in the woods of almost tropical denseness, she caught a ray of light, which, on nearing, proved to be a glimmer escaping from between the rude logs of her rustic home, though to her more than a palace, for it contained her children, a mother's priceless jewels. Mrs. Hubbard's second husband was a Hazen, by whom she had three children—Daniel, Simeon and Valentine—uncles to the present generation of Hazens in Lexington Township. This circumstance was related to E. N. Johnson by Mrs. Hubbard herself, and he thinks he is not mistaken as to her being grandmother to our living citizens of that name; to say the least, they are worthy enough to be her offspring, and she was brave enough to be their grandmother.

Up to 1812, salt was very high and scarce; it had to be packed on horseback from Cleveland or Conneaut. The first barrel ever teamed into the township was in 1814, and cost $12. A few years after this, manufactories of salt were established on Yellow Creek, from which source the early settlers obtained their supplies, at a cost of $6 a barrel. The first improvement east of Alliance was on the then called "Mercer Clearing," afterward known as the "Oyster Farm;" it is now owned and occupied by James Hoiles. The farm lies at the junction of the county line road and the Mt. Union road. The only house or cabin in 1818 between Salem and this point was one half a mile this side of Damascus, built and used by a Mr. Morris, who was grandfather to the Hon. James Bruff, who now owns the spot of these primitive improvements. How strangely are the conveniences enjoyed to-day contrasted with those of the settlers of this township at the beginning of the present century, when it is remembered that Charles Hamlin, father-in-law to Shadrich Feltz, Nathan Gaskill, father-in-law to Joshua Hamlin, residing now just west of Alliance, and other persons, had to go to the mouth of the Little Beaver to get their grain converted into flour. Corn was brought down the Ohio in barges, from the Monongahela region, and landed at the Little Beaver. From this source the first settlers obtained their supplies, until these "openings" or "clearings" would yield them a sufficiency. It required three days to go to mill and bring home two bushels of corn meal on horseback. The next approximation to a flouring-mill to these localities was one erected in the vicinity of New Lisbon. It only requiring two days to go and return from mill; this mill was considered quite convenient, and supplied all further demands in the way of luxury for a number of years. The next great move, in the mill line, toward degeneracy upon the part of the vigorous pioneers of Lexington Township, was to have flouring machinery so luxuriously near to their cabin doors, that they could visit it with their batch of corn and return in a single day. So to meet this voluptuous demand, a mill was erected on the waters of the Mahoning, in Deerfield Township, Portage County, and long known as the "Laughlin Mill." It was owned and run by the father of Harvey Laughlin, Esq., a citizen of this city. A satiety of epicurean convenience was at last reached, but the cause of development and decay was at work, as it always has been and always will be. It ran Rome and Greece from noble, vigorous men to voluptuous imbeciles, and both became the easy prey of hardy enemies, who were destined to run this, the same course, and leave the track open for successors. It was true at the advent of the "Laughlin Mills;" the settlers of Lexington Township had not reached the epicurean sensuality of Romans, at the era of their greatest debauchery, but their yearnings were in that direction. Powdered diamonds could not be drunk, but linsey-woolsey trousers could be substituted for buckskin breeches. The aromatic fruits of the tropics were not of easy access, but a flouring-mill run by water, with wooden gudgeons, and costing the enormous fortune of $400 or $800, could be built within a stone throw of their clapboard cabin doors. There was the sweeping current of the Mahoning, made into a highway of commerce by legislative enactments, restless to revolve the ponderous machinery.

The first grist-mill in Lexington Township was south of the town of Lexington, on the river; it was built by Aaron Stratton. A saw-mill was built in conjunction with the mill. It was on the latter mill that Job Holloway, son of the pioneer, Amos Holloway, lost his life by the falling of a beam. Job Holloway was the father of Mrs. William Antrum, now living with her excellent husband on a finely-cultivated farm immediately west of Mt. Union. Treble the quantity of rain fell in early times that falls

now. The Mahoning was subject to three or four frightful freshets every year, inundating all the bottom lands. The river, restive of all first restraints upon its swollen waters, washed away the first enterprise of the kind attempted in the township. The next mill built in the township was by Bryan Elliot, on the less angry and more generous waters of Deer Creek, about one mile west of the village of Limaville. This mill, though frequently repaired, has run continuously since its first erection. In 1818, a grist and saw mill of some greater pretensions was built in Williamsport by Johnson & Pennock, on the Mahoning. The water being insufficient at times, steam was introduced. It is at present in successful operation under the management of Kirk & Co. This mill has been successively owned by Thomas Grant, John Grant, John Miller, M. Miller, C. Russell, Buckman & Co., and others whose names are not obtained. Mr. Burgett, formerly of Paris Township, erected, about 1863, a steam grist-mill in Alliance, which has run continuously under his management since it was first started. The Limaville Mill, Kirk & Co's "City Mills" and Burgett's Mill are the three flouring-mills now in operation in Lexington Township. The proprietors of these mills are all fine citizens, and their respective brands of flour have a good reputation in the market. An incident is related to illustrate the jollifications of the settlers. In 1818, at the opening of the Williamsport Mill, John Meese, a hunter of considerable note, had a large and ferocious male *bovine*, which he had broken, to be led and carry burdens. He ladened this bull with a bag of corn, rustically ornamented his horns, and mounted on his back one of his boys that could play the fife, and to its sprightly music he led the beast to the new mill with the first grist ever ground in Alliance. Saw-mills are more transitory in their lives than grist-mills. Rolla Day built the first saw mill in Lexington Township on the Mahoning. A saw-mill was connected with the Williamsport grist-mill; one was built on Rockhillton Creek, on the farm now owned by David Rockhill; one in Freedom, east of the present steam mill; one in Limaville; one about one mile west of Limaville; one on Beech Creek, in the neighborhood of John Taylor's; one on Little Beech Creek, in the settlement of David Minser; another in the Hively neighborhood, on or adjoining lands owned by Jacob Lower. The ruins of one are seen on a small brook west of the Scranton farm, north of Lexington. There have been from ten to twelve water saw-mills built in the township, but none have been erected since 1840. The ruins of some of the above located mills are found on what are now not even rivulets, water scarcely passing by the ruined tail-races of these former mills, in the wettest season.

Steam saw-mills have supplanted water mills; there have been five of these mills in the township; one was built in Alliance by George Stroup, in 1857, sold by him to Watson & Barnaby, and now owned by the latter member of that firm. Another steam saw-mill was located north of Strong & Lower's warehouse, one at or near Carr's Corners, and one on lands owned by Mr. Greenshields, three and one-half miles northwest of Alliance, and one west of Limaville. The era of saw-mills of all kinds has about passed. In this township, timber is comparatively scarce and indifferent for sawing purposes. Pine and hemlock are brought into the city from the Saginaw region and sold as low as the native timber of the township. But little sawed timber was used or needed prior to the era of water saw-mills. The first sawed lumber commanded a value equal to 25 cents per hundred feet from 1815 to 1820. It was worth 50 cents a hundred feet from this date till 1845, when it brought in trade at Canton from 75 cents to $1 per hundred feet. After this period, the rapid development of the country and the increase of manufacturing, the price of lumber in the township has gradually advanced, till it has reached its present price, viz., $2 per hundred feet for hard wood, beech, sugar, elm, oak, etc.; white cucumber and poplar commanded at the mills from $2 to $2.50 per hundred feet. This is probably the maximum price which sawed lumber of the township will ever reach, for the reason that the quality is fast deteriorating, and hemlock and pine are now imported by the lumber merchants, and sold at the quoted rates.

The town of Lexington was surveyed in lots in 1807, and duly christened after that spot on the continent which witnessed the first contest of British and Colonial arms, and inaugurated the Revolution of 1776. The name was historical, and the anticipations of its founders doubtless great. By legislative decree, the Mahoning was made a public highway of com-

merce. Provisions were made in the survey for all necessary docks and wharves. Imagination possibly saw the first occupied with masts, whose spars floated the flags of other nations, and the latter piled with the exports of the North and the products of the Gulf. It can easily be imagined how metropolitan this town, laying claim to such grand expectations, was held by the primitive settlers. Williamsport was not laid out for twenty years thereafter, and then was suburban to Lexington. Freedom followed in twenty-one years. Mount Union in twenty-three years. At or soon after the founding of the city of Lexington, ex-President Grant's father lived in the adjoining township of Deerfield, and was engaged in the tanning business. Capt. Oliver, once Mayor of Alliance, William Vincent, James Garrison and other citizens attending the National Convention at Chicago in 1868, which nominated for the Chief Executive of the United States U. S. Grant. The Captain and his comrades went to the headquarters of the Ohio Delegation, and found the Deerfield tanner there. They were introduced to the old gentleman, who inquired where they were from. They informed him from Alliance. He said he had no remembrance of that place or of any of the surrounding towns, which they named. The Captain then told him they lived about midway between Canton and Salem. He then remarked they must be from the town of Lexington. The town of Lexington had a tavern, a store, a Friends' meeting-house, and a school; it had the thrift and economy common to Quakers; it had an expected future, and besides these grand frontier privileges, it had a weekly post office, and was the headquarters of news for a large adjacent district. Mount Union had no post office for twenty years after one was established in Lexington. Freedom had none for nearly forty years thereafter.

The post office in Freedom was established in 1848. David G. Hester was the first appointed. He held the position eighteen months. The first mail to Alliance or Freedom brought one paper, the *Ohio Repository*, and one letter. The gross receipts for the first quarter were $17. The position was responsible, and the distributive labors of the office arduous. David resigned, and Robert N. Buck (deceased), the father of Dr. R. M. Buck, formerly a physician of this place, was his successor. Mr. Hester kept the post office at his then residence, facing the Central Union School grounds. Mr. Buck then owned and occupied the grounds now known as "Garrison's Garden," at which point he dealt out the installments of news for three months. Not relishing the duties of the position, he sought a resignation and a successor for three months more, when one turned up in the person of Thomas Beer, a telegraph operator, occupying a room in the frame depot building, since burned, located opposite the present brick depot. Mr. Beer was an ardent Democrat. He turned his attention to the law; moved to Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio, and has gained some eminence in his profession. He has been twice honored by the citizens of that county with a seat in the councils of the State. Mr. Beer's successor was H. Laughlin, Esq., who held the office during the last two years of Buchanan's administration. The post office during his term was in the building now occupied by J. M. Webb as a restaurant. On the accession of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, D. G. Hester was again appointed to the position of Postmaster, and held the same for six years. A part of the time the office was in the building now occupied by Leek & McElroy as a provision store, and the balance of the time in the room now owned and used by Mr. Hester as a book and stationery store. Mr. Hester yielded the post office to Wilson Culbertson through the persuasion of one Andrew Johnson. Mr. Culbertson located the office in the room now occupied by Dr. Fogle as a drug store. His lease of office continued only six months, when it was yielded to the Hon. Humphrey Hoover, and returned to Mr. Hester's store. It continued under the management of Mr. Hoover for eighteen months. Mr. Henry Shreve, an assistant in the office under Mr. Hoover, was his successor, and has served the position of Postmaster acceptably to the departments and to the people for four years, and was re-appointed for another four-year lease. Mr. Shreve had the office in Mr. James Vallilley's building, on the west side of the public square. It requires three persons in the post office to discharge the labor. What better commentary on the development and growth of Lexington Township could be found, than the statement, that, in 1848, the receipts of the post office at this point were $17 per quarter; in 1873, they were over $1,500, and in 1881 $1,800 per quarter. The people of the town-

ship are further supplied with postal conveniences at Limaville and Mount Union. The offices at these points may be referred to in a subsequent chapter. A colony of colored people located in Lexington Township, one mile east of Williamsport, that being the name of the few buildings on the north side of the Mahoning River. This people had a church at the above-mentioned point, and they called themselves "Christ's Disciples." All that remains of that church now is a narrow strip of land thrown out to the commons, on the north side of the highway running east, and overgrown by brambles. This was their burying ground. This settlement of colored people comprised about 200 souls, and was made up chiefly of fugitives and freedmen from Virginia. They were orderly, industrious, and esteemed good citizens. Messrs. I. Price, Roland Bracy and E. Hamlin officiated in the church in the administration of the Word. An anecdote is related of one of their preachers, as occurring in the heated summary of his discourse, establishing the doctrine that they were God's peculiar people. He touchingly referred to the lamb-like tufts of wool upon their heads as conclusive upon the point that they were his especial lambs. This church and settlement is now, and has been for years, entirely broken up. From this point, two fugitives were recaptured and consigned to a life of hopeless toil. Logan County, in this State, and Lower Canada were the two chief points to which they emigrated. In 1850, there were only 39 colored residents in Lexington Township; in 1860, there were 157; 38 in the Limaville Precinct, and 119 in the Alliance Precinct; in 1870, there were 201 colored citizens in the township; 66 in the Limaville Precinct, and 134 in the Alliance Precinct. This people possesses, in a large degree, the religious element. They have a church in Alliance, organized in 1870, by "Uncle Josie Armstrong," a colored man of large brain, and possessing great power as a preacher and great unction in prayer. This organization is called the African Methodist Church. It has no regular Pastor at present, and is languishing, embracing only from fifteen to twenty members.

Prior to 1812, there was no necessity for sawed lumber in the township. The floors of the cabins were made of "puncheons," their roofs were covered with "clapboards," rived from straight-grained oak timber, their sides of round logs, their doors of heavy clapboards and swung on wooden hinges; their window consisted of a couple of feet cut from one of the side logs and the hole covered with greased paper. The chimney and fire-place was a magnificent affair, the latter often occupying the entire end of the cabin, and the base of it was built of "nigger-head" stones or "bog-ore," and the balance of the chimney above the contact of the fire, was built on the outside of the cabin, of cross-sticks and tempered clay. These cabins made one room, were one story high and a "loft." The furniture consisted of a rude table and stools of primitive style. In some instances, there were two doors in the same cabin directly opposite, and logs ten feet long and eighteen inches in diameter were drawn with a horse into the cabin, and then rolled into the capacious fire-place. A few green logs of this size, when fairly ablaze, would bid defiance to the coldest weather. This form of architecture was followed, not precisely by the Corinthian, but by an improved hewed log house. The logs were flattened on both sides, the joists were hewed, the flooring sawed, and the buildings were mostly two stories high; the roofs were made of rived, and often shaved, oak shingles, fastened to the sheeting with nails which would now be obtained at 25 cents per pound. The windows were few, but consisted of a four-light sash window, made to hold 8x10 glass; the crevices between the logs were filled by juggles, and then neatly plastered on the in and out side with well tempered yellow clay, of which article there has never been any scarcity in the township. The outside ponderous chimney of the round-log cabin was moved to the inside of the hewed-log house. This kind of a house was warm and neat, and also aristocratic, until John Grant, in 18—, built a commodious two-story brick house, west and across the ravine from where Amos Coates now lives.

There have been three woolen mills in Lexington Township. One was built south of Lexington, on the Mahoning, by W. S. Miller; it was sold by him to one Snyder, under whose management the enterprise failed. It was then purchased by Lawrence Alexander, under whose practical control it manufactured a variety of fabrics for clothing, as well as carded wool. This mill was burned. Mr. Alexander removed to Canton, and now owns and runs fine woolen mills in that city. Another woolen mill was

built in Limaville by William Hicklen and sold to M. Allison, and then purchased by Elias Hoover. During the administration of the above parties, the mill was operated for the purpose for which it was built; but Mr. Hoover sold it to John Ware for a chair factory, and while thus occupied it was burned. The third and last mill of this description was built on the Freedom side of the Mahoning. The race is yet to be seen, about which a law suit was commenced at the time the mill was ready to go into operation, which defeated the project, and the machinery was moved to the northern part of Portage County.

"Nothing so dear as a tale of the olden time."

The differences being so great between the surroundings of life in Lexington Township sixty years ago and what they are to-day, many might conclude that those old veterans of pioneer life had deprivations and hardships without any interims of pleasure. Such a conclusion is very wide of the mark; they had their recreations and festivals. The brain power and moral tension for wealth was not so great then, and more frequently relaxed than it is to-day. Democracy pervades society in frontier life, wealth and development are the lever-arms upon which aristocracy treads to power. Democracy is equality and humanity; border and dependent life compels it. Aristocracy is enthroned selfishness; wealth and its purchases permit it. The pioneers, outside of superior social enjoyment common among early settlers, enjoyed a delirious pleasure when, with their sinewy arms, they grappled with the ferocious bear. They felt a wild enjoyment when the fleeting stag fell dead in his lightning course, through the agency of their unerring rifles. This exhilarating and manly sport may be startling to the pampered, effeminate sons of luxury. Those iron-armed, resolute settlers might have been unlearned in books, but they were wise and ennobled from an admitted converse and intimacy with nature, when her grandeur was undefaced by man's spoiling art.

The population of Lexington Township in 1820 was 165, all enumerated. In 1830, it was 869; in 1840, 1,600. The value of personal property in 1853 was $122,808, with $31,968 of an increase over the previous year. The value of real estate in 1853 was $183,783, with $15,175 of an increase over the value of the same property the year previous—there being three times more of an increase of real estate than in any township in the county, save Canton and Perry. In 1852, Lexington Township had 6,000 acres of wheat, which yielded 13,564 bushels. The same year was cut 506 acres of corn, which produced 15,627 bushels. The soil of Lexington Township is thin and clayey. White oak timber was the chief variety in the northeast corner; the other sections grew more poplar, maple, beech, chestnut, etc. The soil in the neighborhood of the town of Lexington seemed originally quite productive, but from bad husbandry or a deficiency of the proper elements of a good soil, it must be regarded as the poorest in the county. Politics never caused much excitement in this township until the log-cabin and hard-cider campaign of 1840, since which time there has been a sufficiency of zeal manifested on all election occasions. The stores in the township in 1823 were owned by Jacob Shilling, Limaville; Stephen Hamlin, Lexington; Akey & Culbertson, Limaville; Mathias Hester, Freedom; Job Johnson, Mt. Union.

The total amount of tax assessed on the duplicate of Stark County was as follows:

1826	$4,994 19	1823	$5,823 96
1821	4,181 85	1824	5,199 98
1822	4,125 77	1825	not found

In 1826, separate township lists were made, and the amount assessed upon Lexington Township was as follows:

1826	$ 132 64	1850	$ 2,096 07
1827	not found	1851	2,822 00
1828	237 64	1852	3,561 31
1829	264 26	1853	5,133 88
1830	284 23	1854	5,446 06
1831	343 02	1855	7,230 90
1832	439 19	1856	7,067 51
1833	444 87	1857	9,050 39
1834	394 06	1858	9,800 50
1835	375 35	1859	10,615 92
1836	565 68	1860	10,065 97
1837	898 87	1861	9,940 76
1838	850 43	1862	9,023 28
1839	estimated 908 95	1863	10,221 76
1840	1,020 26	1864	24,219 57
1841	1,251 50	1865	19,758 50
1842	1,271 38	1866	21,054 94
1843	1,351 46	1867	27,924 92
1844	1,284 93	1868	39,000 82
1845	1,326 96	1869	35,852 85
1846	1,547 96	1870	35,317 36
1847	1,843 90	1871	40,518 89
1848	1,908 58	1872	49,258 67
1849	1,852 15		

Making a grand total since 1826 until 1872 of $415,781.07. These amounts of course include Alliance, as well as the other portions of the township. No tax duplicate has been made for Alliance separately, except that of 1872, when it was made in a separate list, and, for the sake of convenience, has since been made so.

The municipal government of Limaville was organized on April 3, 1841, by the election of Isaac Winans as Mayor. The following is a list of Mayors elected by the citizens of the corporation since that time until 1870 :

Isaac Winans	April 30, 1841.
Noah Upson	No date.
Northrup	April 13, 1846.
John Gallows	April 7, 1849.
Arba Kidney	April 9, 1851.
Arba Kidney	April 6, 1851.
John G. Morse	April 10, 1855.
John G. Morse	April 16, 1856.
John G. Morse	April 6, 1857.
Stephen Logue	April 4, 1859.
Stephen Logue	April 12, 1860.
Mason H. Day	April 1, 1861.
E. B. Morse	April 6, 1863.
John G. Morse	April 3, 1865.
John G. Morse	April 2, 1866.
W. J. Osborn	April 6, 1867.
I. Ewan	April 6, 1868.
W. E. Paxson	April 6, 1869.
W. E. Paxson	April 6, 1870.

For the following list of Justices of the Peace the readers of the history of Lexington Township are indebted to Ed Page, Esq., the efficient and courteous Clerk of the Common Pleas of Stark County :

Name.	When Commissioned.
Nathan Gaskill	May 19, 1817.
William Beeson	April 27, 1820.
Thomas Wood	April 27, 1820.
Thomas Wood	March 1, 1823.
John Wirmer	March 1, 1823.
John Greer	April 26, 1826.
Levi Burden	April 23, 1827.
James Akey	May 21, 1827.
Levi Burden	April 24, 1830.
Thomas Wood	April 17, 1832.
Levi Burden	April 15, 1833.
E. N. Johnson	April 15, 1833.
Thomas Wood	April 23, 1835.
Thomas Wright	April 19, 1836.
Joseph Johnson	April 28, 1837.
Mahlon Allison	April 17, 1838.
John D. Elliot	November 11, 1839.
Abraham Gaskill	April 29, 1840.
John G. Morse	November 23, 1840.
John G. Morse	October 25, 1843.
Robert R. Barr	April 13, 1846.
Thomas J. Wood	October 30 1846.
Talmadge W. Leek	April 22, 1847.
Robert R. Barr	April 18, 1849.
Abraham Gaskill	July 28, 1849.
Thomas J. Wood	October 20, 1849.
Robert M. Buck	October 19, 1852.
A. L. Jones	October 15, 1856.
Abraham Gaskill	October 15, 1856.
John Ellison	April 19, 1856.
B. B. Green	October 15, 1858.
John G. Morse	October 15, 1858.
John Ellison	November 13, 1860.
John G. Morse	October 12, 1861.
Joseph Barnaby	November 9, 1861.
Joseph Barnaby	October 14, 1864.
William C. Richmond	October 14, 1864.
Joseph Barnaby	October 18, 1867.
L. W. Roath	October 18, 1867.
Simon Johnson	February 18, 1870.
Jacob P. Zaizer	October 28, 1870.
Joseph Barnaby	March 29, 1873.

"'Tis education that forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

The first school ever opened in Lexington Township was in the town of Lexington, in the year 1809. The first school teacher in that school was Daniel Votaw. It was a subscription school, and under the management of the Society of Friends. A few years thereafter, a subscription school was opened in the vicinity of Limaville. The first school held in the Alliance section of the township was held in a vacated cabin on the land now owned by Clement Rockhill, just west of the fair grounds. It was taught by Andy Murran in the year 1820. It will be remembered that the present common-school system of the State was not instituted or organized until after 1824, consequently, all schools, prior to this date, were temporary, springing up in this or that locality, and living two or three months, as the school necessities of a neighborhood seemed to give them birth. They were held in vacated cabins, and the teachers paid by subscription. To Stark County belongs the credit of having sent a representative to the State Legislature in 1822, who introduced the first bill which was ever introduced into the Legislature for the establishing and regulating of common-schools in Ohio. The experience of almost half a century has rendered changes in the law necessary ; but to the Stark County representative be the credit of having introduced a system of common schools that has, with its amendments, been found sufficiently comprehensive to educate all the children in the State. Every man who has lived

in Stark County long enough to remember, and has noticed the current of events, can call to mind the opposition that burst upon Mr. Lathrop on his return to his constituency. A howl went up against taxation and against Mr. Lathrop; but he was not to be driven from his purposes.

The School Board has wisely adopted the distributive system of schools; locating one Primary Department in Webb's Addition to the northeast section of the town; one on Market street, in the southwest section; one in Lamborn's Addition, in the southern section. The School Board asked the voters to grant funds in the way of self-imposed tax to erect a fourth building to meet a growing want in the southeast section of the town. The three Primary Departments are clever, substantial, two-story brick structures, which have been built at a cost of about $2,000 each to the people.

The following official census report of the city of the number of youths between the age of five and twenty-one years, for the years 1867–72, inclusive; also the number of children under five years of age for the year 1872:

1867—Number of children between five and twenty-one years of age, 610; 1868, 1,002; 1869, 1,128; 1870, 1,255; 1871, 1,393; 1872, number of children under five years of age, 698.

The history of Lexington Township would be incomplete, should it fail to speak of an institution, which more than any other in the county, was humble and unpromising in its origin; yet, with objects based on the wants of the people, has overcome almost insurmountable obstacles, and stands to-day a source of usefulness high in the confidence of the people. A six-room schoolhouse was erected in 1856. A system of graded schools, under the State laws of 1849, was organized, in March, 1857. Under this organization, schools were opened in four rooms, in charge of a Superintendent, with the total number of youth of school age in the district amounting to 360. The number of youth of school age in September, 1880, was 1,452. The number of rooms occupied in 1880, and each in charge of a separate teacher, was 19, and the number of schoolhouses at that date, each containing from two to six rooms, was 5. The buildings are located to suit the convenience of younger pupils. The following gentlemen have served as Superintendents during the term specified: J. K. Pickett, George Hester, Jesse Markham, D. M. Miller, W. H. Dressler, C. Y. Kay, J. F. Richards, and at present Mr. Dressler is again in charge, and discharging the responsible duties acceptably to the people. The public schools of Alliance have attained a high degree of efficiency in organization, course of study, discipline, method of instruction and proficiency in the substantial studies, justly placing them in the front rank of the better class of schools in the State.

As nearly as can now be ascertained, the first Methodist society of Lexington Township was formed in the village of Lexington in 1819. It consisted of a class of six members, of whom Thomas Wood was appointed leader. It was perhaps in the autumn of the same year that Lexington became a regular preaching-place in connection with what was called Mahoning Circuit, with Calvin Ruttor and John Stewart preachers. The society first worshiped in private dwellings, then in an old schoolhouse. In 1827, they erected the first Methodist Episcopal Church built in the township. It was a rude affair, constructed of white oak logs, puncheon seats, minus backs. In this homely structure, they worshiped with slow but steady growth, until their present neat and comfortable building was erected. Some members of the first society still survive. In 1840, a class was formed, and preaching established in what was then called Williamsport, in connection with Salem Circuit, Brother M. L. Weekly preacher in charge. The society worshiped in private dwellings for a year or two, when they fitted up an old wheelwright-shop for the purpose. In this extemporized church, a series of meetings were held, under the superintendence of the Rev. S. D. Kinear, which resulted in the conversion and addition to the church of about ninety persons. Among them was Henry Chance, the popular temperance lecturer, known as the "Buckeye Broadaxe." Mr. Chance is still living, and doing effective work in the cause of temperance. This large addition to the society encouraged the hitherto little band to inaugurate a movement to secure, if possible, a house of their own in which to worship. The result was the erection of the frame building in which the Friends now hold service, located in what was called Freedom. Here the society worshiped with constant growth until 1865, when the house, becoming too small for the congregation, it was sold about the 1st of May to the Society of Friends, who repaired it,

and still occupy it as a place of worship. The congregation, then under the superintendence of Brother A. B. Leonard, engaged in a new church enterprise, which culminated in the erection of the brick building in which they worship. This society has a membership of about 400, which is constantly increasing.

The Sabbath School connected with the charge is one of the largest in Eastern Ohio. It is under the supervision of an able body of officers and teachers, and is in a flourishing condition. The Society is contemplating a radical improvement of their church building, which is greatly needed. The truth is, Alliance ought to have better church accomodations and we have no doubt if the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church will undertake the erection of a first-class church, they will have the earnest co-operation of the citizens generally, and will deserve the everlasting gratitude of every one ambitious for the improvement of the growing young city of Alliance. In 1841, a society was formed and preaching established in Mt. Union, by Rev. M. L. Weekly. This congregation has steadily prospered and is now in a flourishing condition. Mount Union, it is well known, is the seat of Mount Union College.

A Methodist society has existed for years at Limaville. From a feeble start it has grown into a vigorous band of Christian workers, numbering some fifty communicants, have a fine sabbath school and a neat church. There are now, in Lexington Township, about ten hundred members of the Methodist Episcopal Church! Over twelve hundred Sabbath school scholars, and over $300,000 worth of church and college property. Besides all this, a large number of the members of the church here, from time to time moved to other sections of the country, while many have gone to that better land. This is but a brief and imperfect sketch of the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lexington Township. It is the best we can do with our present limited data. The following is a list of Methodist ministers who have served charges in Lexington Township and Alliance station since the church was organized, in the fall of 1839, with the dates of their respective appointments :

July 17, 1839—Simon Elliot (deceased), M. L. Weekly.

July 15, 1840—Joseph Montgomery (transfered), Thomas Thompson (deceased).

July 13, 1842—G. D. Kinnear, J. Tribby.

July 12, 1843—J. Murry.

July 10, 1844—J. Murry (located), Hosea McCall.

July 2, 1845—Robert Wilkins (superannuated), Hosea McCall, Henry Ambler (expelled).

July 1, 1846—David Hess, N. Gilmore (located).

June 30, 1847—Hiram Gilmore (transferred), James H. White (transferred).

July 5, 1847—John Huston, H. Rogers.

June, 1849—Z. H. Gastin (superannuated).

June, 1850—Joshua Monroe (superannuated), Richard Jordan.

June 28, 1852—Aaron H. Thomas (deceased), John Ainsley.

June 23—Hugh D. Fisher (transferred).

June 20, 1854—Samuel Wakefield (superannuated).

June 13, 1855—John Wright, Samuel Crow.

June, 1856—J. C. High, S. Burt.

April 29, 1857—Lewis J. Dales, F. D. Fast.

April 28, 1858—David B. Campbell.

April 27, 1859—M. S. Kendig, R. Morrow.

March 20, 1861—A. E. Ward.

March 19, 1862—T. Storer.

March 18, 1863—Wesley Smith, T. S. Hodgson.

March 10, 1864—A. B. Leonard.

March 15, 1865—John Williams.

March 7, 1866—William Cox.

March 18, 1868—W. K. Brown.

March 17, 1869—George W. Johnson.

March 15, 1871—S. P. Woolf.

March 15, 1872—W. H. Locke.

March, 1876—S. L. Binkley.

March, 1881—L. W. Day.

Of the above list, five have died, five are superannuated, three have located, six have been transferred to another conference, one expelled. Thus, out of forty-seven ministers, twenty-six only are in the work.

CHAPTER XVII.*

THE TOWN OF ALLIANCE—GROWTH AND ADVANCEMENT—BUSINESS INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—THE PRESS—CHURCHES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, ETC.—BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS.

ALLIANCE is built at the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroads; the former is a continuation of the great Pennsylvania Central, through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to the city of Chicago; the latter connecting the "Forest" with the "Iron" city, and with its branches associating in business relations with those two great inland marts a wide farming and grazing district in the Buckeye State. The etimology of the term denotes its origin, and though it has resulted that these two routes were not really allied at the time the town was named, yet it was supposed they would be. Alliance was named by Gen. Robinson, deceased, of Pittsburgh. The lots around the crossing were surveyed chiefly by the County Surveyor, Mr. Whitacre, in 1851, and the proprietors of the adjoining land were Simon Jennings, Joseph J. Brooks, I. N. Webb and Elisha Teeters.

And now that the town was located, it became necessary to improve it. Accordingly, a house was built by Mr. Hester, the first house ever erected in Alliance, and which is now standing, and occupied by Mr. Olliger. The same year, Mr. Hester started a store, thereby being the first to establish mercantile pursuits in the town. Mr. Hester gave the town the name of Freedom, by which it was known until ten or twelve years after its origin, or until the completion of the C. & P. and P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad, when the railroad companies gave it the name of Alliance. Mr. Hester made a public sale of lots, the same year in which the town was laid out, and disposed of several, upon which buildings were soon erected. In 1841, or about three years later, Mr. S. Shaffer came here from Pennsylvania and opened another store. Here was the first competition in trade in Alliance. And from these two insignificant establishments have sprung over 100 odd business houses of to-day. Verily, their progeny has been prolific. For the first ten or twelve years, the growth of the town was very slow; the accessories were few and infrequent. Another store was added, a small brick schoolhouse, a church and a few dwellings comprised the principal improvements. There was nothing here at this early day to attract immigration. The country was almost a wilderness; there was no milling privilege, there were few comforts of any kind to be obtained, and many annoyances and inconveniences were submitted to. The post office was two or three miles distant. There were no markets for surplus products nearer than Massillon, 26 miles away, and to that point farmers would haul their grain, receiving for it 40 or 50 cents per bushel. Our merchants' supplies were purchased at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and transported by canal and river to Wellsville, and from there by wagons to this place. In those days it required from four to six weeks for our merchants to make the trip to Philadelphia, purchase goods and return. Now, with our present railroad facilities, the same trip may be easily accomplished in the space of one week. The ground upon which the city now stands was, at the time of the location of the town, owned by the following gentlemen: Matthias Hester, William Aultman, Michael and John Miller, Mr. Scott and Mr. Cassidy. These gentlemen made numerous additions to the town, and public enterprises, in the way of land for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging the improvement of the town, but its progress was very tardy, and twelve years after its origin, or in the year 1850, the place contained only about 200 inhabitants.

Much the same as Altoona is on the east, Alliance is on the west of Pittsburgh, an offspring of the locomotive, a legitimate child of steam. In the history of the last few years, a great chapter of which is occupied by railway events, an episode injected into the stale memoranda of former centuries which are continued in this—stereotypes of diplomatic strategy, wars, marches, battles and sieges—this

*Contributed by Dr. L. L. Lamborn.

word Alliance has repeatedly appeared in the daily and weekly bulletins of news. Sometimes it has figured as the scene of unfortunate fatality, at others as the theater of social or political demonstration, and the telegraph announcing to distant cities the arrival here, or the passage of this or that distinguished personage through the place, has helped to lend celebrity to the town. The following is the additions to and composing the city of Alliance :

Mathias Hester and John Miller laid out the town of Freedom July 24, 1838, composed of sixty lots. William Altman laid out an addition to Freedom September 17, 1841, composed of eleven lots. Mathias Hester laid out an addition to Freedom September 17, 1841, composed of twelve lots. Alliance was laid out by Mathias Hester September 10, 1850, composed of fifty-eight lots. E. Teeters laid out an addition to Alliance September 3, 1851, composed of fifty-one lots. M. Hester laid out an addition to Alliance September 10, 1851, composed of forty-four lots. Jennings & Brooks laid out an addition to Alliance May 21, 1852, composed of sixty-five lots. I. N. Webb laid out an addition to Alliance May 16, 1852, composed of sixteen lots. William Teeters laid out on addition to Alliance August 28, 1852, composed of eight lots. E. Teeters laid out an addition to Alliance May 29, 1852, composed of sixty-five lots. Samuel Shaffer laid out an addition to Alliance April 15, 1853, composed of seventeen lots. Mathias Hester laid out an addition to Alliance December 13, 1853, composed of thirty-one lots. E. Teeters laid out an addition to Alliance April 4, 1855, composed of thirty-seven lots. John Miller laid out an addition to Freedom July 3, 1856, composed of seven lots. E. Teeters laid out an addition to Alliance June 14, 1856, composed of one hundred and fourteen lots. I. N. Webb laid out an addition to Alliance May 27, 1856, composed of thirty lots. I. N. Webb laid out an addition to Alliance June 9, 1856, composed of nine lots. M. Hester laid out an addition to Alliance February 27, 1856, composed of five lots. E. A. & C. W. laid out an addition to Alliance July 7, 1860, composed of —— lots. Outlots sixteen. I. N. Webb laid out an addition to Alliance April 26, 1861, composed of nine lots. Lee's outlots, laid out August 5, 1863, composed of twenty-four lots. Mathias Hester laid out an addition to Alliance October 14, 1856, composed of fourteen lots. L. L. Lamborn, May 18, 1866, and May 18, 1868, composed of one hundred and fifty-two lots. Josiah Rosenberry laid out an addition to Alliance June 5, 1867, composed of fifteen lots. J. R. Haines laid out an addition to Alliance April 27, 1864, composed of twenty-eight lots. E. Teeters laid out an addition to Alliance December 19, 1865, composed of one hundred and fifty-two lots. Linus Ely laid out an addition to Alliance May 11, 1870, composed of six lots. G. W. Sears laid out an addition to Alliance January 25, 1870, composed of seventeen lots. J. B. Milner laid out an addition to Alliance April 16, 1866, composed of twenty lots. I. N. Webb laid out an addition to Alliance May 1, 1866, composed of twenty-five lots. I. N. Webb laid out an addition to Alliance August 27, 1866, composed of thirty-two lots. Philip Etiene laid out an addition to Alliance July 29, 1867, composed of five lots. Elizabeth Grant laid out an addition to Alliance November 14, 1867, composed of nine lots. M. A. Ramsey laid out an addition to Alliance June 14, 1864 (outlots), composed of twelve lots. J. H. Haines laid out an addition to Alliance June 29, 1867, composed of ten lots. Grant & Rice laid out an addition to Alliance July 13, 1867, composed of eighteen lots. M. Hester laid out an addition to Alliance December 18, 1867, composed of twelve lots. Moushey & Davis laid out an addition to Alliance November 21, 1861, composed of six lots. J. B. Milner laid out an addition to Alliance April 24, 1868, composed of two hundred and five lots. Simon Johnson laid out an addition to Alliance September 18, 1868, composed of thirteen lots. J. B. Milner laid out an addition to Alliance February 16, 1867, composed of seventy-two lots. Teeters, Lamborn & Co. laid out an addition to Alliance, various dates, composed of nine hundred and ninety lots. I. N. Webb laid out an addition to Alliance May 6, 1870, composed of twenty-four lots. B. F. Rosenberry laid out an addition to Alliance November 20, 1870, composed of thirteen lots. Buck's heirs laid out an addition to Alliance March 13, 1872, composed of ten lots. I. N. Webb laid out an addition to Alliance February 22, 1870, composed of eleven lots. Anna Webb laid out an addition to Alliance May 14, 1870, composed of thirty-nine lots.

It will be seen that the city has 2,638 recorded lots. In addition to these are very many pieces of land but little larger than a lot, not numbered, upon which residences are built. There are 390 pieces of land upon the tax duplicate of the township outside of the incorporate limits of Alliance, Mount Union and Limaville. The average amount of land to each land owner in the township is thirty-seven acres.

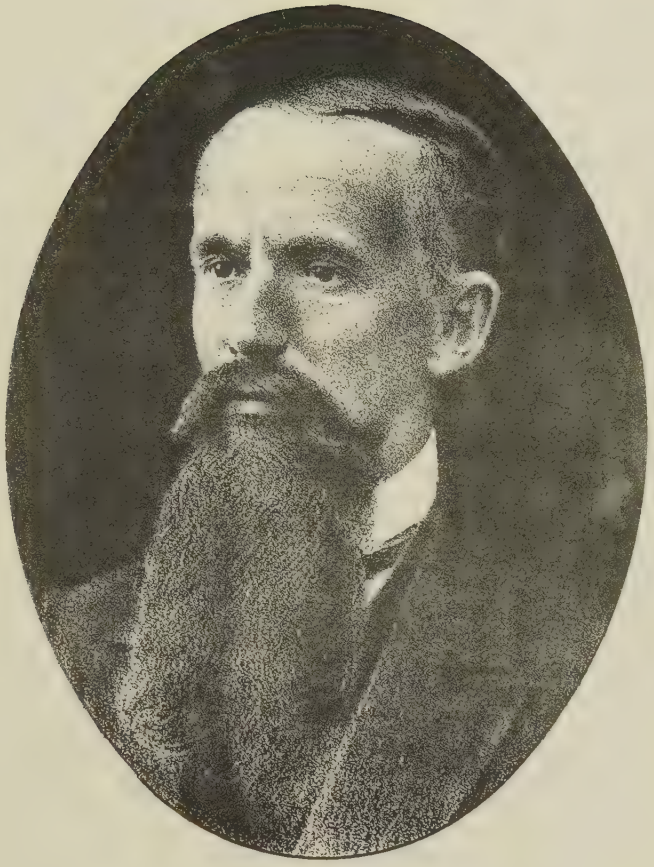
The following are the additions and lots composing the town of Limaville: David Holloway first laid out Limaville June 18, 1830, the same being composed of twenty-two lots. David Holloway laid out an addition to Limaville December 8, 1830, composed of ten lots. Peter Akey, Isaac Winans and Alva Proutz laid out an addition to Limaville October 3, composed of fifty-nine lots. Peter Akey and A. Proutz laid out an addition to Limaville July 24, 1836, composed of forty-one lots. Thus Limaville has 132 recorded lots.

The following are the additions and lots composing the town of Mount Union, to wit: Richard Fawcett laid out Mount Union August 22, 1833, the same at that date being composed of forty lots. John Hinds, E. N. Johnson, N. Hoiles, J. Watson, Rachel Hoiles and Daniel Reeves laid out additions to Mount Union composed of thirty lots. Ellis N. Johnson laid out an addition to Mount Union May 22, 1851, composed of four lots. J. B. York laid out an addition to Mount Union September 30, 1863, composed of forty-five lots. Ellis N. Johnson laid out an addition to Mount Union November 29, 1858, composed of four lots. Pettit & Park laid out an addition to Mount Union March 29, 1859, composed of twenty-four lots. J. B. Milner laid out an addition to Mount Union July 20, 1867, composed of 142 lots. E. N. Johnson and J. P. Gould laid out an addition to Mount Union November 10, 1871, composed of ten lots. This number added to the 390 pieces of land, makes 3,437 distinct and separate pieces of real estate in Lexington Township. A number of the lots are yet in the hands of the first owners, but probably not more than would be equaled by the pieces of land in the three incorporations which are not estimated in the above aggregate. At a public sale of lots on Main street in 1851, made by Mr. E. Teeters, the lots barely averaged $40 apiece. The lots known as the Reynolds corner were purchased by Mr. Jacob Oswalt, of Washington Township, at $37. He thought he had paid dear for his whistle, and got Mr. William Teeters to take it off his hands. During the year 1873, the same lot, with but little improvements on it, sold for $13,500.

It is to W. C. Wilcox, Esq., the Recorder of Stark County, we are indebted for a transcript, owners and dates of the various additions to the township mentioned in this chapter.

The reputation of "Coates Lock-Lever Hay & Grain Rake," is so thoroughly established that it finds a sale in all parts of the United States, and large numbers of it have been shipped to Europe. The factory has a permanent investment in grounds, buildings and machinery, of about $75,000. Employs about seventy-five men, and turns out from $100,000 to $200,000 worth of work annually, while the gross sales of this rake alone have exceeded $1,000,000. At the Paris Exposition, in 1878, the "Coates" Lock-Lever Rake received the only silver medal awarded to any horse-rake separate from other farm implements. The business is now conducted under the firm name of A. W. Coates & Co., and is one of the most substantial manufacturing enterprises of the State, having withstood the terrible pressure of hard times and financial ruin of the past five years, and stands forth to-day with strong reputation and largely increasing patronage.

On Thursday, June 8, 1854, the first newspaper was published in Lexington Township, at Alliance. It was printed at Salem, Columbiana County, at the office of J. K. Rukenbrod, the present able and popular editor of the Salem *Republican*. L. L. Lamborn, a practicing physician of Mt. Union, was the editor. A few weeks after this period, a Washington press and a tolerable printing office outfit was purchased of Lyman W. Hall, the present efficient editor and proprietor of the *Portage County Democrat*, and brought to Alliance and an office opened in Merchant's Block. After this the paper was printed and published in Alliance. The paper was christened the Alliance *Ledger*. By reference to the editorials of the *Ledger* recently reviewed, the fact was clearly elicited that the paper was strongly opposed to the Democratic party. The readers of this article might infer this would be an astonishing disclosure to the author of the history of Lexington Township. The *Ledger* was also virulently anti-slavery and wonderfully





Maine-lawish. After about one year's time A. H. Lewis bought the entire interest in the *Ledger*, and ran the paper for two years. James Estell, Esq., then bought the office and ran a paper in the interest of the Democracy, under the name of the *Times*. Mr. Estell removed from Alliance to Holmes County, Ohio, and published the *Holmes County Farmer*, and was elected Probate Judge of Holmes County, and received other evidences of the people's confidence and ability. In 1856, S. G. McKee removed to Alliance from Carrollton, Carroll County, and purchased of Mr. Estell the *Times* office, and owned and published the paper under the name of the *Times* up to 1861. Barlow & Morgan, Webb & Co., Elmslie & Co. successively owned the office after this. Gotchell Bros. bought the office and moved it to Canton, and published a paper there for a few months. The *Local* was a party organ, giving its influence exclusively to the tenets and policy of the Republican organization. The *Monitor* was a hybrid; it tried the circus feat of riding two horses named Prohibition and Republicanism. The *True Press* belonged to the neuter gender hermaphrodite; some think it faced toward Democracy. The *Monitor* was chiefly edited by Mrs. Brown, a clever lady, fine writer and excellent itemizer. The *Local* was done up by Joe Gillespie. Few local items passed unchronicled in his paper; he was brief and decisive in his retorts and criticisms. The *Local* cut, the *Monitor* tore and the *True Press* poulticed; the *Local* pilled, the *Monitor* griped and the *True Press* soothed. All of these papers were ambitious; the *Local* for party dominancy, the *Monitor* for money, and the *True Press* for that quiet which came to the waves of Gallilee. Out of the sanctum, the *Local* was affectionate, the *Monitor* courteous and the *True Press* placid. The *Local* was pointed, the *Monitor* general, and the *True Press* neither. The *Local* shot at the heart, the *Monitor* at the whole body, and the *True Press* shuddered. The editor of the *Local* was obese and childless, the editor of the *True Press* was gaunt and wifeless, and the editress of the *Monitor* was lithe and guileless.

They were an inimitable trio. Concretely they were prismatic, resolving a ray of life's great duties into primordial elements even to the negation principles of light, with all the intermingling rainbow tints. Abstractly they were less ostentatious and gaudy. It is true the *Local*, *Monitor* and *True Press* were not the *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Times*, or the editors Greeley, Bennett and Raymond, but they were respectable in their spheres, and the city of Alliance was proud of them as editors and citizens. In the way of journalism, Alliance was the peer of any interior town in Ohio. These presses were the heralds of the city's future; for them to languish was for the city to die at heart; for merchants and manufacturers to give orders for printing to traveling rats to advertise competing towns is *felo-de-se* —it was suicide—it was a stone at the goose or geese that lay the golden eggs; it might not have killed, but it wounded them. Mr. Lewis managed the *Press* for a few months, and then disposed of his office to W. F. Hart. Mr. Mossgrove assisted him as foreman and associate editor. The *Monitor* was started by J. W. Garrison and J. Hudson July 13, 1864. In October, 1866, Mr. Hudson sold his interest in the office to Mr. Garrison. This establishment in 1864, was a new and splendid outfit, with steam presses and all fitting adjuncts. Mr. Garrison sold the office to A. W. Taylor, and moved to Massillon where he inaugurated the Massillon *American*. Mr. Taylor soon found a purchaser for the *Monitor*, in the person of W. K. Brown. While Mr. Garrison owned the *Monitor* office, he printed for one year the *Christian Standard*, a religious paper in the interest of the Christian Church, and edited by Rev. Isaac Errett. The *Ledger*, under the management of A. H. Lewis, published for one year, the *Family and School Instructor*, a monthly of respectable size and appearance, projected by the Faculty and students of Mount Union College. Mr. Gillespie, of the *Local*, has published for one year the *Literary Advance*, a monthly emanating from the same source. Mr. Patterson, the excellent foreman of the *Local* office, and McKee's partner in the publication of that paper before Mr. Gillespie purchased his interest, ran for several years a job office in the building owned and occupied by J. Murray Webb. The Weaver Brothers also ran a job office in this city before they purchased the Minerva *Commercial*. Mr Stewart McKee, who has been almost constantly connected with the press of this city since 1854, in connection with his son-in-law, now runs a tidy and excellent job office in Harrold's Block. This includes, so far as mem-

ory now serves, the various printing and newspaper enterprises in this city.

The Democracy of Alliance and surrounding country purchased an office and reshipped it to this city to print a paper under the management of one Robinson, who formerly had some reputation as a writer, having been connected with the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. At one time, Mr. Robinson, though a virulent Democrat, patriotically held that the national debt created by the war, should be promptly paid, and that the most expeditious plan to liquidate the nation's liabilities, was the payment of an internal revenue by an extravagant consumption of whisky. He largely and liberally practiced on his theory and his paper died. Patterson & McKee purchased the office and issued the *Local*. After a time Joseph W. Gillespie purchased the Patterson interest in the office, continuing the paper under the same name. Mr. Gillespie soon became the exclusive owner of the office, but feeling that a Washington hand press and accompanying material, much of it quite old, could not be made to meet the necessities of the increasing patronage of an enterprising town fast merging into a city, sold the press and office, the history of which has been briefly traced since 1854, to Lacock & Co., of Salineville, to which place it was shipped a few years back, and where it is probably entering on the vicissitudes of a twenty years' experience, such as it passed in Ravenna and in Alliance. After S. G. McKee sold his interest in the *Local* to Gillespie he purchased a splendid cylinder press and jobber, with corresponding and accompanying outfit, and issued a weekly called the *Telegraph*. The *Telegraph* apparently was well supported and entering a career of unusual prosperity, when one morning the citizens of Alliance were astonished with the report that Gillespie of the *Local* had bought out the *Telegraph*. The latter paper supported the interests of the Democratic party, and the *Local* was the organ of the Republican party. The purchase gave the *Local* every facility for successfully competing with the *Monitor*. There was more material than could be advantageously used obtained by the purchase of the *Telegraph* office, and Dr. Lewis bought a hand press and some of the material of Mr. Gillespie, and in the fall of 1872 started a paper. Since the above occurrences, other papers have been published in Alliance.

The Alliance *Tri-County Review*, edited and published by Capt. J. W. Gillespie, is one of the newsiest papers in Eastern Ohio, and has obtained considerable celebrity for its independence of thought, its bold and fearless defense of its opinions, and its carefully edited local and news columns. It is Republican in politics, but evidently does not take kindly to the extreme hard-money doctrines of that party, and having opinions of its own on all the issues of the day, to which it gives fearless expression and a bold defense, it occasionally of necessity, incurs the adverse criticisms of the more hide-bound leaders of the party with which it is identified; and yet, on all the doctrines which properly and originally entered into the creed and confession of political faith of the Republican party, as well as in spirit, the paper is "radical" and "stalwart." The history of the *Review* is one of success. In May, 1871, Capt. Gillespie bought a half-interest in the Alliance *Local*, a small "patent outside" sheet, struggling for existence with a nominal subscription list of barely three hundred, and, in company with Capt. S. G. McKee, undertook to conduct it as a *neutral paper*. This, of course, was unsatisfactory. A man with positive opinions and convictions, must necessarily chafe and fret under the restraints of neutral journalism, and in November of the same year, Capt. Gillespie bought out his partner, and, abandoning the "patent outside," changed its character to one of the most pronounced and wide-awake Republican papers in the Seventeenth Congressional District. From that day may be dated the present popularity of the paper, and its publisher could not help but see, in a short time, that it had outgrown its name and had become something more than a mere "local" paper. He, therefore, dropped the name *Local* and substituted the more pretentious and significant title of *Review*, changing its form, too, to a quarto and enlarging it. The next advance step was taken in 1876, when the *Review* was made a cash-in-advance paper, and immediately following this and entirely contrary to the expectations of many of its friends, it obtained a circulation four times larger than any paper ever published in the town of Alliance. But another change seemed to be demanded, and in the same line, indicating growth and progress; the *Review* rapidly extended its circulation in the adjoining counties till, on the 1st of January, 1881, its

proprietor, as a fitting recognition of this generous patronage, adopted its present title; and now, as the *Tri-County Review*, its subscription is larger than ever before, and daily increasing. Aggressive, outspoken, saucy and combative as the *Review* has always been, it, of course, has made some enemies, and in its treatment of these, it seemed never to be able to appreciate the nursery axiom of "a kiss for a blow." Tit-for-tat was rather its motto, and it seems to really enjoy a square stand-up fight, and is not likely to grow rusty in literary pugilism for want of practice, or sulk, or whine, or sniffle at the result of any of its set-tos.

One of the leading Republican newspapers of Stark County is the Alliance *Standard*, which was established January 1, 1880, by John G. Garrison. At its inception, the *Standard* was a six-column folio, but under Mr. Garrison's careful editorial and practical mechanical management, it soon became an enterprising local journal, and an enlargement became necessary. It is now an eight-column folio. The *Standard* has steadily grown in favor and influence until it has become one of the most widely read local newspapers ever published in Alliance. Its careful make-up, fine paper, good press work and neat typographical appearance, give it the reputation of being a handsome county paper. Much of the success of the *Standard* is due to the refined and elevating manner in which it has been conducted, as well as its fair and gentlemanly treatment of the people, whether they were patrons of the paper or not, and its impartial, unselfish and journalistic manner of handling all questions. The office is one of the finest equipped of the kind in the county, and the only one in the city which combines all features of the printing business under one management. A new six-horse power engine, paper cutter and other conveniences have recently been added, making the job department most complete. Much of the work turned out by Garrison's Standard Steam Printing House has never been equaled in the city, and would favorably compare with that executed by first-class city offices.

The *Monitor* was established in 1864, by Hudson & Garrison. In 1865, Hudson sold his interest to his partner, J. W. Garrison (father of the editor of the *Standard*, of Alliance), who conducted the paper until he established the Massillon *American* in 1869, when he sold the *Monitor* to A. W. Taylor, who, a year later, disposed of it to Rev. W. K. Brown and wife. They ran it until 1877, when it suspended. In 1869, the *Monitor* had a circulation of about 1,200 copies. The *Christian Standard*, with a circulation of 18,000, was published by Mr. Garrison from the *Monitor* office, at this time. The latter paper is now published in Cincinnati.

Among the industries that have appeared in Alliance is the large bagging factory now in operation. It was erected in 1870 at a cost of $32,000. Its annual capacity is 450,000 yards of bagging, which is used in covering cotton so that the latter can be readily transported to market. The material used in the manufacture is flax, tow and jute butts. The first two are obtained in this country and Canada, and the latter is imported from the West Indies. During the year there are consumed 600 tons of nearly equal quantities of flax and jute. The number of hands employed is from forty-five to fifty, and the average wages per day is 65 cents.

After 1824, and up to the time the Union school system was adopted in Alliance, there was a small brick schoolhouse, 18x24, located in the immediate vicinity of the Disciple Church, which house was of sufficient capacity to meet all the educational wants of this locality. School was held in this small structure three months every year. Since the establishment of the present school system, the township has been divided into ten separate school districts, and each district has a neat and commodious schoolhouse, with ample accommodations for the children of the district. In most of these districts a winter and summer school is taught. The Union School of Alliance was organized under the act of February 21, 1849, in the month of February, 1857. Mr. J. K. Pickett was elected the first Superintendent, in March, 1858, and continued to act in that capacity until January, 1860. George D. Hester was elected in August, 1860, and continued until June, 1861. J. K. Pickett was re-elected April, 1861, and continued until March, 1865. Jesse Markham was elected in March, 1865, and continued until April, 1865. D. M. Miller was elected in April, 1865, and continued until June, 1866. E. N. Johnson, Jr., was elected July, 1866, and continued until June, 1867. W. H. Dressler was elected August, 1867. The single building now known as the Central School was all

the school room afforded, or needed, as late as 1857. In that year there were but 300 children in the Union School District. The first Superintendent had four assistants. One of the finest edifices to be found within the scope of a hundred miles is the Alliance College, a magnificent brick, erected on the hill site of our city, within five minutes walk of the railroad depot. It is just cause of pride in our citizens, being an ornament to the place, and those who conceived the design and carried out the execution can well be proud of their conception and labors. It owes its paternity to Prof. A. B. Way, and was built under the patronage of the Christian Church. It cost $50,000. Prof. Way was continued as Financial Agent, and to his herculean efforts we are indebted for the completion of the College.

Mount Union College was founded for a purpose, with a definite plan. Its humble origin, dating from its provisional organization, October 20, 1846, has ever since continuously outlined its progressive character; while its existing membership, appointments, provisions, instructed students, permanent improvements and regular workings under its charter, show its attained growth and usefulness. The true history of the College, showing the facts, growth and results of its plan, would be misunderstood, without constantly keeping in mind not only the results of its providential facts, but also as its progressive or final end, the following proposed or fundamental objects:

1. To found a progressive institution for truthfully developing right character, culture and knowledge, and for making a thorough, liberal, Christian education accessible to all.

2. Besides ancient classical, to provide fresh courses and departments fundamentally essential for educating symmetrically all the faculties, for promoting character above culture, and culture above knowledge, and for earnestly uniting the utilitarian, disciplinary and æsthetic; and thus practically and truthfully making not only laborers and scholars, but citizens and the highest grade of men and women.

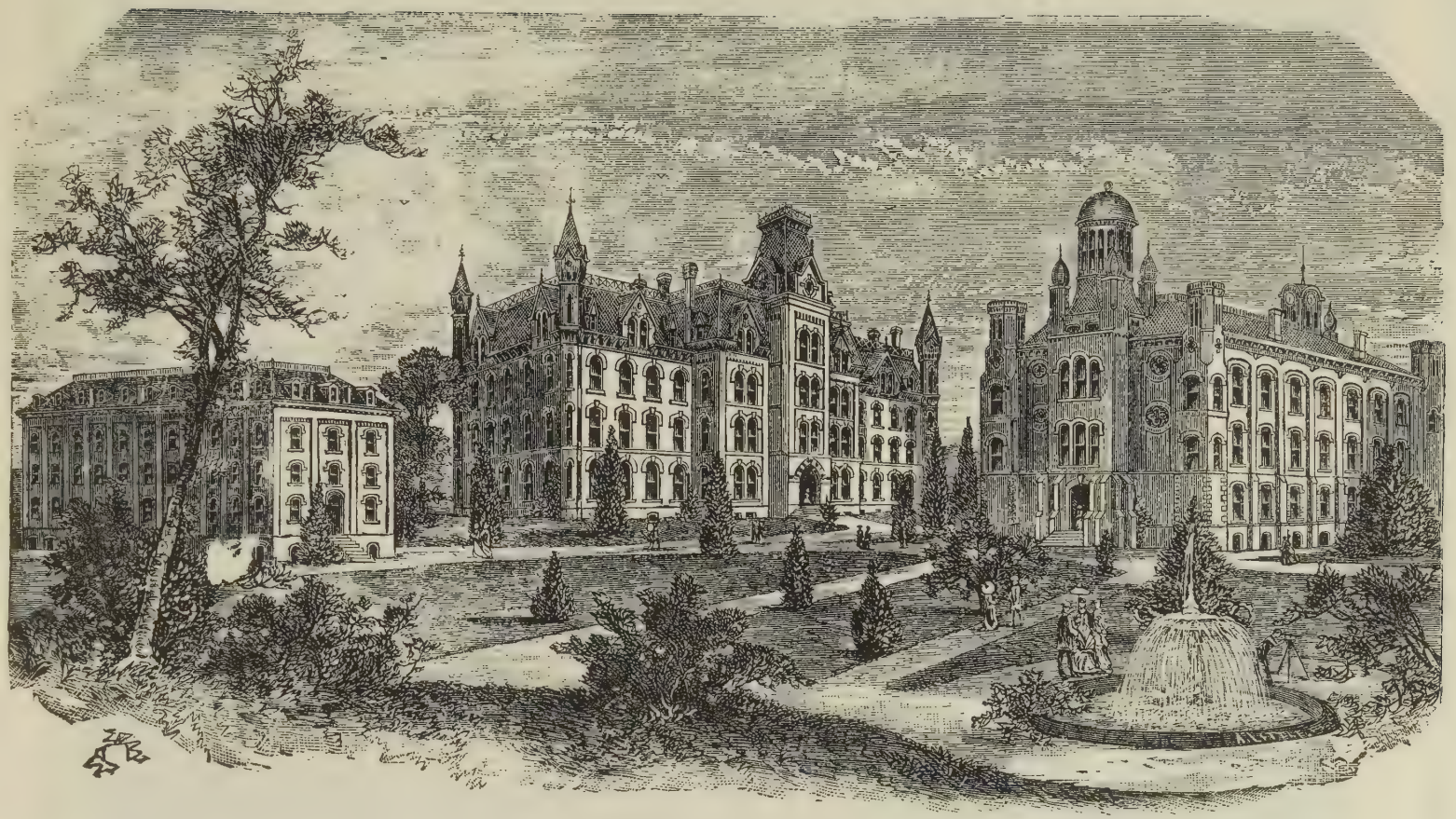
3. Rightly to enable any students to choose and master a thorough general course, as the ancient and modern classical, philosophical, scientific, or literary; or take electives or a post graduate course, or a special or technical course, as preparatory, business, mining, engineering, normal, musical, fine arts; or such studies in any course or department, and for such time as students desire and need for harmoniously educating the head, hand and heart, and for giving them true personal ability, availability and reliability.

4. To secure a moral, healthy and enterprising location, improved and ample grounds and buildings; a voluntary and effective association of competent and reliable patrons, trustees, faculty and students, with wise management; logical systems of thorough, illustrative instruction, with moral, social, æsthetic and physical culture and self-government; also, progressively to secure improved libraries, and an abundance of superior, scientific and artistic apparatus, implements, cabinets, museum, picture galleries, observatory, gymnasiums, botanical and zoölogical gardens, aquaria, parks, models, relics and charts, with natural, classical, archæological, industrial, paleontological and æsthetic specimens, as cosmic endowments, with which truthfully to illustrate and apply all studies.

5. To make the college a free, patriotic, Christian and aggressive institution; to hold and use its property perpetually, in trust, for the benefit of its students; to bring a thorough, liberal, Christian education in easy reach of all, enabling enterprising students of either sex, however humble or self-dependent, to complete a general or elective course, and support themselves; to adapt the terms, curricula and management to the actual needs of the people, and to our country's public school system; to regulate the price of student's rooms and board, (their chief expense), and keep their expenses of living within certain low rates, by erecting buildings and providing good rooms and ample boarding facilities.

6. To promote the union of earnest and generous patrons, trustees, professors and students, and thus to perpetuate the plan and growing membership and usefulness of the institution, with God's continued favor, by largely keeping the College, internally, self-supporting, and externally, through permanent improvements as representative free-will offerings, and by progressively adapting the college to the actual needs of our American masses.

The main reason for chartering the institution as a college, was the better to carry out the foregoing fundamental objects, the time be-



MOUNT UNION COLLEGE.

ing arranged to suit the large attendance of students, who had in this institution been pursuing a full college course, and who desired to graduate and obtain the degrees legally and honorably from the institution where they had received their chief instruction.

In addition to the foregoing objects, the charter provides that the property of the college shall be held perpetually in trust, by a board of trustees, for the educational benefit of students. It is also provided that the trustees and faculty shall carry out progressively the foregoing fundamental objects of the institution; that they shall acquire and supply the means of a thorough, liberal, Christian education, equally to persons of both sexes, irrespective of their religious or political opinions; that the faculty shall possess and exert the requisite authority to establish and administer all necessary and proper regulations for the instruction and internal management of the college as related to students, and for any general, elective, special and practical courses of study; that the institution shall be conducted in harmony with the principles of Christianity; that any department or school that may be established, or any literary society or other organization composed of students, shall be under the supervision of the college authorities; that all moneys and property of the college shall be faithfully and safely appropriated by the trustees to the purposes for which they were respectively donated; that the trustees hold their office chiefly during three years, about one-third of the number being elected each year; that in electing the trustees, any candid person, religious denomination or philanthropic association, accredited or donating to the college money or property, shall be respectively entitled to one vote for a trustee, for every $25 donated to the college; that the institution shall be patriotic and Christian, but not sectarian or partisan, and shall be generously conducted on the voluntary philanthropic principle of doing the greatest educational good to the greatest practicable number of worthy, self-dependent students.

Thus, through trustees whom they elect as their representatives, the college is equitably and generously controlled or governed by the people who, with a united interest and just representation for the impartial and equal good of all, voluntarily bear the responsibility of contributing the means for sustaining the college in its benevolent mission.

The degrees or other honors that may be conferred, are similar to those that may be granted by colleges or universities of this or other countries. The charter has undergone no modifications; contains no limitations or reservations as a condition in grants or otherwise, or as to any scholarships or requirements as to instruction in particular studies, and provides for any changes necessary to adapt the college to the needs of the people.

Immediately after perfecting the charter, January 10, 1858, this institution, whose distinctive features had been nominally developing since its provisional organization in 1846, was now regularly and efficiently organized as a college. A suitable board of trustees was elected, with an effective executive committee, also a competent faculty of experienced professors. Rev. O. N. Hartshorn, LL. D., was elected President of the Trustees and Faculty; Ira O. Chapman, A. M., was elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and Secretary of the Faculty; G. W. Clark, A. M., was elected Professor of the Latin and Greek languages, and Treasurer of the Trustees, and E. N. Hartshorn, A. M., was elected Professor of Natural Science, and Auditor of the Trustees. The first class was regularly graduated in the summer of 1858, and, ever since, classes have duly graduated each year in the several authorized degrees.

The attendance and needs of students so increased, as to make it necessary to enlarge the college grounds and erect a new and capacious main building, which was in 1864 completed, the dedicatory address being delivered by Hon. S. P. Chase, who was one of the trustees. Among other things, Chief Justice Chase publicly said: "Mount Union College, as to both means and usefulness, is among the foremost in our country; it certainly is greatly needed; has a superior system of instruction, government, support, membership, and of equal and equitable patron relations; is nationally and wisely located and conducted; its simple and impartial, yet complete and distinctive, plan, merits the generous and united patronage of all American people, for it generously makes a thorough, integral, Christian education easily obtainable to every enterprising young man or lady."

In February, 1865, Bishop M. Simpson, D. D., LL. D., delivered in the large hall of this new building, to an intelligent audience of 2,500 persons, his address on the "Future of our Country," and at the close of which he publicly stated that "Mount Union College, manifestly a gift of Providence, is an eminently needed, live and progressive institution, where excellent government, high intellectual and moral culture, cheapness and thoroughness, with a sound plan wisely adapted to the enlarging wants of the American people, are happily combined."

Bishop E. Thomson, D. D., LL. D., another trustee of this college, spent a week attending the annual examinations of the classes and other commencement exercises, in the summer of 1865, and, upon delivering, on commencement day, the annual address, he publicly stated that "Mount Union is an established collegiate center, eligibly and beautifully situated, admirably managed, possesses highly valuable apparatus and specimens, with extensive collegiate facilities; its mission is philanthropic, equitable and providential, its objects impartial, practicable and widely demanded. This college has a superior and distinctive plan, embracing wise government, economy, right patronizing relations, thoroughness, elective courses of study, integral illustrative teaching, and adapted to develop sterling character, personal liberty and culture, and to meet the progressive wants of society, recognizing efficiently, besides the mathematics, literature and ancient languages, the growing importance of the natural sciences and modern classics."

At their annual meeting of the board, in 1865, on motion of Lewis Miller, the trustees resolved to erect an additional commodious boarding hall, to accommodate a large number of students, and thus to enable the college to keep the price of students' rooms and boarding at the lowest practicable rates. A Building Committee of Trustees was elected, consisting of Hon. Lewis Miller, of Akron, Col. E. Ball, of Canton, J. B. Milner, of Alliance, O. N. Hartshorn and William Autram, of Mount Union. In 1866, this committee erected an excellent four-story brick building, 132 feet long by 46 feet wide, on an addition of ten acres of college grounds.

At a special meeting of the trustees, held July 6, 1867, in the office of C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio, "Dr. O. N. Hartshorn was authorized to visit Europe in the interest of the college, especially by investigating educational improvements, courses of study, the importance and methods of procuring apparatus and specimens, for fully illustrating and applying the various branches of study;" and subsequently, after reporting to the trustees, "the results of his investigations in Europe, respecting apparatus, specimens, courses of study, methods of teaching and other educational improvements," "Dr. Hartshorn was instructed to fit up rooms and cases, and to purchase proper specimens and apparatus for fully illustrating and applying the courses of studies."

Through written introductions and the recommendations of such men as Chief Justice Chase, and Gen. Cox, then Governor of Ohio, Dr. Hartshorn found ready access to all the educational institutions and national museums of Europe. He not only made full investigations, but arranged for the procuring, from every part of the habitable globe, rare and valuable specimens of science and art, on the plan and through the agents of the British museum, of London. Thus this Museum chiefly took its origin, and has since been rapidly and grandly accumulating, both systematically and economically.

In 1868, O. N. Hartshorn, in order to give his whole time to the increasingly responsible internal duties of the college, resigned the Presidency of the Board of Trustees, and Hon. Lewis Miller, of Akron, was elected, and still holds that office. About the same time, C. Aultman, Esq., of Canton, Ohio, was elected Treasurer; and Hon. Joseph Walton, of Pittsburg, Penn., was elected Auditor. Hon. John A. Bingham, LL. D., a Trustee of the College, delivered here, just before starting as United States Minister to Japan, a public address, during which he observed: "I find at Mount Union College both the facilities and instruction quite as ample and thorough, as I lately saw at Yale and other Eastern colleges."

As the purling rivulet, issuing from some perennial spring, gradually carves its channel through flinty rocks, and enlarges its current by each additional streamlet, forming at length a majestic river, whose lucid waters, in their onward course, widen and deepen by accessions from a thousand noble tributaries; so has Mount Union College providentially taken its humble origin, and thus has regularly progressed

in essential appointments, permanent improvements and eminent usefulness, by constantly developing, through voluntary agencies, its chartered objects, until it has already, not only gained a distinguished position in the confidence and affections of the American people, but also has nobly developed and largely achieved the following distinctive features:

1. The making of a thorough, liberal education, equally and economically attainable to all enterprising youth, without restriction of their true individuality.

2. Thorough, illustrative instruction, to develop symmetrically all a student's faculties.

3. Electives, or liberty in the choice of courses, or studies. The student may select any one of the four general courses; or, from the general course, may choose, in proper order and amount, any studies that he may be qualified to take.

4. Prominence to practical studies. This practical, Christian age, demands practical studies to develop all the powers thoroughly and symmetrically, and to give wise and full preparation for responsible, active life.

5. General and special courses, with free literary societies. In addition to the equal four years' general courses of study—classical, scientific, literary and philosophical—extensive provisions are made for systematic and illustrative instruction in thorough special courses, as the three years' preparatory, normal, commercial, music, designing, laboratory practice, engineering and fine arts, in thoroughly systematized departments; also, free efficient literary societies—the Republican, Linnæan and Cosmian.

6. Christian and patriotic; not sectarian, sectional or partisan. The college seeks radically, benevolently and effectively to advance Christian civilization.

7. Equal privileges to ladies. They, from the first, have been admitted as students on the same terms as gentlemen, to all the departments, to all honors and privileges, and are equally eligible to the position of trustee, professor or patron.

8. Apparatus and specimens to illustrate and apply each study. Next to good teaching, the apparatus and specimens for illustrating and applying the principles of science, are indispensable to a student's success in any study, enabling him much more easily and quickly to acquire and permanently to retain any study or branch of knowledge.

9. Economy in expense; there are no matriculation or incidental fees, which, at many colleges, amount to several times the trifle of tuition charged here. Simple dress, and plain, economical habits are encouraged. The cheapening and regulating of student's board—their chief expense—by having erected buildings and providing rooms and boarding facilities, save to students each term a large amount.

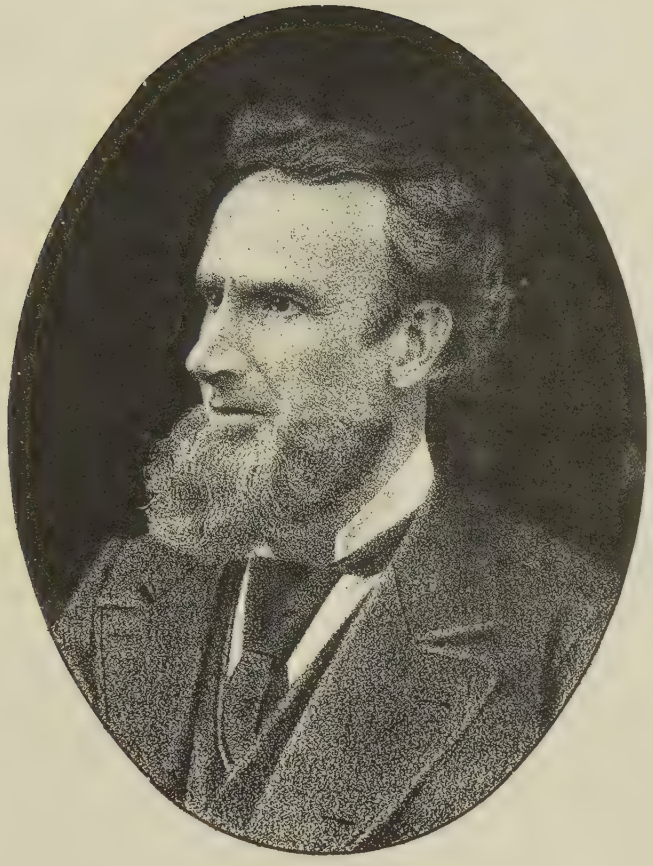
10. Three regular college terms, and one special winter term, each year; thus enabling students to earn their entire college expenses by teaching public schools during the winter season, while a special winter term accommodates others not teaching, and thus to complete a four years' college course in three calendar years. The college year is divided into three terms—fall, spring and summer. Students who teach in winter desire three terms—not two only—between the closing of their schools, about the last of February, and the beginning of their next schools in November; so that they can support themselves by teaching without losing a college term, and its consquent derangement of a college year.

11. The polity of applying all general donations or interests to extending permanent improvements. This has been the practice of this institution from its origin, and it has proved both successful and satisfactory.

12. Students taught and aided to govern, think, and to act properly for themselves. Free, conscientious thought and action are essential to the full and symmetrical development of true character and culture.

13. Care for the health, morals and comfort of students. Both the trustees and faculty take pleasure in providing every facility, and using every proper effort for promoting, as in home life, the health, morals, self-discipline and comfort of students, as well as their intellectual advancement, social refinement and general culture and elevation.

14. A college for the masses. Ignorance, or neglect of culture, is a crime—the radical bane of humanity. Every person should have educational opportunities as extensive and varied as his capacities. Those endowed with the greatest capacities rise usually from the mass of humanity, and belong to the lowly and industrious ranks. From the farmer's dwell-



O. N. Hartshorn.



ing, the mechanic's shop, the merchant's cottage and the laborer's home, come the pioneers and advocates of true reform, national weal and human elevation. This college is designed for the masses—even the most lowly and self-dependent.

15. Self-government. Self-government, honest, voluntary and prompt, in strict conformity to published provisions, founded on Truth and Right, has always been the rule of this institution.

As evidence of the fidelity and success with which these characteristic features have been honorably achieved, and are now daily causing their distinctive results, the following facts and statements from competent judges will rightly attest:

Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D.. former President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., stated, May 27, 1880, at an educational re-union (at Cincinnati) of the Alumni and the General Conference Delegates of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, patronizing this college, and as reported in the Cincinnati papers, stated: "Mount Union College is pre-eminently an institution of the people, by the people, and for the people, and is one of the most useful in the land. It has been in existence as an institution of learning, thirty-three years; and, as a chartered college, twenty-three years. It has had over 15,000 different persons as students, and has graduated with college honors over 800 students, nearly 700 students being in attendance the last year." After referring to and concurring in the estimates and statements as made by Bayard Taylor. Bishop Gilbert Haven, Chief Justice Chase and Bishop E. Thomson, Dr. Fowler further said: "I have been there myself, and have carefully looked into its plan, appointments and methods, and know whereof I speak. It is no imitation, but a true aggressive college, with live and competent men composing its Faculty and executive committee of Trustees. Its students are as smart, energetic and persevering as are found anywhere. While there is due care for the health, morals and comfort of students, they are rightly taught to think, act and govern themselves. Science and Christianity are here practically united. Its Faculty, Trustees and Patronizing Conferences are doing a grand work, and the college should, in addition to promptly completing its local improvements, increase the value of its general improvements to a round million dollars, during this centennial quadrenium, and this will be done, for its Trustees and patronizing bodies, like its President, are able and enterprising. The college is healthily and beautifully located on the highest ground in Ohio, at the junction of the Cleveland & Wheeling and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads. The property of this college is worth over half a million dollars, above any indebtedness. All the Bishops have commended this college to the confidence and benefactions of the people, and Bishops Simpson, Harris, Bowman, Merrill, Hurst and Foster have delivered lectures or sermons in the college. As God is obviously in its plan and work, it will certainly triumph in the interest of the masses."

Bishop E. O. Haven, LL. D., former President of Michigan University, at the same meeting with Dr. Fowler, said, "I have never seen Mount Union College on its landed estate; but I have seen it often in its reports, in its work, and in its students. If it is to be judged by its results, Mount Union College is outstripping us all, and stands *sui generis*. In our educational councils and conventions, where the plans and practical workings of all our Colleges have been freely and fully discussed, that of Mount Union has received favorable consideration and commendation. This college for the people, also its generous capitalists and patronizing conferences, are well known all over the country. Its distinctive object of making a liberal education properly attainable to any poor and worthy young man or woman, certainly merits *correspondingly large means and success.*"

Bishop C. D. Foss, D. D., LL. D., formerly President of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., says: "I heartily indorse what others have said of this deserving college, and hope its trustees, patronizing conferences, and all generous men and women of means, friendly to this unique idea of liberally educating the masses, will, during this immediate centennial, permanently place this worthy enterprise, in the interests of the common people, in the front rank of American colleges." Says Bishop I. W. Wiley, D. D., former editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, at Cincinnati: "To the remarkable objects and success of Mount Union College, not only our attention, but that of the people of our country are turned. This

has become a well established college. Its distinctive plan and characteristic features should be brought to the notice of all, and be studied by all. It ranks among the foremost under the patronage of our church. It is doing a noble work for humanity, and its students are among our most energetic and useful workers. Its President and other members of the Faculty are competent and experienced, and are putting their minds and hearts in the great work of reaching the masses with liberal culture. The church and country owe a lasting debt of gratitude to Lewis Miller, the enterprising President of its Trustees; to C. Aultman, its generous and far-seeing Treasurer, and to Jacob Miller, and other liberal men of means, whose noble benefactions to this college will be appreciated during the ages by the self-dependent youth of the land."

Grants and Endowments.—1. The original grant, under which the college was chartered, was donated by O. N. Hartshorn, December 12, 1857, embracing, as appraised in the recorded schedule, all the property previously used by the institution, including the grounds, buildings, furniture, cabinets, apparatus, implements, specimens, etc., and by him, under the State and National Laws, conveyed in fee simple to the college as a body corporate and politic.

2. A series of grants by Professors O. N. Hartshorn, Ira O. Chapman and George W. Clark, donated by them from 1859 to 1864, chiefly in money for purchasing philosophical apparatus and the telescope; estimated at $8,200.

3. A grant of about eight acres of additional college grounds, deeded to the college, Dec. 25, 1861.

4. A grant of 630 acres of land, donated by Rev. T. C. Hartshorn, D. D., and deeded to the college, November 15, 1864.

5. A series of donations, by divers persons, including many generous contributions by citizens in the vicinity of Mount Union and Alliance, of the means for erecting on the college grounds in 1862 and 1864 the symmetrical and capacious main building, its value having been estimated by the architect, Col. Porter, of Cleveland, at $100,000.

6. A series of donations, chiefly by students, made prior to 1866, for procuring books for the libraries of the Republican and Linnæan Literary Societies, and furniture for their halls, estimated at $6,300.

7. Various subscriptions, amounting to $34,000, by various persons, as reported March, 1866.

8. A few small grants in 1876, to apply on erecting the boarding hall, and to purchasing ten new pianos, and an addition of ten acres to the college grounds.

9. Subscriptions, aggregating $20,250, by sundry persons, made on Commencement Day, June 21, 1866.

10. The donation of $25,000, made October 4, 1866, by Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, endowing the Professorship of Philosophy and Astronomy.

11. The donation of $25,000, made October 4, 1866, by C. Aultman, of Canton, Ohio, endowing the Professorship of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

12. The donation of $25,000, made October 4, 1866, by Jacob Miller, of Canton, Ohio, endowing the Professorship of Moral and Mental Philosophy.

13. The donation of $1,000, made October 4, 1866, by Miss Libbie Aultman, daughter of C. Aultman, of Canton, Ohio.

14. Donations amounting to $2,375, made October 4, 1866, by citizens of Canton, Ohio.

15. An extended and specific series of valuable donations for purchasing mathematical implements, chemical and physical apparatus, for the laboratories and lecture rooms, physiological apparatus and specimens, geographical and astronomical apparatus (not including the telescope), with various important apparatus for teaching engineering, mining and other applied science.

16. Grants of money and materials prior to 1874, by divers persons, for specific improvements, chiefly libraries, furniture, and improvement of grounds — $500 being subscribed in books by W. A. Ingham, of Cleveland, Ohio.

17. Munificent grants for the museum, repeatedly made by various liberal patrons of this college— the value of this museum being estimated at $251,000. This estimated value—$251,000—of this college's Museum of Science and Art, is considered too low by many experienced travelers and judges of the value of the museums in different countries, among whom are the late Bayard Taylor and Bishop

Gilbert Haven; the former, after carefully, in 1876, inspecting and estimating the value of the specimens, stated, in the New York *Tribune*, that "The museum of Mount Union College is among the *best* I ever visited anywhere, and the natural specimens are the most *select* and *valuable* I have seen in any country." The latter (Bishop Haven), one of its Trustees, after also carefully estimating the value of this museum, when attending the annual examinations of classes, and the commencement, in 1874, and subsequently, when lecturing in the college, five different times, stated, June, 1879, in his published correspondence to the Atlanta (Ga.) *Advocate:* "It is but just to Mount Union College, to say that its curriculum is as stiff as its neighbor's; and its graduates show that they have to do something to get out and get on; among its appointments is a museum superior to any other college in the country; I do not think the Smithsonian is richer."

Dr. Daniel Curry, of New York, stated, May 27, 1880, in an address then published: "One of the things to make a successful college, is money well invested, and enough of it. Mount Union College has an estate of over $500,000. The first time I ever saw its President, Dr. Hartshorn, he had just landed from Europe with a vast amount of—I will not say curiosities, but peculiarities. From what I know of the Custom House entries in New York, I can appreciate what Bayard Taylor said, that Mount Union College had the best museum he had seen in any country. Bishop Gilbert Haven had truly said that he did not consider the Smithsonian Institute's better."

18. A valuable grant of a silver mine in Arizona, donated to the College, March 23, 1876, by Col. William G. Boyle, of London, England.

19. A valuable grant of a silver mine in Montana Territory, near Bannoc City, donated to the College April 13, 1876, by James Hammond, a resident of Bannoc City.

20. A series of donations, chiefly by students, since 1866, for additions to the libraries and furniture of the Republican and Linnæan Literary Societies, estimated at $3,300; also a series of donations, chiefly by students, since May 1876, for procuring the library, piano and furniture for the Cosmian Literary Society, estimated at $2,150.

All moneys or property donated to the College, with all interests or proceeds therefrom, instead of any of the above being used to pay the professors or other current expenses, have, in all instances, been applied to increase the permanent improvements and facilities of the College, thus perpetually benefitting the students.

The Alumni Association has taken steps to endow an Alumni chair. The above amounts do not include the subscriptions of $35,000, lately made by citizens of Mount Union for permanent improvements, including a new museum building.

The educational work which this institution has, in accordance with the above principles, already accomplished, and the students instructed in the several departments, may be inferred, when briefly indicated, as follows:

In the department of literature, science and the arts, of last year (1880–81): Seniors, 32; juniors, 23; sophomores, 48; freshman, 118, preparatory, 155; normal department, 110; business department, 224; department of music, 183; department of fine arts, 21; making, as a total for the past year, after deducting those counted more than once, 679. The total number of students since the origin of the institution, is 15,911, of whom 8,917 have been employed as teachers of public schools. The whole number of graduations in the general courses, *in cursu*, with degrees and diplomas: Bachelor of arts, 173; bachelor of philosophy, 114; bachelor of literature, 7; bachelor of science, 100; master of arts, 121; master of philosophy, 43; master of literature, 1; master of science, 97; total, *in cursu*, 651. Graduates, *pro merito*, with degrees and diplomas: bachelor of arts, 5; bachelor of philosophy, 1; master of arts, 6; master of philosophy, 2; doctor of philosophy, 5; total, *pro merito*, 19. Graduates in the full commercial course, *in cursu*, with degrees and diplomas: Bachelor of commercial science, 405. Graduates in special courses, with diplomas and no degrees, normal or teachers' course: gentlemen, 2,716; ladies, 1,458; total, 4,174; instrumental music: full classical course, 12; Cramer course, 4; fine art course, 3. Graduates, *per honore*, with the following honorary degrees and diplomas: Master of arts, 10; doctor of divinity, 30; doctor of laws, 3. Total graduations, with degrees and diplomas, 1,123.

The city government of Alliance in 1873 was represented by the following officers :

Mayor—Simon Johnson.
Clerk—A. W. Green.
Solicitor—William Pippitt.
Marshal—John C. Griffith.
Treasurer—William H. Teel.
Street Commissioner—Z. B. Johnson.
Council—B. F. Mercer, Henry Aultman, John McConnel, Joseph L. Brosius, J. H. Sharer, Caleb Steele.
Board of Health—L. R. Davis, William Stallcup, C. C. Douglas, Isaac Teeters, James C. Craven, S. S. Shimp.
Health Officer—Dr. J. B. Wilson.
Policemen—Michael Condon, Solomon Berlin.

The city government of Alliance is represented now (1881) by the following persons :

Mayor—Simon Johnson.
Clerk—W. E. Fouts.
Legal Adviser—J. Ammerman.
Marshal—T. J. Johnston.
Treasurer—William Teele.
Teamster—W. L. Bardsley.
Council—Frank Mercer, Frank Transill, G. B. N. Coats, W. L. Bardsley, John Stilwell, John Townsend.
Board of Health—Sylvester W. Sechrist, Dr. L. Dales, James Craven, A. B. Love, John McConnel, Levi Hill.
Policemen—James G. Hogue, Solomon Berlin.
Merchants' Police—Michael Conden.

There have been twenty-one Mayors elected in Alliance since the city government was effected in October, 1854, up to 1873, that being the date of the first Mayor's commission. The following are the names of the various Mayors of Alliance :

	Date of Commission.
Harvey Laughlin	October 1, 1854.
Harvey Laughlin	April 1, 1855.
Henry Chapman	April 8, 1856.
Harvey Laughlin	April 11, 1857.
Harvey Laughlin	April 12, 1858.
Linus Ely	April 13, 1859.
Simon Johnson	April 4, 1860.
Joseph	April 5, 1863.
Joseph	April 3, 1864.
A. L. Jones	April 4, 1865.
Henry Buck	April 2, 1866.
Henry Buck	April 1, 1867.
J. J. Parker	April 5, 1869.
Harvey Laughlin	April 4, 1870.
Harvey Laughlin	April 6, 1871.
J. F. Oliver	April 3, 1872.
Simon Johnson	April 7, 1873.
D. W. Fording	April, 1875.
Joseph Barnaby	April, 1877.
John L. Day	April, 1879.
Simon Johnson	April, 1881.

The following are the receipts and expenditures of the corporation of Alliance for each year since the organization of the municipal government of which minutes could be obtained, up to 1872 :

Total receipts of 1855	$	245 18
Total expenditures		60 16
Total receipts of 1856		232 77
Total expenditures		166 54
Total receipts of 1859		308 58
Total expenditures		302 34
Total receipts of 1860		667 35
Total expenditures		300 95
Total receipts of 1861		791 25
Total expenditures		357 99
Total receipts of 1862		630 27
Total expenditures		372 38
Total receipts of 1863		1,291 55
Total expenditures		716 77
Total receipts of 1867		7,714 24
Total expenditures		4,984 55
Total receipts of 1868		9,924 63
Total expenditures		6,126 88
Total receipts of 1869		9,885 70
Total expenditures		5,707 41
Total receipts of 1870		12,199 63
Total expenditures		11,628 92
Total receipts of 1871		11,928 32
Total expenditures		7,792 51
Total receipts of 1872		16,584 80
Total expenditures		12,367 51
Total receipts of 1873–74		12,217 36
Total expenditures of 1873–74		11,209 92
Total receipts of 1874–75		34,916 66
Total expenditures of 1874–75		13,429 40
Total receipts of 1875–76		20,997 21
Total expenditures of 1875–76		11,497 60
Total receipts of 1876–77		27,283 64
Total expenditures of 1876–77		10,055 32
Total receipts of 1877–78		25,622 21
Total expenditures of 1877–78		9,929 07
Total receipts of 1878–79		44,500 24
Total expenditures of 1878–79		34,597 73
Total receipts of 1879–80		53,546 85
Total expenditures of 1879–80		52,436 97
Total receipts of 1880–81		26,832 02
Total expenditures of 1880–81		26,461 97

The town house is a substantial and creditable structure. It will endure and subserve its proposed purpose for half a century of time. A coming generation may be interested in knowing the name of its builder and its cost. The following is appended. Some additions make the cost exceed $5,000. The following proposals for building town house were received :

J. T. Weybrecht	$4,740 00
Baird, Aikin & Young	4,950 00
Ross & Robert Rue	5,400 00

J. T. Weybrecht being the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to him, and the building was completed in six months from date of contract. The following is the list of Recorders

elected since the corporation of Alliance existed:

David Hoover.....elected October 4, 1854.
D. G. Hester.....elected April 2, 1855.
D. G. Hester.....elected April 7, 1856.
Jesse Reeves.....appointed June 25, 1856.
George McGuir.....appointed October 17, 1856.
George McGuir.....elected April 7, 1857.
Samuel Shimp.....appointed August 3, 1857.
John C. Beer.....elected April 2, 1858.
D. G. Hester.....appointed May 17, 1858.
D. G. Hester.....elected April 1, 1859.
H. Camp.....appointed December 12, 1859.
David Hoover.....elected April 2, 1860.
J. N. Ramsy.....elected April 2, 1861.
J. N. Ramsy.....elected April 3, 1862.
J. M. Culbertson.....elected April, 1863.
J. M. Culbertson.....elected April, 1864.
P. D. Keplinger.....elected April, 1865.
J. W. Barnaby.....elected April, 1866.
Joseph Barnaby.....appointed June 20, 1860.
Joseph Barnaby.....elected April, 1867.
Joseph Barnaby.....elected April, 1868.
Joseph Barnaby.....elected April, 1869.
Joseph Barnaby.....elected April, 1870.
A. W. Green.....elected April, 1872.
Frederick Berkheimer.....April, 1876—two terms.
William Fouts.....April, 1880—two terms.

In the year 1847 Levi Borton and family moved into the village of Mt. Union. A few days afterward M. D. Stallcup and family moved to the village, Mr. Borton, his wife and one daughter; M. D. Stallcup and wife were members of the Disciples' Church. Those five constituted the membership of this religious persuasion in the township in 1847. During the four years following this date by concert of action between between Borton and Stallcup, occasionally the services of this denomination were obtained at this point. Among the ministers who preached in the interests of the Disciples at this point during the period of four years, might be mentioned Israel Belton, John Whitacre (deceased), Benjamin Patterson (deceased), J. Warren, Joseph Moss and J. H. Jones. There was a small band of Baptists in Mount Union, whose house of worship was obtained to hold the meetings called by those transient ministers. In March, 1852, Mr. A. B. Green, accompanied by Austin Peter, of Warren, came to Mount Union. Mr. Green preached sixteen discourses during this meeting. Mrs. B. W. Johnson and others connected themselves with this persuasion during this meeting. There were at this time eight individuals banded together to investigate the Scriptures and meet on the first day of every week. When steps toward an organization was taken, the Baptists refused this little band the use of their house of worship. They met thereafter for two years in the old Seminary, or the Peoples' meeting house. The members at this time consisted of Levi Borton, wife and daughter; Asa Silvers, M. D. Stallcup and wife, Mrs. B. W. Johnson and W. S. Pettit, at present an esteemed citizen of this city. Mr. Benjamin Pigeon, of Smith Township, recently deceased, associated himself with this organization. After the completion of the railroads through Alliance this band changed their location to the Christian Church, west of Alliance, at present used by Mr. Haines as a carriage house, and regularly organized, by appointing two Deacons and two Elders. Asa Silvers and Bryan Patterson, Elders; Edwin Vaughn and Edward Pettit, Deacons. Additions ran the membership up at this time to twenty members. About this time Mr. Harman Reves held a protracted meeting, continuing for two weeks, during which time there were some sixteen additions to the church. During the year of 1856, a series of protracted meetings were held in the Baptist Church, in old Freedom, since pulled down. One of these meetings was under the management of Mr. Dibble, cantinuing some three weeks. The results of his efforts was the emersion of over forty persons. At this time father Hester, wife and two daughters connected themselves with this church. They were formerly Baptists. From 1847 to 1857, the church had no regular or continuous preaching. Levi Borton, Asa Silvers and Benjamin Patterson officiated as ministers and instructors of the society in the absence of foreign preachers. Those three persons were the bone and sinew of this infant organization. Father Silvers and Father Patterson are both gone to their rewards. They have left with hundreds whose eyes may fall upon these lines the full memory of a right legacy of being honest, pious and true men. Mr. Borton is still with us, firm in his primitive faith, and, during the religious trials of thirty years, has never faltered in the final triumphs of his faith, and in the successful establishment of a prosperous church in this neighborhood.

The first effort made to build up a Lutheran congregation in Alliance was in 1865, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. H. Brown. He organized with Dr. P. H. Barr, Peter Keplinger,

Martin Tidd, William L. Kunkle, John Miller, Augustus Buckius, George H. Buckius, Emery Miller, and others. Judging from the records, the enterprise began in a hopeful manner. The Church Council (which is the official board of the congregation) were: Rev. J. H. Brown, Pastor; Martin Tidd, Wm. L. Kunkle, Elders; Geo. H. Buckius, Emery Miller, Deacons; but, for some unexplained reason, failed. The congregation owned no "house of worship," which, no doubt, was to their disadvantage, as well as a mistake. After the Rev. Mr. Brown resigned andleft the field, the congregation had no regular pastor for over a year, when the Rev. A. Essic visited the congregation and endeavored to revive and continue the work, but it was too far gone for recovery. The members scattered: some by removal, some uniting with other churches, some losing interest in the work, whilst a few still entertained hope for a Lutheran church.

The second undertaking: On the 4th of July, 1872, Rev. J. L. Smith arrived in Alliance under the auspices of the "Board of Home Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church," to begin the work anew. There was no Lutheran organization in the city at this time, as the previous one had disbanded. The missionary began his work at once by preaching, visiting Lutheran families and earnestly soliciting subscriptions for the erection of a church. He met with many difficulties in the way, and the discouragements, arising from a previous failure, were hard to overcome; but with earnest resolve and indomitable perseverance, he went forward in the work. On the 1st of September, 1872, he effected the organization of a new Lutheran congregation, styled "The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity," of Alliance, Ohio. A constitution and articles of discipline were adopted, and officers regularly elected. On the 8th of September, one week after the organization was effected, the corner-stone for a church edifice was laid according to the liturgy services of the Lutheran Church, in the presence of a very large audience. The Pastor pushed the work forward as rapidly as possible, and the edifice was completed during the winter. The church is a fine Gothic structure, with tower, and beautifully furnished within, and cost $6,000, not including the lot. It was dedicated on the 23d of March, 1873, and has no superior in the city for its beauty of situation and elegance of finish. The enterprise met with much favor with many of the citizens. Too much credit cannot well be given to the little band of earnest men and women for the energy and self-denial by which they have made their work such a complete success. The whole work was done during the severest financial crisis the country has hereto felt, and yet the Pastor and his church council have with united activity provided for $5,000, leaving a debt of $1,000 to be met and collected. A Lutheran Church is now established in the city of Alliance, and as such commences its history. The Church Council are: Rev. J. L. Smith, Pastor; W. D. Beeler, David Weikert, Elders; Henry Miller, Peter D. Wonders, Deacons. The seats are free in the Trinity Lutheran Church, and the congregation is rejoicing with encouraging success. The congregation has a new church finished, and a membership of over fifty. The Sunday school, lately organized, is hopefully growing. The foregoing facts were obtained from the Rev. J. L. Smith, who was Pastor of the E. L. Church in Alliance.

In the year 1857, the Disciples were yet without a house of worship in Alliance. They met in the old Baptist Church, owned by Matthias Hester, who was then connected with the organization. Mr. Hester was born in Greene County, Penn., in 1793; he came to Lexington Township in June, 1838, and purchased 60 acres of land, part of which he still retains in the shape of town lots. After the town of Freedom was laid out, he erected his dwelling, and, in August of the same year, removed his family there. He has resided there since that time, and added several additions to the place, also erected a number of buildings. At this time, there was an octagon hall in the vicinity of Mr. Hester's present residence. This building was used for public purposes, and on one occasion of a school exhibition it was densely crowded and broke down, killing one person and injuring several others. This hall was also used by the Disciples after the advent of A. B. Way to Alliance. In 1858, steps were taken for the erection of a new meeting house. Mr. Hester furnished a lot, and the building was erected now occupied by this branch of the Christian Church. Mr. J. K. Picket, a number of years Superintendent of the Alliance Union Schools, and Dr. Clover, a physician, succeeded Benjamin Patterson and Asa Silvers (deceased), in the elder-

ship in the church. Mr. Elisha Teeters, a member of the church, was about this time called to the eldership. Mr. Teeters was born in Greene Township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, on the 11th of January, 1814, and removed to this township in 1835. Mr. Teeters laid out three additions to Alliance, respectively, in 1851, 1852 and 1853. The first addition was surveyed by Ellis Johnson, and the second and third by Mr. Whitaker. In these surveys, Mr. Teeters carried the chain himself, and frequently joined in the chant of the professional carrier—"stick, stuck"—over the fields and flats where now stands the city of Alliance. In 1852, lots were offered at public outcry by Mr. Teeters, in his first addition; the lots upon which now stand the business blocks of Bleakly, Haines, Young, and the private residences for some distance west along the north side of Main street, were bid in for the proprietor at $40 a lot, that amount being considered too fabulous, in the minds of the adventurous spirits present, ever to be realized again out of their sale. Some of these lots have since changed hands at $13,500 with but little improvements thereon. Mr. J. B. Milner, a prominent citizen of Alliance, moved here from Salineville, Columbiana Co., Ohio, was chosen an Elder in the Church about this date. Mr. Milner was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1823. He is just in the prime of life, and we hope he may live long and enjoy his home. The operations of Mr. Milner in our midst are somewhat extensive. He came to Alliance on the 15th of October, 1863. The east wing of the Commercial Block was erected by him among his first efforts here. He laid out three additions to our city. The first addition contained 20 town lots; the second, which composes the old Nixon farm, where he now resides, contained 90; the third, that of the Garwood farm, contained 190; making 300 lots in all which he has added to Alliance. He is a large contributor to the support of the Christian Church. Mr. Pinkerton, a graduate of Bethany College, was called to the pastoral charge of the church in 1866, and continued in charge for about two and a half years, and under his management the church was characterized by growth and prosperity, the membership amounting at this time to about one hundred and eighty. Dr. R. P. Johnson, Samuel Milner, Isaac Jolly, Pliny Allen and Horatius Hubbard were elected Deacons of the church in addition to Matthias Hester and others formerly mentioned. Isaac Everett, President of the Alliance College, Profs. Benton, Hinsdale and other members of the faculty of the college served the church as ministers during the years following Mr. Pinkerton's administration. Mr. J. H. Jones followed, and during one or more years was Pastor of the church. W. S. Pettit, who connected himself with the church during boyhood, in Mount Union, was elected to the eldership about this time, also A. W. Coates. Mr. F. M. Green followed Mr. Jones in a year of pastoral labors for the Alliance church. Mr. E. L. Fraizer, from Dayton, Ohio, is at present the efficient Pastor of the church, and is in the second year of his labors.

Rev. James O'Leary, of Alliance, writes as follows: "I find, for the first time, mention made of a Catholic priest's holding service at Alliance in 1848. A Rev. Father Pendergast attended Leetonia, East Liverpool, and as far west as Louisville, until 1853, when he went West. He held divine services occasionally in some of the 'shanties' at Alliance, then occupied by some poor Catholic families. In 1859, Father Lindsmith, then stationed at Canton, where there was only one small church, rented Lamborn Hall, and changed its name to Catholic Hall. This old hall constitutes the upper story of Mr. McElroy's present business store. In 1861, Rev. Edward Hannen, now stationed at Toledo, bought the first church property owned by the Catholics (two lots) from L. Teeters, for $125. According to the tradition, this amount was paid for one lot, and Mr. Teeters donated the other. Rev. Hannen collected from both Protestants and Catholics, and built the old frame church in 1862. Rev. P. H. Brown, of Hudson, attended from 1862 to 1864, when Rev. L. Hoffer, of Louisville, supplied his place until 1865. Rev. Mantrier was the first resident Pastor. He came in 1865, and left in 1867. After Mantrier came Father Lindsmith, who attended Alliance and Leetonia together until 1872, when he resigned Alliance, but retained the other charge. During his pastorate, a brick house, on Market street, was purchased for a parsonage. Between four and five acres were bought, south of town, for a cemetery. Other improvements in church property, amounting in all to about $8,000. Nearly all had been paid for when Rev. Monaghan came, and remained until 1875. This

Pastor contemplated building a new church, and for that purpose bought three more lots for $1,800. On one of these the foundations of a new church were laid, and the walls built almost to grade. About this time the mill shut down, many of the congregation, which then numbered about 150 families, left, and the project was abandoned. When Father Ahone came, in 1875, there was a debt of $700. During his stay nothing was done in the way of improvements, and when he left, in 1877, the debt had been reduced to $400. In 1877, Rev. James O'Leary was appointed, and still continues in charge. During the first two years the old debts were paid, and between $2,000 and $3,000 saved. About April, 1880, the foundation laid by Rev. Monaghan was raised, and a new church commenced, which was nearly completed in about October of the same year. This church, 97x60, will cost, when fully finished, about $10,000. It is expected that when the work is complete a debt of only about $600 will rest upon the church. In 1880, the old church lots were sold, and three, situated south of the new church and joining the lots upon which it is built, were bought of Dr. L. L. Lamborn. The lots where the old church was located are to be used in future for a Catholic school. The parsonage was also sold, and the money used toward building the new church. The congregation at present (1881) numbers about one hundred families. In 1859 there were about 12, and in 1877 there were 60.

CHAPTER XVIII.*

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP — ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP — EARLY SETTLERS — CHURCHES — VILLAGES OF FULTON AND LAWRENCE, ETC.

"He cometh unto you with a tale which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner."—*Sir Philip Sidney.*

"Don't give up the ship."—*Capt. James Lawrence, U. S. N.*

THIS township, one of the best in the county in point of material wealth, agricultural resources, and social advantages generally, is known as Township No. 1, Range 10. That portion of the township lying on the east side of the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum River was surveyed in the year 1800 by Messrs. Buckingham and Carpenter, and being included in the treaty of Fort McIntosh, the Indian title was extinguished in 1785. That on the west side was surveyed by the late Hon. Joseph H. Larwill, Judge William Henry, and Judge John Harris. The surveys made by Messrs. Larwill, Henry and Harris were the result of the treaty of Fort Industry, made in 1805. Twenty years elapsed between the two treaties, but at a period when little was done on either side of the river in the way of settlements. Adventurers, even at that early day, penetrated the country by means of the Cuyahoga, from Cleveland, south, reaching the portage, afterward known as the New Portage, between the the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas, and, going down the Tuscarawas, reached the Muskingum, Ohio, Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico. On the organization of Stark County, in 1809, the territory above named formed a part of the county, and, as has been seen, surveys had been made on both sides of the river, lines had been run, entries had been made of lands, and the rude cabin of the settler was found here and there in the wilderness, indicating that the

"Chaos of a mighty world
Was rounding into form."

and nowhere did that chaos assume the form and comeliness of social order with more rapidity than in this portion of the county.

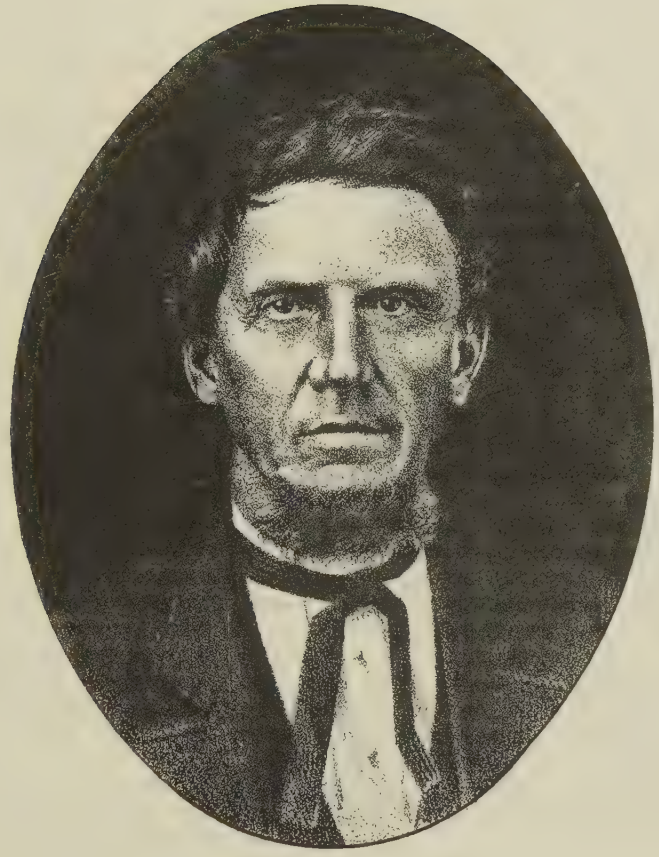
On the 4th day of December, 1815, the Commissioners of Stark County made the following entry on their journal:

Ordered, That the First Township in the Tenth Range be and the same is hereby erected into a new township by the name of Lawrence.

Ordered, That advertisements be put up at the houses of George Vaneman, John Morehead, and at Leonard Kerstetter's Mill, notifying the electors of said township to meet at the house of Robert Lytle, on the first Monday of April, next, and then and there elect township officers.

The township was named after Capt. James Lawrence, of the United States Navy, in the

*Contributed by Robt. H. Folger.



Cyrus Young

war of 1812, and who, with the ill-fated Chesapeake, fought the British frigate Shannon, on the first of June, 1813, almost in Boston harbor, and of whom it is said, that when carried below, mortally wounded, his last order was: "Don't give up the ship." Those words are the motto of the township, and in political processions, her banner, with that inscription, always soars aloft.

The township records show that on the 1st day of April, 1815, the qualified electors of the township did meet at the house of Robert Lytle, and elected the following officers for the township: James F. Leonard, Township Clerk; William Alban, John Campbell, Jacob Kirk, Trustees; William Whitcraft, Joseph Hobson, Overseers of the Poor; Stephen Wilkin, Joseph Tritt, Fence Viewers; Hugh S. Vaneman, Robt. Lytle, Appraisers of Property; George Vaneman, John Meese, George Waggoner, Supervisors of Highways; Richard Hardgrove, Jacob Klick, Constables; Treasurer, John Morehead; Richard Hardgrove, Lister of Taxables. The Township Clerk certified that "On the 9th of April, 1816, personally appeared the different officers elected, and took the oath of office, as the law directs, except Joseph Hobson. Signed, J. F. Leonard, Township Clerk." On the same page it appears, as follows, in the handwriting of James F. Leonard: "I hereby certify that Joseph Hobson personally appeared before me, Jacob Kirk, a Justice of the Peace, and was qualified as Overseer of the Poor for Lawrence Township, according to law. Given under my hand, April 9, 1816."

It appears, therefore, that *all* the officers of the township above named were "qualified" on the same day, namely, the 9th of April, 1816, but it nowhere shows on the record that Justices of the Peace had been elected for Lawrence Township at the election on the 1st of April. Was Jacob Kirk a Justice of the Peace for Lawrence Township, at the time he certified for the "qualifying" of Joseph Hobson? James F. Leonard, the Township Clerk, certifies to having administered *an oath* to all except Joseph Hobson, who was well known to the writer as a member of the Society of Friends, a most conscientious and upright man; he died in 1827, and was buried at the Friends' burying ground at Kendal, in Perry Township, now in the Fourth Ward of the city of Massillon; his widow married Charles Coffin, referred to in the history of Perry Township, and with him is sleeping "the sleep that knows not breaking," in Friends' burying ground at Richmond, Jefferson Co. Joseph Hobson and his wife, Rebecca, were rare specimens of those who felt that they were led by "that inward voice, uncreated by schools, independent of refinement, and is that which opens to the unlettered kind, not less than to the polished scholar, a sure pathway into the enfranchisements of eternal truth." They believed and regulated their lives by the conviction that "a spiritual unity binds together every member of the human family, and every heart contains an incorruptible seed, capable of springing up and producing all that man can know of God and duty and the soul." They were faithful in their belief of the truth of the teachings of William Penn, George Fox and Robert Barclay, and the few who yet remember them as members of the Society of Friends will reverence their memories. "Swear not at all," is a cardinal principle of human conduct with Quakers; hence, Joseph Hobson was *not sworn*; he *affirmed* that, as Overseer of the Poor for Lawrence Township, he would discharge his duties according to the best of his skill and understanding, and for any failure, he would be liable, under the pains and penalties of the law punishing perjury.

On the same day, the 9th of April, the Trustees ordered that, until otherwise ordered, the township elections should be held at the house of William Whitcraft. William Whitcraft was a sturdy Irish Presbyterian, and made his faith manifest by his works; his two sons, John and Thomas, were worthy representatives of their ancestor.

On the same day, the township was laid out into three Road Districts; No. 1 was assigned to George Vaneman; No. 2 to John Meek, and No. 3 to George Waggoner, the Supervisors elect, and it was ordered that John Morehead, Township Treasurer, draw from Jackson Township, the sum of $5.70, which is the sum due to Lawrence from Jackson.

The founders and framers of the political organization known as Lawrence Township went at once into the business of organizing upon a sound basis; they made a map of their township, showing its thirty-six sections, with the Tuscarawas River running through it from the northwest at Section 6, to the southeast, near

Section 36, with the Missilla Creek entering the river on Section 9; Fox Run, running almost across the township, and entering the river on Section 26, near the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of the section, and Newmans Creek running entirely across the township, leaving it on the southwest corner of the southeast quarter, and running through the northwest corner of Perry into the Tuscarawas River. Newmans Creek Swamp, in Wayne County, is also well drawn on the same map, the drawing of which was done by James F. Leonard, a most accomplished surveyor and draftsman, without the name of whom no history of scarcely any part of Stark County could be correctly written. Mr. Leonard was a representative man in everything he undertook to do; modest and unassuming, he commanded the respect of the pioneer settlers of what is now one of the grandest townships, in the grandest county of the grandest State, carved out of the Northwestern Territory, under the provisions of the Ordinance of Congress of July 13, 1787. The fact has found its way on to the record, that James F. Leonard and Sarah Barber were the first couple married in Stark County, and the date of their marriage is fixed as being on the 6th of June, 1806. At that time, there was no Stark County. Columbiana included Stark and what is now Wayne, and when it is assumed that the marriage "was very likely without a license," it is an assumption that is hardly justifiable.

Mr. Leonard was one of those handy men, who was always in the front rank of advancing civilization; he is shown in these sketches to have been a Surveyor, Township Clerk, School Examiner and Justice of the Peace, all of which offices he filled to the acceptance of his neighbors.

The record kept by Mr. Leonard does not show when the Trustees adjourned, nor to what time they adjourned, but it appears that, on the 10th of August, 1816, they met, and a petition, signed by James Campbell, William Whitcraft, James Patton, James F. Leonard, John Morehead, John Morehead, Jr., Daniel Boiles, Richard Hardgrove, John Meese, William Hills, John Roach, Ebenezer A. Roach, Francis Pumroy, James Barber, Abram Stevens, John McCadden, Isaac Edgington and Joseph Futton, was filed with the Clerk, praying for a road from Kerstetter's Mill, thence to the county line, at or near where Abram Stevens lives, on Section No. 7, in Township No. 7, in Range 10. On that petition "Louis Rogers, William Elliott and Henry Clapper were appointed to view said road, and Alexander Porter was appointed to survey the same." The Viewers and Surveyor were "ordered to meet at Kerstetter's Mill on the first Monday in September next." Under the above proceedings a meeting was had, the Viewers were duly qualified, and the road was laid out, in length seven miles and sixty-seven perches. Every report being signed, and an order made for opening the road, and which was the first road opened in the township, by order of the Trustees. On the 19th day of July, 1816, Matthew Rowland and John Morehead, Esqs., were commissioned Justices of the Peace for Lawrence Township.

The above named citizens were the first Justices of the Peace for the township, so far as any record can be found. They held for three years, when it appears that Matthew Rowland and John Taylor were commissioned Justices of the Peace. They are both remembered as upright, worthy men, of whom, living or dead, nothing but good can truthfully be said. Since their day, Abram Stevens, Alexander Porter, Alexander M. Russell, Dugald Campbell and William Alban, and many others who have passed away, held the office of Justice of the Peace, and their acts and example were the foundation of the great moral edifices of which the township is proud. They aided in establishing schools and the means of instruction, and they are the edifices that are enduring monuments of the greatness of the township. James F. Leonard, after a life of great usefulness in Stark County, removed to Independence, in Cuyahoga County, where he died, and left the memory of a good name.

The entire population of the township at its organization was made up of men and women of singularly developed character. They were far in advance, in view of education, and that sort of social culture, of any township in the northern part of the county, and, as a rural district, their successors may be said to have kept their position. The earliest settlers in what became Lawrence Township, in the defining of the boundaries of Perry, Jackson, Tuscarawas and Lawrence, were William Crites, Henry Clapper, Jacob Clapper, the brothers Harris, John and Stephen, Massum Metcalf—incor-

rectly written Matthew Metcalf, in Evart's Atlas of Stark County. He is well remembered by the writer, and was ordinarily known as "Madcap." He is referred to in the history of Tuscarawas Township, his name appearing in the third United States census, as a resident of that township, the census being taken in 1810, six years before the organization of the township of Lawrence, and at the taking of which all residents on the west side of the Tuscarawas River south of the 41st parallel of latitude, which is the base line of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and north of the south line of Stark County, as established by Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, February 13, 1808 (Chase's Statutes, Chapter 367), were included. As all the territory west of the Tuscarawas River was, at the organization of Tuscarawas Township, included in that township, in several instances the same persons appear as the first settlers of the townships of Tuscarawas and Lawrence.

The first permanent settler of what is now Lawrence Township, and who remained on the soil after the township was organized, was William Crites. He remained many years in the township. His name, with that of Stephen Harris, Henry Clapper, Daniel Clapper, John Clapper, Adam Lower, Adam Grounds, George Baystone, Massum Metcalf, Jacob Metcalf and Jeremiah Atkinson, appear in the census, neither of whom, except Hon. Stephen Harris, ever resided in Tuscarawas Township after it was reduced to its constitutional limits. Some of the persons named resided in Lawrence until it was organized, and some went farther west, before any division of the territory west of the river was made.

During the war of 1812, when it became necessary for the Government to remove troops to the west, Col. Gibson, in command of a regiment, cut a road through the south end of the township, running northwesterly from where is now the city of Massillon, and is known as the "army road," or the "territorial road." The late Gen. William Robinson, Jr., the first President of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, being then a Lieutenant in the United States Army, was with the regiment and with it encamped where now is the Second Ward of the city of Massillon, between the river and canal, the objective point of the regiment being Fort Miegs, or Defiance. Subsequently a State road was laid out on the road opened by Col. Gibson, and has ever since been used as such.

The first efforts by any religious society to organize a subordinate society or obtain a place for religious worship in what is now Lawrence, then Tuscarawas, Township, were made by Rev. James Dixon, who was appointed by the Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at a chapel in Shelby County, Ky., in November, 1810. The circuit was known as "Tuscarawas Circuit," and extended from Coshocton to New Portage, about ninety miles. The district was known as Muskingum District, and Rev. James Quinn was Presiding Elder, and from the best information that can be had, Mr. Dixon preached at the house of William Crites, but whether Mr. Dixon formed a society north of what is now the south line of Lawrence Township, cannot be ascertained. In 1812, John Somerville was appointed to the circuit and returned 491 members, and from that day to the present it is safe to say that the township has not been without Methodist preaching, and from the best information that can be had, Mr. Somerville organized the first Methodist society in the township. He was a man of wonderful energy and perseverance, doing his Master's work with all his might. In 1831, a church was organized in Fulton, and the village was put into what was called the Dover Circuit, but what district it belonged to cannot be ascertained. The Presiding Elder was Rev. W. B. Christy. He was a man of great power, but was cut off in middle life and before he had attained the height of his popularity. The circuit was composed of Dalton, Greenville, Brookfield and Fulton. Among the preachers of those days were Charles Elliott, Harry O. Sheldon and William Swazey, all of whom were men of strong character and untiring energy. Fulton is yet in a circuit of these charges, the Rev. Mr. Bell being the preacher. The absence of records has rendered it difficult to obtain anything like an authentic history. The conference to which Fulton belongs is the North Ohio.

The first Roman Catholics to settle in the township came in 1812, and were John McCadden, Matthew Patton and Daniel O'Boyle. In 1813, Charles McCadden and John Gallagher settled in Baughman Township, in Wayne County, but so near the western line of Lawrence as to be scarcely separated, and these

five families composed the nucleus of the now flourishing parish of St. Philip and St. James, in Fulton.

In the year 1817, Rev. Edward Fenwick, from the diocese of Bardstown, Ky., left his home and traveled through the southern and eastern parts of Ohio in search of persons professing the Catholic faith, and came to Canton, and there found the several Shorb families, George Roofner and his family, and a few others. By way of parenthesis, it may be remarked that George Roofner was a well-digger by profession, and dug and walled the well on the premises in Kendal (now better known as a part of the city of Massillon) on which Adam Braehm resides. Roofner was killed by falling from the mouth to the bottom of a deep well, the fall being occasioned by the breaking of the rope used for hoisting the earth from the bottom. He was a devoted Catholic. The few families of Catholics at Canton informed Rev. Father Fenwick of the Catholic families in Lawrence Township and west of the Tuscarawas River. He immediately came into the township, celebrated mass, and preached and instructed the youth and ministered to the spiritual wants of the six families, and promised to return next year. True to his promise, the good Father returned the next year and celebrated mass in the log-cabin residence of Daniel O'Boyle, and which was the first mass celebrated in Lawrence Township. The celebration of mass the previous year was at the log-cabin residence of Matthew Patton, who had removed just over into Baughman Township, Wayne County.

In the following year, 1818, the Rev. Father Fenwick and several young priests of the same order located or settled on a farm two miles from Somerset, in Perry County, Ohio, after which the Catholics of the township were attended yearly by some one of the priests of that mission, which was known as St. Joseph's, Rev. N. Young and Rev. Thomas Martin being most frequent in their attendance until 1825. After that they were visited occsionally by Rev. Fathers Hill and Henni, from Canton. Father Hill died in Canton, in 1828, and Father Henni is now Archbishop of Milwaukee, Wis. Father Hill was a most brilliant and eloquent priest; is well remembered by the writer, as is Archbishop Henni. Up to 1831, it would seem that the Catholics of Lawrence and Baughman had no church edifice, as religious services were held at the houses of Matthew Patton and others. A few Irish and German families were added to the congregation, and they resolved to build a church, and the farm of Phillip McCue being considered near the center of the congregation, a chapel was built on the west side of his farm; which farm is now the residence of his widow and her son, Thomas McCue, Esq., and his family, Mrs. McCue being in the eighty-second year of her age, and to whom, with Phillip Patton, Esq., of Baughman Township, the writer desires to acknowledge his obligations for many of the most important facts herein narrated. "The chapel was built," says Mr. Patton, "30x40 feet on the west line of the farm, and was the first Catholic chapel in the township." The families worshiping in that little church were from the townships of Baughman, Chippeway and Sugar Creek, in Wayne County, as well as from Lawrence, in Stark County. By this time the village of Fulton began to improve, and German Catholics began to settle in the village and in the eastern part of the township, among whom should be named the late Gottfried Bernower, the Hammers, Warners, Gills and others. The different religious denominations throughout the township, that had erected temporary houses for worship, in the country, began to erect permanent church edifices in the village. The Hon. Hiram Griswold, now of Leavenworth, Kan., representing large interests in real estate in the village, the Catholics purchased of him a block of lots, in 1844, on which to erect a new church edifice, and work in that direction was immediately begun. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop, now Archbishop, Purcell, in 1845. A building was erected, 35x50 feet, at a cost of $1,500. In 1868, the chapel being found to be too small to accommodate the large congregation, they "resolved," says Mr. Patton, "to erect a chapel to honor the Supreme Being. They drew a plan of a building, to be 50x100 feet, tower 100 feet in height, brick, Gothic architecture, and which was erected at a cost of $30,000."

As reference has been had to that excellent man, Rev. Edward Fenwick, it is deemed proper to state that in 1821 he was consecrated Bishop, his diocese being in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the Western Territories, the diocese being known as the "Diocese of Cincinnati." In 1823, he administered the rite of confirmation to eight or ten persons in Law-

rence Township, among whom was the respected Mr. Patton, so frequently and necessarily named in this sketch. The year 1832 will be remembered by some yet living as the first year of that frightful scourge, the Asiatic cholera. In that year, Bishop Fenwick went on an extensive Episcopal visitation through Michigan and Wisconsin, returning through Northern Ohio, taking Canton en route to Cincinnati, and traveling by stage coach. On his arrival at Massillon accompanied by one of the Sisters of Charity, it was made known to the person having the hotel in charge at which the coach stopped that the Bishop was very ill. He was urged to stop, and was assured of every attention the house could furnish, the proprietor being absent from town. The Bishop, however, thought he could go on with safety, and did go on. That night he died in Wooster, of cholera. He was attended by Drs. Bissell and Coulter and a black boy. The hotel at which he died was kept by Samuel Coulter, one of the early residents of Canton. The rite of confirmation referred to, administered by Bishop Fenwick, was at the house of Matthew Patton, about twenty rods west of the Stark County line. At this time there are about one hundred families who compose the congregation of St. Philip and St. James, Rev. Father Zattman being the priest in charge.

The first Presbyterian preaching in the township was by Rev. James Adams, whose name appears elsewhere in these sketches. He preached first at the house of John Morehead, and was a thorough believer in the doctrine that "by faith shall all men be justified." At that time the Presbyterian Church was strong and influential on the west side of the river. The members were of the hardy Scotch-Irish people of Western Pennsylvania, who, as has been said elsewhere in these sketches of the Quakers, "Bore with liberty and law the Bible in their train." With such antecedents, Lawrence could not nor has ever been a second-rate township. Its present population is 6,000. It has the growing and enterprising village of Fulton, the post office of which is known as Canal Fulton, situate in the northern end of the township, and nearly in the northwestern corner.

Originally, that part of the village lying west of the Tuscarawas River was known as Milan, and was laid out in 1814, by Matthew Rowland, Esq., afterward prominent as a Justice of the Peace, on the organization of the township and in the history of the county, and died in 1821. The township had a decided military taste, as it furnished no less than four Colonels of regiments, on what the late Gov. Corwin, in his celebrated speech in reply to Gen. Crary, called the "peace establishment." Their names were Isaiah Bowen, William Alban, William Elliott, and, at a later date, Jacob Harsh. Col. Bowen was a millwright by trade, and did much of the millwright work west of the Tuscarawas River, in the now County of Stark, and also did the millwright work on the first mill built in Perry Township, known as Folger's mill. John Sturgeon, also a military man and millwright, worked with Isaiah Bowen, was a son-in-law of Matthew Rowland, Esq., and is believed to have erected the first dwelling house in the village of Milan. James O'Boyle, incorrectly written "Boiles," was Captain of a rifle company, made up of many of the young men of the township, and known as the "Kendal Rifle Blues." Their place for muster, exercise and drill was on the North square, in Kendal. The company retained its organization but a few years, but during its existence was regarded as a "crack" company. To those who remember the military spirit called into existence by the war of 1812, with Great Britain, it is a little remarkable to witness the degeneracy of that spirit in later days. In those early times, the citizen-soldier felt that he was the right arm of the Federal Government. No West Point graduate excelled him in patriotism or bravery, and as Indian fighters, the hardy pioneers of what was then the frontier settlements yielded to nobody, whether he regulated his ideas of fighting by subtle criticisms on strategy and careful reviews of marches, sieges, battles, regular and casual, and irregular onslaughts, or whether he fought by the practical notion of "the devil take the hindmost," the pioneer settler was always ready, and made his faith manifest by his works; and of such were the men who peopled the Tuscarawas Valley, as soon as the right to take peaceable possession under the treaties already referred to was guaranteed to them.

The first grist-mill erected in the township was built by Col. William Goudy, and was built in 1812, and was the one sold to Leonard

Kerstetter, in 1814, already referred to, and was finally destroyed by fire, while owned by the late Cyrus Young. At an early day, another mill was built, on Fox Run, by Col. Isaiah Bowen, which proved of little value.

Some three years before the organization of the township, George Harsh removed into the territory then known as Tuscarawas Township. In 1812, he had sent his son John from Washington County, Pennsylvania, who purchased 100 acres of land from Col. William Goudy, who had purchased the quarter-section, the same Goudy who had erected the mill. The hundred acres purchased by John is the same land now owned by John Jacobs, of Massillon, and which has been most fruitful in its yield of mineral coal of the best quality. On the arrival of Mr. Harsh, the father, he entered the quarter adjoining the 100 acres already purchased, on the north, at the Government land office. That quarter is now owned by the only surviving son, Hon. George Harsh, of Massillon, and on which is situate the celebrated "Mountain Coal Mine." The father, George Harsh, died August 16, 1833, aged seventy-three years. His wife survived him ten years, and died at the age of seventy-six. He was married twice, having by his first marriage two sons, Henry and John. Henry lived in Virgina, now West Virginia, and John in Wayne County, Ohio. Both have been dead many years. By the second marriage he had Benjamin, Joseph, Jacob, Barbara and George, now sole survivor of the family, in his seventy-second year. Of the descendants of Leonard Kerstetter, but two grandsons remain, David and Daniel, and one granddaughter, Mrs. Daniel Kleckner. The descendants were numerous, and contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the township. Leonard Kerstetter served in the war of the Revolution, and had two sons in the war of 1812.

The first Presbyterian Church edifice in the township was built in the northwest corner, and was known as Newman's Creek Presbyterian Church. The congregation was composed of members from the townships of Chippewa, Baughman and Sugar Creek, in Wayne County, and of those living north of Newman's Creek in Stark County. The first Presbyterian minister was Rev. James Adams, who resided in Sugar Creek Township, Wayne County. He was succeeded by Rev. James Galbraith and Rev. James Snodgrass, on the west side of the river, who preached occasionally at Newman's Creek. Of the early Presbyterians the names of Porter, Lytle, McCaughey, McDowell, Fulton, Morehead, Wilkins, Alban, Whitcraft, Tate and many others, Scotch, Irish and the descendants of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, from Western Pennsylvania, will always be found prominent. In June, 1842, the church was removed to Fulton, Rev. Jonas Denton being Pastor, and James Lee, Richard Porter, William Alban, and Thomas Ritchie, Elders. During the long period that has elapsed since the organization of Newman's Creek Presbyterian Church, being more than sixty years, the Presbyterians have had the stated preaching of the Gospel in the township, and are now growing and increasing under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Carson; D. C. McDowell, Andrew Lytle and John Porter, Elders.

In 1826, under the impetus given to the improvement of the country generally, by the locating of the Ohio Canal, the village of Fulton was laid out by William Christmas and James W. Lathrop, both of whom resided at Canton, and was, on the opening of canal navigation, a most important point for the purchasing of produce of all kinds. Among its merchants, the first was Henry A. Stidger, a nephew of Gen. George Stidger, one of the first merchants of Canton, and also an Associate Judge; he, however, did not remain. He went to Carrollton, in Carroll County, where he has remained, having been a prominent citizen of that county seat ever since its organization. During his long residence in that county he has been Brigadier General, and held other offices of distinction, and it is said of him that he has on hand some of the identical goods which stocked his store in Fulton, fifty-six years ago.

The Ohio Canal, when opened from Cleveland to Massillon, in 1828, was the great highway and medium of transportation through the State of Ohio, as far as finished. It brought a new people into the State, especially along its line, some of whom were of the hardy adventurers who, years before, had been traders up the Cuyahoga, from Cleveland to the Cuyahoga Portage, across the Portage to the head-waters of the Tuscarawas, and down that river through the navigable streams already described, as far as interest or enterprise might offer inducements to go. Once on the Tuscarawas, as far south as Clinton, in Franklin Township, in the

now county of Summit, the way was open to New Orleans and the Gulf. One trader, who used to boast of his enterprise and success, was Capt. Henry Clarke, well recollected by the writer, in 1826, as an explorer along the line of the canal, and afterward as a hotel-keeper at New Portage and the now city of Akron. Capt. Clarke, in telling his experience, on one occasion while the building of the canal was progressing, said he had transported salt from Cleveland up the Cuyahoga in canoes, and packed it in sacks on horseback over the Portage, and taken it down the Tuscarawas Valley and sold it out by the half-pint to the retailers. Those who remember Capt. Henry Clarke will recognize the likeness of the man in the story just related.

Prominent among the early business and successful operators in Fulton was the late John Robinson, Esq. Mr. Robinson was trained to the profession and business of a merchant, under the care of Judge William Henry, commencing his apprenticeship in the brick building on the extension of Cherry street, in the now city of Massillon, as early as 1823. On the locating of the canal and the laying out of Fulton, Judge Henry, with that shrewdness that marked his character, established Mr. Robinson in business, the firm being J. Robinson & Co. Mr. Robinson, being a man of strict business habits, and equally strict in all other respects, commanded the business of the entire surrounding country, including the northern part of Wayne County. The post office, which had been originally kept by Amzi D. Meese, and while, in his hands, discontinued, was re-established, and Mr. Robinson appointed Postmaster, and Fulton took a start and attained a prominence as a business point, that it has kept. Many of the best buildings for business purposes in the village, and which gave the place a start, were erected by Mr. Robinson, or through his influence. In 1836, he purchased the interest of Judge Henry, who had never advanced any capital, or if any, it was merely nominal, and continued business in his own name up to to the time of his death, which occurred in the city of Philadelphia, April 14, 1860.

The merchant longest in business in Fulton at this time is John Mobley, who has resided there forty-six years, and has succeeded amid all the changes of almost half a century, and may be said to be one of the ancient landmarks by which the existence of Fulton may be established.

In 1853, a general law was passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, authorizing the forming of municipal incorporations, and the citizens of Fulton availed themselves of its provisions and became an incorporated village, including the old town of Milan, under the name of the Incorporated Village of Fulton, since which its growth has been steady and permanent.

The first lawyer in Fulton was the late William M. Cunningham, Esq., who opened an office in 1842 ; was a Justice of the Peace, and acquired property ; removed to Akron, where he died.

The first teacher of a school in the township was Alexander Porter, who opened a school in a log house, built on the farm of William Alban in 1816. It seems he taught but one year, when George Waggoner took charge of the school, and wielded the birch and ferule, as the backs of the boys bore witness. Next to him was Stephen Cassel, who was First Lieutenant of the Kendal Rifle Blues, and was a man of taste and culture ; he removed to Holmes County, and remained until his life's work ended.

An important item in the history of Fulton is the Stark County Orphans' Institute, a correct history of which has never been written, and probably never will be. The following, however, is believed to be as nearly correct as will ever appear : In 1837 or 1838, there came to the then village of Massillon a merchant by the name of Osee Welch, and a certain Dr. John Cook Bennett ; there came also a produce dealer from Buffalo, N. Y., by the name of Henry Roop, who had a brother residing in Paris, Stark County, Ohio, and who had resided there many years. There was also in existence, at that time, an institution known as the Granville Alexandrian Society, having a charter as a literary society, which was granted early in 1807, and during the mania for banking, at the close of the war of 1812, it was claimed that the Library Company of Granville had banking powers, and it at once commenced to exercise those powers by opening an office of discount and deposit. In the crash which followed the chartering of the Bank of the United States, in 1816, the Granville Alexandrian Society, and the bank established under the provisions of its charter, went down with a crash. By some

means, Henry Roop got possession of the charter, and under it re-organized the Bank of Granville, and it appeared to be a success. Dr. Bennett and Osee Welch, seeing the probable success of Roop's effort, got a charter through the Ohio Legislature for "The Universal School of Massillon." Bennett got into extremely bad odor and left for parts unknown, and was not heard of for many years, when he turned up as Maj. Gen. John Cook Bennett, Commander-in-Chief of the Nauvoo Legion. He had joined the Mormons at Nauvoo; he made an unsavory record there, renounced Mormonism and wrote a book disclosing the iniquities of the Latter-Day Saints. The appearance of the book was the last that is known of Maj. Gen. John Cook Bennett, M. D., and Commander-in-Chief of the Nauvoo Legion.

The charter of the "Universal School of Massillon," not being sufficiently liberal to allow all that Osee Welch desired as a banking institution, a new charter was obtained for the Stark County Orphans' Institute. The object as expressed in the charter was to found an institution for the benefit of orphans, somewhat upon the plan of the Charity School of Kendal. The first, almost, that the public knew of its existence was the issuing of paper of the likeness and similitude of bank notes dated at Fulton, by which the "Stark County Orphans' Institute" promised to pay the amount therein named to the bearer. It being an unauthorized banking institution, the paper would not circulate; Welch was unable to give it credit, having none of that article on hand for himself. Another difficulty was a defect in the engraving; the notes were dated at Fulton, but the name of the State was left off, and the affair seemed to be still-born. It was not long, however, until new notes were engraved, dated at Fulton, Ohio, in which the "Orphan Institute's Bank" promised to pay, etc. Welch, who was the first President, seemed to have stepped down and out. Marvin Oviatt, of Medina County, was President and John Black, Cashier. Almost every farmer in the neighborhood and many in the neighboring townships of Baughman, Greene and Chippewa, in Wayne County, were induced to take stock in the bank, and in order that all should go right, new men were to have the management. A man by the name of Richard Hubbell, represented to be a capitalist of almost fabulous wealth, was to be the manager, but the plan would not nor did not succeed. Many of the honest and unsuspecting farmers who went into it were ruined. In 1842, suits were commenced against them under the provisions of an old law then in force, prohibiting unauthorized banking, and finally the Stark County Orphans' Institute, and the Orphan Institute's Bank, with all its assets, real and personal, were sold out by the Sheriff. More than forty years have elapsed since the events connected with the institution transpired. Most of those who were connected with the unfortunate affair are dead. Their last days were embittered by relentless claimants, who brought suit in all the counties of the State wherein service of process could be had upon them. Many were reduced from a competence to poverty. Welch took the benefit of the Bankrupt Act of 1841, and finally removed to Galena, Ill., and has been dead many years. It took a long time for Fulton and the surrounding neighborhood to recover from the paralysis occasioned by the effort to establish a bank without authority of law and without pecuniary responsibility. It has, however, long since recovered, and is the peer of any village of its population—now about twelve hundred—in Ohio. Its railway connections and mineral and agricultural surroundings assure its continued prosperity. The township contains several hamlets erected by miners, principal among which are Youngstown Hill, Maple Grove, and Williamsburg, which includes Aberdeen Coal Mines.

The village of Lawrence, laid out in 1852, by the late Hon. Arnold Lynch and Philip McCue, Esq., on the southwest and southeast quarters of Section 20, is a village of growing importance. It is situate on both sides of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and is known in the list of post offices as North Lawrence.

Among the men of decided prominence in this township, of a later period, Cyrus Young will occupy an important position on the historic stage. He was, perhaps, as well known to the writer as to any person in the county, out of his own family or immediate connections. Mr. Young was descended from one of the oldest families in Jackson Township. His grandfather, Frederick Young, was born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1777, and moved from there to Jackson Township, Stark Co., Ohio, and settled near Mud Brook, where he lived until his death. Adam

Young, father of Cyrus Young, was born in Bedford County, Penn., December 23, 1799, and came to Ohio, where he resided with his father until twenty-six years of age, when he was married to Christina Sprankel, whose maiden name was Kirk, a sister of Jacob Kirk, one of the first two Justices of the Peace elected in Jackson Township. Mrs. Young's first husband is supposed to have been Christian Sprankel, who was killed by the falling of a tree. By her marriage with Adam Young she had two children—Cyrus Young and Julia A. Young, now Julia A. Myers. On removing into Lawrence Township, Adam Young lived for a short time near the mill erected by Col. William Goudy, on Newman's Creek, since owned by Leonard Kerstetter, Alexander Culbertson, John Sprankel and others. After leaving that place, he removed to the farm known as the Stauffer farm, in 1827; resided there two years, when he purchased the "Old Young Farm," now owned by John Myers, Esq., where he resided until his death. Cyrus Young was born in Jackson Township October 23, 1824, and lived with his parents in a log cabin until eighteen years of age, taught school from seventeen until nineteen years of age, went to Indiana and taught one winter, then returned and followed farming until twenty-four years of age. In 1848, he was married to Margaret Sheaffer, and followed farming and threshing with a machine until 1853, when he moved to the farm on which he died, and which was known as the old Kerstetter farm, and one of the first cleared up after the organization of the township. The following notice of Mr. Young's death appeared in the Massillon *American* of April 27, 1881, and is deemed worthy of a place in the history of the township.

DIED.

YOUNG.—Wednesday, April 20, 1881, in Lawrence Township, Stark County, Ohio, Cyrus Young, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

The death of Mr. Young occurred under circumstances so peculiarly distressing as to almost render description impossible. In the morning of the day of his death he was seen on the streets of this city, attending to his ordinary business and in usual health, and went from here to Lawrence to attend to some business in connection with the running of a portable saw-mill near that place, and while, as is supposed, endeavoring to adjust some of the machinery connected with the steam engine, his clothing was caught, and he was drawn in and crushed to death in less time than can be imagined. Leaving his house and home in the morning, in perfect health, he was taken back before noon—a corpse! Although there were three persons, at least, about the mill, not one saw the terrible accident, and how it occurred is left to theories that may, or may not, be correct.

Such was the rapidity with which the machinery was running that he was stripped of all his clothing, except his neck-handkerchief and a small portion of his underclothing. Mr. Young was a native of Jackson Township; born October 23, 1824. By means of large coal interests, he had acquired an ample fortune, consisting of farms in Stark, Wayne and Medina Counties, and heavy coal interests in Stark County and in Hocking Valley, the entire value of which is variously estimated. He was a man of positive character and more than ordinary native ability. Starting out in life without any means, or but little, and marrying early, he met his responsibilities by hard labor, in which he was aided by a most faithful and excellent wife, who, with nine children, survives him, and who, in their sorrow-stricken condition, have the sympathy of hosts of friends. Few gentlemen, anywhere, have any more of life's comforts around them than had Mr. Young, and no one provided for his large family with more princely generosity. Taken away in the prime of his life, he leaves, in his circle of relatives and friends, a void that can never be filled. On Sabbath day his remains were laid away in the cemetery in this city, in the presence of an immense concourse of people from city and country, and where

> "The holy calm that breathes around
> Bids every fierce, tempestuous passion cease;
> In still, small accents, whispering from the ground,
> A grateful earnest of eternal peace.
>
> "No further seek his merits to disclose,
> Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
> There they alike in trembling hope repose,
> The bosom of his Father and his God"

On moving on to the Kerstetter farm, which which was the southeast quarter of Section 36, Mr. Young soon ascertained that he had a fortune in the far-famed Massillon coal. Mines were opened on the tract which yielded sufficiently to lay the foundation of the fortune which Mr. Young had at the time of his death, which was very large, there being few in the county equal to it.

Another family prominent in the settlement and organization of the township was that of Richard Hardgrove, who settled on the west side of the Tuscarawas River in 1812. He was one of the first two Constables elected in the township, and held other important positions, until his death, which occurred in 1843. He left a large family of sons and daughters, many of whom still reside in the township.

The brothers William and John Sheaffer were among the earliest settlers in the township, after its organization. John was one of

the earliest Abolitionists in the township. On the subject of human slavery he was outspoken, and aided in organizing the old Free Soil and Liberty Party in the county, of whom so few are left. These brothers were farmers, and did as much to give character to the township as any whose names are found on its records.

Fulton, like every other place where the ubiquitious newspaper has a "local habitation and a name," has been called on to witness the changes that follow in the wake of that great factor in advancing civilization. In these latter days, no one thinks of being without his newspaper, daily or weekly, as circumstances may justify.

In 1872, a Mr. Roberts, from somewhere in Richland County, commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper at Fulton, called the *Times*, but being without means, did not get beyond the third number, and it is said that the three numbers he did issue were printed at other offices, and that ended the initial enterprise. In July, 1873, a stock company was formed, known as "The Herald Publishing Company;" A. J. Baughman, of Mansfield, Ohio, was secured as editor and general business manager. He published the Fulton *Herald* for two years, but giving little attention to the business, the *Herald* went the way of the *Times*, and ceased to exist. Its circulation was always light. In August, 1875, J. P. Yockey, Esq., took the material of the old office, added to it a complete outfit for a job office, and other new material, and commenced the publication of the Fulton *Signal*, and has continued it and made it a success. By close attention to his paper, he has got a steadily increased subscription list, does good job work, and is doing a paying business. The *Signal* has become an important factor in the business relations of Fulton, and will retain its position while under the management of its present energetic editor and proprietor.

CHAPTER XIX.*

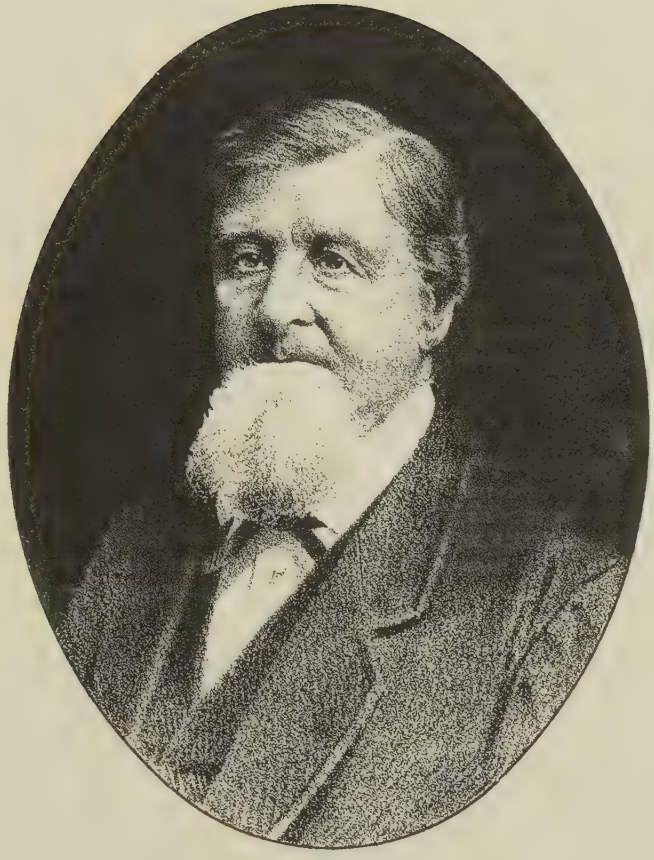
NIMISHILLEN TOWNSHIP — ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT — NAMES OF THE PIONEERS — INCIDENTS — RELIGION AND EDUCATION—EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS—TOWNS, ETC., ETC.

"I love everything that's old—old friends,
Old times, old manners, old books, old wine."
—*Goldsmith.*

NIMISHILLEN was named after the creek which takes its rise mainly in the township. There is a tradition that the stream was named from the black alder which grew very abundantly along the bank, the Indian name of which is said to be Missilla. Prefix to this word *ni*, which probably meant stream, or water, and you have Nimissilla, since changed into Nimishillen. Col. Bouquet, a British officer stationed at Fort Du Quesne (now Pittsburgh), in his published narrative of an expedition through this section in 1764, gives the orthography of the stream as *Nemenchelus*. Whatever may have been the original meaning of this word, it was evidently the one from which the present name has been derived.

The first settler in the township was John Bowers, from Maryland. He entered the south half of Section 32 in 1805, and in the following spring, moved out with his family, and commenced an improvement on the east quarter. In the winter of 1806-7, his son John, then a stout boy, was taken sick with a fever. There was no physician within reach, and, as the boy grew worse, and the family had exhausted their efforts to relieve him without success, they sent for the few distant neighbors, who were prompt to respond to the call. Their added experience and domestic remedies proved alike unavailing, and the poor boy died. It was a terrible shock to the family. The mother blamed it all upon the new country, and regretted having left their Eastern home. In this their hour of affliction, the neighbors were doubly kind, and did what they could to console them. A rough coffin was made out of an old wagon box, and the boy buried in the woods, some distance from the cabin. It was a solemn occasion, long remembered by the few in attendance. A tree was cut so as to fall

* Contributed by Dr. Lew. Slusser.



H. Mathias



across the grave, in order to protect the body from the wolves. Bowers sold this quarter to Bollinger, and made a settlement upon the adjoining quarter west. While here, he was elected County Commissioner, and afterward Tax Collector, when the office was distinct from that of Treasurer. He is yet remembered passing over the country from house to house with a cylindrical tin box strapped on his back, collecting the taxes. Some years later, he sold the balance of his land, and purchased a small improved tract in Canton Township, where he died. He was buried in Osnaburg.

John Gans, of Fayette County, Penn., entered the southeast quarter of Section 3, in 1806, and settled thereon same year with his family, consisting of a wife and four children. His son Benjamin, now a resident of Lake, was born in Nimishillen in 1807. Mr. Gans belonged to the religious sect known as Tunkers (from the German *tunken*, to dip), more properly, German Baptists. He was a preacher among them, and a man of consideraable influence. Quite a number of the same denomination followed him from Pennsylvania, and settled in central and eastern portions of the county. The Tunkers are a peculiar people; don't vote or have anything to do with politics; avoid lawsuits, and in giving testimony, do not swear, but always affirm. They are opposed to war, and evade a draft. Usually wear the hair and beard long from a sense of religious duty, and the dress of both sexes is always plain, and never changed to conform to a popular fashion. As a class, they have not had a very high appreciation of education, especially an educated ministry, believing the Lord would inspire. It was their custom to hold preaching in barns. Latterly, they have taken to church buildings of plain construction, and favor a more liberal education.

The Mathias brothers, Daniel and Jacob, and their father, then a widower, came the same year and from the same county in Pennsylvania as did Gans; they settled on Section 14. Unloading their cooking and farming utensils, the families *bivouacked* under a tree, until the men erected a cabin. In October, 1806, a child was born to Mrs. Daniel Mathias, the first white child born in the township. Henry Sanor made an opening on the same section. He and Jacob Mathias often told the story of hearing the sound of a horn in the north, when the wind was from that direction, and how they were puzzled to know whence it came, or what it meant. At length they determined to find out. So one Sunday morning, they started in the direction they had heard the sound, and with an ax blazed their course on both sides of trees they passed, that they might be able to find their way back. In this way, they proceeded between three and four miles as they supposed, when they heard a dog bark. Following this sound, they came to the clearing and habitation of Jesse Wileman, and his son Mahlon, which place is now in Marlborough Township. They had been there some weeks, and thinking there must be other emigrants settling in the vicinity, they bethought themselves of occasionally blowing the horn, in order to communicate to others their whereabouts.

At this period, Indians were roaming over the country, and during the season of hunting and fishing, it was their custom to camp along the creek. They were inoffensive, but persistent beggars. They were particularly fond of whisky, and when once indulged with a taste, there was no cessation to their importunities for more "whisk," as they called it. Daniel Mathias brought a keg of several gallons from Pennsylvania. On the occasion of a call from several of the tribe, he treated them each to a drink. This soon spread among the rest, and it was not long until he was besieged by such numbers that his supply of the stimulant was soon exhausted; nor would they accept his statement that he had no more, until he exhibited the empty keg, when they made fruitless efforts to eke out a few more drops.

There was an Indian trail running east and west, that passed through the township. John Thomas, a resident of Columbiana County, with the help granted by the Commissioners, had this trail widened so as to make it passable for teams. It was afterward known as the "Thomas Road," and was the first highway through the county. Much of the road still remains in use, from Lexington, *via* Freeburg and Louisville, to Canton. Penticost & Scott, reputed lawyers, but more properly land speculators, laid out a town on this road, on the southeast quarter of Section 28, and called it "Nimishillentown." Daniel L. McClure, the surveyor, made a beautiful plat of the town, which was exhibited to everybody from the

east as the county seat of the new county of Stark. It was laid off in rectangular form, with wide streets, a large square in the center intended for the court house and jail, and other lots appropriated for church and school purposes. They erected a large story and a half log house, which did not have a single piece of sawed timber; all was split and hewn. The enterprise proved a failure, mainly because it was considered too far away from the center of the county. The ground was level, had been cleaned of all underbrush, and for years, during the summer months, was a place of resort on Sundays for the young men and boys living miles around, to play ball and pitch quoits.

Henry Loutzenheiser and John Rupert, brothers-in-law, from Westmoreland County, Penn., came out in the summer of 1807, and, with the help of a hireling, made a clearing on the southwest quarter of Section 11, and erected a cabin about twelve feet square. Rupert made a clearing on the adjoining quarter, and built a cabin the same year. Loutzenheiser sold his land a few years after to Martin Houser, who had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and bought the quarter section with all of Nimishillentown. Michael Rupert, uncle of Henry Loutzenheiser, married or lived with an Indian squaw; she had by him several children. His brother, Martin Rupert, and cousin, Martin Houser, were both taken prisoners during the Revolutionary war by the Indians, while driving cattle to the army.

In 1825, Henry Loutzenheiser built the two-story brick house yet standing in Louisville, the first building of brick in the township. For many years he kept tavern here, sign of the spread eagle; the house was well known, and was a popular stopping-place for travelers. At that day, most of the traveling was on horseback, and the usual charges for man and beast over night—supper, breakfast and lodging, and two horse feeds—was 50 cents. The locality was known as "Loutzenheiser's," and was one of the places where "general muster" was held at stated periods. John Augustine was the General; David Bair, of Paris Township, the Colonel, and Henry Loutzenheiser, Major. Those were gala days, both for old and young. The parade usually closed with a few fights, and in the evening there would be a dance.

Henry Loutzenheiser was the father of twenty-five children, all living at one time; the product of three wives. Notwithstanding latter-day achievements, this feat stands unrivaled in the history of Stark County. His first wife was Elizabeth Rupert; second, Polly Hoover; third, Polly Spangler. Daniel Brown, living on Section 25, same township, was the father of eighteen children. During the summer of 1814, two of them, a boy and girl, the former eight, and the latter ten, were lost in the woods. They were sent to bring up the cows. Taking a path which led in the direction where the cattle were in the habit of grazing, they came to where it forked. Here they disputed which was the right path, and as they would not agree, separated. It appears both were mistaken, as neither led in the direction of the cattle. As a consequence, both of the children wandered on until lost, neither being able to find the way home. The cattle returned without them. The parents, becoming alarmed at their long absence, started to find them. Night overtaking them, they aroused the neighbors, and everybody that was able and could be spared turned out. Through the long and dreary night they kept up a din of noises, by shouting and blowing horns, in the hope of attracting the children, but no response came. It was feared they had fallen a prey to some wild beast, as at that time there were bears, panthers and wolves roaming the forest. Daylight came, and yet no tidings. More persons were procured, and the search continued. About noon, the boy was found at a cabin, in the eastern part of Washington Township, which place he had reached but a short time before. The girl was not found until the second day, and when first seen was in a thicket gathering berries, apparently as unconcerned as though she had just left home. When questioned about how she had spent the nights, her reply was, that she had slept on a bed of leaves. It appeared that she anticipated being looked for, and was apparently very little disconcerted.

Nimishillen Township was organized in 1809. The early records are lost, so that it is impossible to give a list of the first officers elected. There are those still living who remember Daniel Mathias as one of the first Trustees, and Jacob Tombaugh as first Constable. John Hoover was an early Justice of the Peace. The northeastern part of the township attracted the most settlers, mainly because of the beautiful timber. No larger chestnut and poplar trees could be

found in the county. The locality also abounded in ginseng, large quantities of which were collected and sold to the stores, from whence it was shipped East. It was quite a source of revenue, and, at that time, there was a popular belief that in China it was worth its weight in gold.

The first grist and saw mill in the township was built by John Eby in 1811, on Nimishillen Creek, in Section 31. As the country cleared up, and the supply of water began to fall off, the power became insufficient, and both the mills were finally abandoned.

Among the early settlers not already mentioned were Mathias Bowers, brother of John; George Wertenberger, Ulrich Shively, John Thomas (the first blacksmith), Henry Breyfogle, Henry Warner, John Eby, Michael Trump (the first cabinet-maker and undertaker), John Weller, Harman and Jacob Koontz, Dewalt Bucher (the first tailor), Daniel, David and John Brown (brothers), John Haney, John Hildebrand, Jacob Baughman, William Hoover, Jacob Tombaugh. Michael Ringer, Christian Sollenberger, the Obenours, Hiveleys and Warners. About the first marriage was Abraham Metz to Sally Shively. They were the parents of Dr. Metz, of Massillon, who was born in this township.

The great eclipse of 1811, created quite a consternation among the settlers. As they had no previous knowledge of its approach, they were at a loss to account for the sudden darkness. Some thought it indicative of an earthquake; others, that it was the end of the world. Mrs. Mathews was away from home on that day, and, on her return, it began suddenly to change from sunshine to darkness. It soon became so dark, that she was unable to see the path, and had to stop until the darkness passed away. She was terribly frightened. The falling stars of 1832, was another phenomenon that seriously disturbed those who had the opportunity of witnessing it. It occurred between midnight and daylight, and some, who were out engaged in business not legitimate, regarded it as a manifestation of divine displeasure.

Edward Carl, direct from "Ould Ireland," settled in the township in 1811. He was a shoemaker and tanner, and started the first tanyard. The Moffit brothers, James, Patrick, Richard and Thomas, early settlers, were clever men, and influential. They were the first Catholics, and frequently held worship in private houses.

In the spring of 1826, five French families of Alsace, by occupation agriculturists, gathered together their household utensils and farming implements, took ship at Havre de Grace, and, after a six weeks' voyage, landed in New York. Before the colony were ready to leave New York, one family had only a single five-franc left, nor were any of the rest in a condition financially to help them, so the destitute family was compelled to remain in the city, and engage in work until they could earn sufficient to pay their way farther West. The balance left via Hudson River, New York & Erie Canal to Buffalo, and thence by schooner to Cleveland, "a small town on a hill," as described by one of the company. Here the families remained a month, quartered in a barn, while the men were traversing the country, looking up a place to settle. It was in the heat of summer, that Theobald Frantz, the leader of the colony, and one other approached Canton from the north, when, at the first view of the town, he saw the cross on St. John's Catholic Church, and exclaimed, "*Je n'irai pas plus loin; c'est ici que j'ai 'trouve la premiere croix depuis que nous avons quitte New York, et c'est ici, pres de cette croix, que je m'etablirai.*"

They straightway returned to Cleveland, and began making preparations to move their families and goods into Stark County. This was before the construction of the Ohio Canal, and, as their route was overland, and as they had brought along wagons and harness from France, the first business in order was the purchase of horses. In these, they were shamefully swindled, as, of the five purchased, not a single one could be relied upon as a true puller. They would all balk, and several were vicious kickers. In the first efforts to break them to work, Joseph Badeau was kicked in the bowels, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. Notwithstanding these misfortunes and all their mishaps, they kept up courage and persevered. In their trip to Canton, the horses in going up a hill, would frequently balk and refuse to pull, exhausting every effort to persuade them to pull, and failing, there was no alternative but to unload, and then all hands would assist, and by dint of pushing and pulling succeed in attaining the top of the hill, after which the wagon had to be reloaded. They finally reached Canton, and obtained possession of a vacant house on East Tuscarawas street for the families to

occupy until the men could purchase permanent homes. After reconnoitering the country on foot and on horseback, Theobald Frantz, Louis Garrot, Jean P. Moinet and the widow of Joseph Badeau all settled in Nimishillen Township, purchasing in Sections 10 and 15. One of the five, named Jonare, purchased and settled in Jackson Township. These were the first Catholic French who settled in the county. There were a few Omish (Mennonite) French in the county a year or two before. The reports they wrote back to their friends in France of their impressions of this country induced others to follow, and among the early French settlers of Nimishillen may be mentioned François Bellot, Zeidor, Faufaunt, Pierre Cunira, Perrot, Chenot, Gerandeau, Favier, Barlet, Abadie, Garandot, Duprea, Favier, Cuniea, Adie and Mongary.

It should be mentioned that by the time the families who came over first were settled, their money was exhausted, and some were compelled to engage in labor from home, in order to obtain means for support. Frantz had eight children; two of the girls worked out, and two of the boys helped to dig the Ohio Canal, at $14 a month. The father tramped out wheat for the neighbors, for the tenth. Mrs. Badeau was *enciente* at the time her husband was killed. She invested her means in the purchase of forty acres of land, and was working in the clearing when taken in labor. In the woods, without shelter and alone, she had her child, now Frank Badeau, over fifty years of age. He is probably the first Frenchman born in the county.

There must be, at this time, several hundred French families residing in Nimishillen Township, forming an observable feature of the population. As a class, they are industrious, social, inclined to hilarity, law-abiding, honest, pay their debts, and make good neighbors. They readily assimilate with our native-born, and about the third generation their distinctive peculiarities are obliterated.

Harrisburg was the first town in the township. It was laid out in 1827, by Jacob Harsh. A lame man by the name of Patterson brought the first store. Following him, Jacob Wolfe and Jonas Hoover started a store and tavern together. Wolfe took special charge of the tavern, and it is said to have been kept not unlike the one run at a later day, by his namesake in the West, of which it is presumed our readers have heard. David W. Rowan had a store in Harrisburg, in 1832, and after him, H. H. Myers, both from Canton. The early physicians of the town were Dr. Aberham Stanley and Dr. Soloman Shrive. Henry and Jacob Stambaugh, both farmers, supplied the preaching in the neighborhood. They belonged to the United Brethren Church, and held worship in schoolhouses and barns. Harrisburg was a more important place and was more widely known fifty years ago than it is now. The railroad towns have drawn away the trade. A post office was established under the name of Barryville, May 18, 1830, and Jacob Wolfe appointed Postmaster. It was called Barryville because there was already a post office in the State named Harrisburg, and there cannot, under the rules of the Post Office Department, be two offices of the same name in the same State.

Louisville was located in 1834, by Henry Loutzenheiser and Frederick Faint, joint proprietors, as land belonging to each constituted a part of the plat. It was originally named Lewisville, after a son of Loutzenheiser, but on application for a post office, it was ascertained there was already an office of that name in the State, and at the suggestion of the Post Office Department, the orthography of the names was changed to Louisville. The post office was established March 11, 1837, and Solomon A. Gorgas made Postmaster.

The first organized church in the township was Catholic. It should be mentioned that before this, a building designed for a church and schoolhouse was erected near Harrisburg, through the united efforts of members belonging to the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. Services were held in this building at irregular intervals, by both these denominations, but there never was a legal organization of either. There was a Methodist Church erected in Harrisburg at an early period.

About 1836, a building was erected in Louisville, upon land donated by James Moffit, under the supervision of the Dominican Father at that time in Canton. The first priest stationed in Louisville was Rev. Mathias Wurtz, from Lorraine; next came Rev. L. de Goesbriand. During his pastorate, the congregation consisted of about forty French families, twenty German and twelve Irish—in all about 400 communicants. During his stay the church building was enlarged, a tower built and a bell pur-

chased. In 1846, Rev. P. Pendeprat officiated. He remained four years, and was succeeded by Rev. Marechal, who remained but one year. Then came Rev. L. F. D'Arcy, who was an enterprising, liberal and zealous man, as he built a schoolhouse, repaired the church and improved the grounds around, spending his private funds for the benefit of the congregation. Rev. L. Hoffer, the present incumbent, succeeded D'Arcy in 1861. Since his advent, an academy and college has been erected, and the congregation materially increased.

There were living in the township as early as 1836, professors of religion who take the name of "Brethren in Christ." Jacob Sollenberger, and a neighbor by the name of Rothrock, were among the first. They did not have a building of their own until a late period.

What is known as a Reformed Church was organized in Louisville in 1863. The first members were Jonathan Slusser and wife, Adam Fogle, wife and daughters, Elenora and Emma, John and Andrew Sell. The first pastor was Abram Miller, who served five years. He was succeeded by Joshua H. Derr, who remained two and a half years. Following him came J. J. Leberman, who has continued since, now over eight years. Number of communicants, 190.

The United Brethren have a church in Louisville, but the statistics of their organization failed to reach us in time for publication

Nimishillen Township has, up to the present time, enjoyed but little of the county official patronage, and that little was more in the way of honor than profit. John Bowers was County Commissioner from 1819 to 1826, when the pay was from $20 to $25 a year, and no perquisites. John Hoover served as Associate Judge one term, and two terms as a member of the Legislature, in 1822 and 1823. At that time, the Legislature met on the first Monday in December. With a few changes of underclothing, packed in a pair of saddle-bags, the member-elect would start from home on horseback a week before the opening of the session. It would take him four or five days to make the journey. Then he wanted several days to look around for a boarding house, and find a place to winter his horse. Once settled, he never thought of leaving his post of duty until the close of the session. Such was the custom of our legislators in those primitive days. Contrast them with the present.

Among the leading attractions of Louisville is the woolen factory of Taylor & Stewart. It was during the spring of 1872 that a joint stock company was organized for the purpose of establishing a woolen mill at that place. The stockholders were C. L. Juilliard, H. T. Finney, John Werner, Elias Essig, J. W. Wertenberger, Dr. J. P. Schilling, L. T. Myers and Edward Schilling. The mill was erected at a cost of about $17,000, including a 35-horse power steam engine. The mill was sold to William Taylor in 1877, and he has remained the owner to the present. Mr. Taylor took as a partner in the business, William Flinn, and two years afterward their connection was dissolved. Owing to a desire on the part of Mr. Taylor to retire from business, the factory was leased to his son, John H., and John Stewart, who have actively carried on the business ever since. Under the management of Messrs. Taylor & Stewart, the partnership has been quite successful, producing a superior quality of flannels and yarns. They are making the manufacture of flannels a specialty, adhering to the plan of producing pure woolen goods, and this, no doubt, is one of the causes of their success. Their fabrics are found in all the leading dry goods houses of Stark and adjoining counties. Although young men, the proprietors of this establishment have, by their undivided attention, made it one of the best mills in the county, and one of the chief attractions of the place in which it is situated.

In 1868, D. M. Slusser and J. W. Wertenberger commenced the manufacture of Ellis' patent baskets in what is now the plaining-mill of Essig & Shengle. After a partnership of about eighteen months, Elias Essig was admitted into the firm. Shortly after this, Mr. Slusser withdrew, and Wertenberger & Essig carried on the business until they were succeeded by Essig & Sluss. It is now in operation under Essig & Hang in the same building in which it first originated.

Elias Essig and Jacob Shengle formed a partnership, in 1875, for the purpose of establishing a planing-mill where Essig & Hang have their basket factory. They occupy a two-story frame building, 30x50, with an engine-house and boiler-room 18x30, also a warehouse about 20x40 feet. They have all the requisite machinery for carrying on their business in its various branches, which is operated by a 20-

horse power steam engine. They do a general lumber business, supply building material, lath, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, etc. The firm handle annually an average stock of 600,000 feet of rough and dressed lumber, 1,200,000 shingles, 1,300,000 lath, and they transact an annual business of not less than $15,000. The wagon and carriage shop of C. Bonnot & Son was first started as a Champion Plow manufacturing establishment by J. H. Penney, M. Gibbs and Monroe Siberling, in 1871; but after a short period, the business was discontinued. In 1874, this building was leased to Keim, Finney & Newhouse, who placed in the proper machinery and commenced the manufacture of linseed oil. In 1876, Juilliard & Co., purchased the business, and this firm in turn was succeeded by Keim & Sons in 1877. Owing to a disadvantage in shipping, together with considerable breakage of machinery, this firm discontinued the business in 1878, and oil manufacturing in Louisville has not since been revived.

The flouring mill of S. Flickinger was established in 1851 by Daniel Chapuis, who conducted the business a number of years, and was succeeded by Louis Faber, who in turn was succeeded by Xavier Paumier. After him, the mill passed into the hands of the present owners, S. Flickenger and C. A. Newhouse. This partnership continued about ten years, when Mr. Newhouse withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Flickinger has since been sole owner and proprietor. He is a first-class miller, and with the help of his son, carries on a large trade of custom grinding.

Geib & Pontius have a large merchant mill now under construction. This building will be a two-story frame with stone basement, 40x60, and a one-story engine room attached, 20x40 feet. There will be a run of five stone in this mill; three for wheat, one for chop-feed, and one for middlings, all to be operated by a 70-horse power steam engine. The resources of the surrounding country will prove this to be one of the leading mills of its kind in the county.

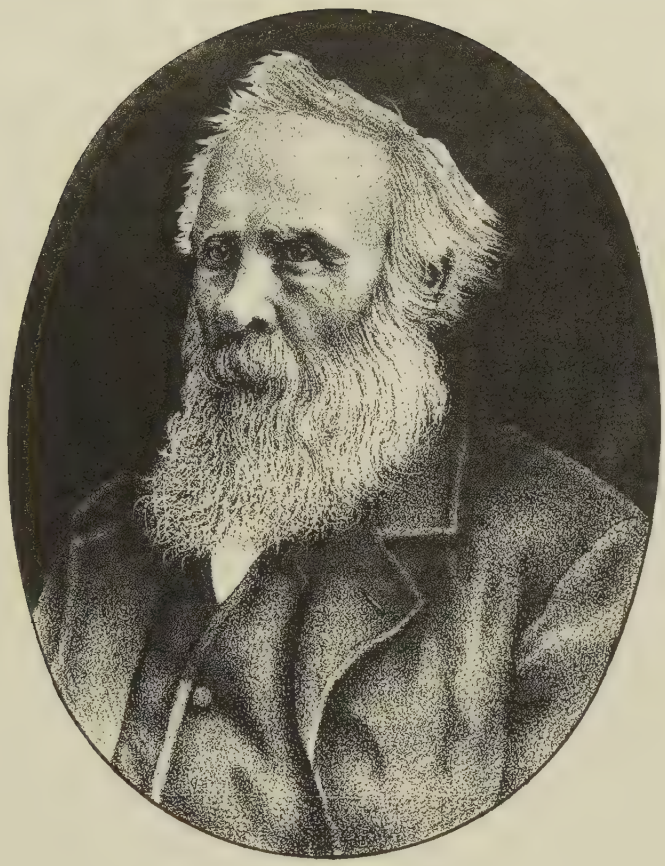
P. B. Moinet erected a brewery in 1865. He was succeeded by George Dilger, in 1876, who admitted Simon Menegay in 1878. This firm turns out about about 2,000 barrels of beer per annum.

Brick manufacturing is carried on quite extensively by A. V. Pontius, and Murley, Dupont & Co. These two yards keep employed a force of about twenty-five men, and turn out a superior quality of brick. The supply is unequal to the demand.

Rogers & Warstler, druggists of the place, manufacture the Peerless Condition Powders, a drug that is considered, among leading stockmen, the best of its kind in the market. It has a wide sale, and is steadily growing in public favor.

Besides the above, cigar making is carried on to a considerable extent by Peter C. Newhouse, J. C. Hartman, William Weber and Jacob S. Oberdorff. Rinehart & Sons and C. Bonnot & Sons manufacture and repair wagons, buggies, etc. G. F. Baumann & Sons, tin and copper smiths, dealers in stoves, etc., have a large run in roofing houses with slate and tin. S. Paquelet deals in and manufactures furniture, and J. G. Prenot is the Louisville harness maker. There are two hotels in the town—the Commercial and the Washington House. The former is kept by J. D. Baker, and the latter by Geo. Nunamaker. Both are doing well.

The place supports two first-class livery stables; one owned by Lycurgus Wilson, the other by Mathias Walker. They both keep first-class turnouts, and are reasonable in their charges. The merchants of the place are Keim & Sons and Pierson & Metzger, hardware; Julius Thurin, Julius Schwob, D. M. Sluss and L. F. Davis, dry goods and groceries; D. M. Slusser and J. M. D'Ostroph, groceries and provisions; Schilling & Son and Rogers & Warstler, druggists; Hannah Conrod and O. Clark, restaurants. Mrs. A. Friday and Slusser & McCoy supply the neighbohoord with millinery. Louisville Deposit Bank was established the spring of 1881, by Keim & Sons. They do a general banking business For the past ten years the Keims have done more to build up the town than any other firm. They are enterprising and intelligent citizens, and a credit to the town in which they reside. Taking in consideration the wealth of the surrounding country, and the enterprise of the citizens of the town, Louisville can truly be said to be one of the leading towns of its size in the State. Its present officers are—Mayor, J. H. Penney; Clerk, R. T. Rothrock; Treasurer, Joseph Moinet; Marshal, C. Gaume; Street Commissioner, M. S. Stambaugh; Councilmen, C. L. Juilliard, Elias Essig, Lewis Newbauer, A. Poupney, L. P. Menegay and N. Bonvolot.



Thomas McCall



CHAPTER XX.*

SANDY TOWNSHIP—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION—INDIAN INCIDENTS—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—OFFICERS—WAYNESBURGH LAID OUT—INCORPORATED—CHURCH HISTORY, ETC.

SANDY TOWNSHIP, the most easterly of the southern tier of the townships of Stark County, is situated in longitute 40° 15′ west from Washington, and latitude 40° 42′ north. It is watered by a system of small streams finding their source in Osnaburg and Canton Townships and flowing south into Big Sandy Creek, a tributary of the Tuscarawas River. The names of these minor streams are as follows, viz.: Little Sandy Creek, which is the most considerable in size, takes its name from the general character of the land through which it flows. It occupies the eastern portion of the township, and its waters were made to do good service in early times, to drive several saw and grist mills, and at Waynesburgh a woolen factory was operated by it until within the last decade. Indian Run, which derives its name from the fact that its banks were a favorite camping-place for the untamed sons of the forest, who made this neighborhood either home or hunting-ground, flows through the center of the township. Its waters were utilized as power for a small saw-mill. on the land now owned by Jefferson J. Welker. A few decaying timbers is all that remains of this pioneer enterprise.

Hypocrite Run is said to have taken is name by general consent from the personal characteristics of a man whose name it formerly bore. There was once a saw-mill on its banks, but all these smaller mills have given place to more improved establishments at Magnolia and Waynesburgh, where the Big Sandy, having gathered to herself the waters of the two former streams, forces them, with her own current, through the wheels of a more modern structure, accomplishing with improved saws, buhrs and processes, a much greater and better work than before the universal Yankee, with his "'tarnel improvements," came this way. The land of Sandy Township is remarkably fertile, the hills being generally a rich clay loam, and the plains and valleys alluvial loam, producing abundantly all the crops common to this latitude, of quality generally much above the average of perfection.

The early settlers in "Sandy" found noble forests of oaks, ash, elm, walnut, chestnut, hickory, sycamore, linn and other valuable woods occupying the higher lands of the towhship, while "the plains" were covered with young oaks, growing up amongst rank prairie grass. These latter lands, now our best and most valuable farms, were not sought after by many of the earliest settlers, being deemed the repositories of agues and fevers unlimited, besides the hills were found abounding in springs of pure water, near and toward which all things seemed to attract.

The official organization of Sandy Township took place at Canton on the 16th of March, 1809, and, as then constructed, it contained five sections north and south, and six sections east and west—in all thirty sections—and it remained of this size until January 1, 1833, when the Legislature having passed an act erecting the county of Carroll, two rows of sections were taken from the east side of the township, with Rose, Brown and Harrison Townships (then a part of Stark), to help form the new county. This circumstance does not seem to have been a matter of such importance as to gain a record in the books of the Township Trustees of that date, to which the writer has access. An interesting item in this old book is a record of the financial situation on March 5, 1832, the last settlement before Sandy gave her ten sections to Carroll County. It is as follows:

Balance in treasury, March, 1831.....	29.00
Received of William Fogle, township tax..	$17 75.07
Total receipts.....	$18 04.07
Total paid on orders.....	17 65.07
Balance in Treasury.....	39.00

* Contributed by Charles H. Jones.

From the books of the Township Clerk for 1880, we take the following synopsis, for the purpose of comparison:

TOWNSHIP FUND.

Balance in treasury on settlement	$ 39 44
Received from all sources	726 84
Total received	$766 28
Total expended	717 54

SCHOOL FUND.

Balance in treasury	$1,321 46
Received from all sources	1,034 41
Total received	$2,355 87
Total expended	889 69
Balance	$1,466 18
Total balance	$1,514 92

Of the early officers of Sandy Township, the writer has not been able to find complete records. The first election was held at the house of Isaac Van Meter, near where Joseph Flickinger's residence now stands, but what officers were elected does not appear in the old records of the township now extant. The oldest book in existence, so far as known, being a Township Clerk's book, bearing date June 16, 1818. James Hewitt was the first Justice of the Peace, and elections were often held at his house, which stood in what is now Brown Township, Carroll Co., on land owned by William Denny Robertson, south of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railway. For the following story of the first coming of permanent settlers, we are indebted to the graphic pen of Hon. John G. Croxton, of Canal Dover, Ohio, who was for many years a resident of this township, and was well acquainted with many of its sturdy pioneers. Mr. Croxton's wonderful memory of names and dates is so well known in this community as to make him an acknowledged authority. Like all good story-tellers, he begins at the beginning, and his story shall not be spoiled by abridgement. He says:

Jefferson County was the fifth county in the then "Northwest Territory." It was created by Gov. St. Clair, July 29, 1779, its original limits including the country west of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River, and east and north of a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, southwardly to the Muskingum River. The town of Steubenville was laid out in 1798, as the county seat, by Bezaleel Wells and the Hon. James Ross, of Pittsburgh, and here the first land office, for the sale of Government lands in the Northwest Territory, was established. Canton was laid out in 1806, by this same Bezaleel Wells, who had previously entered the land on which the town was located and the fractions of land around the lake, west of the town, now known as Myer's Lake. Wells opened the first road or trail from the Ohio River to Canton, which trail or road, as it soon became, passed through the whole length of Sandy Township, and this was the first "white man's trail" from the Ohio River that crossed the old Indian or Tuscarawas trail, which, at this point, ran in a westerly course along the valley of the Sandy. As the means were not at hand for making roads along the sides of hills, they went straight over them, and as the hill at the place where Waynesburgh now stands was too steep for safe descent, the party returned to what is known as the old Fox farm, now the property of Mr. Gustavus Deringer, and turned west, through the old Beatty, Boory and Elsass farms, and passed through the plains, on the east line of Capt. James Downing's farm, and then passed on to the old Mottice farm, now owned by Creighton Rodgers, Esq., on the present road from Waynesburgh to Canton. Capt. Downing then lived across the Ohio River, in Virginia, opposite the mouth of Yellow Creek. Having had some difficulty as to the title of his property, he concluded to leave it and settle in the beautiful valley of Big Sandy, whose fertile plains and grand forests had pleased him mightily when he was serving the Government as a 'ranger,' in 1793. He accordingly came and entered a quarter section of land on the before-named road, and built him a fine log cabin house, and moved into it. He set about the improvement of his land, entertained travelers and traded with the Indians, who were, at that time, quite numerous. This was in 1805. The following year, Mr. James Laughlin, a brother-in-law to Downing, and his two sons-in-law, Isaac Miller and Benjamin Cuppy, came also from Virginia. Laughlin entered land on the same road, the farm being now known as the Boory farm. Miller chose the west side of the creek, close to where the village of Magnolia now stands, and opened a house of entertainment, and kept a ferry boat to take emigrants across Sandy Creek. He built a toll-bridge, also, which was the first bridge ever built across the Sandy. This bridge was built in 1814. A man named Joseph Handlon, who entered the land now owned by James Boyd, laid out a town in the plains, near where Mr. James Boyd's house now stands. He called the town Hamburg, but he seems to have been mistaken as to the needs of the times, for the town is no more. In 1814, Handlon had the "Bethlehem road," as this first road was called, straightened, from the old Fox farm through to Peter Mottice's land.

The jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace of the township of Sandy then extended over what is now Rose and Harrison Townships, of Carroll County. Early after Capt. Downing and his friends came Peter Mottice, Beatty, Hibbits, Reeves, William Knotts, Van Meters, Handlon, Brown, Creightons, etc. In August, 1812, when Gen. Hull had surrendered all our armies in the West and North to the British, and there was no organized force to

keep the Indians in check, there came to the "Sandy" settlers a report that the Garver settlement, southwest of Canton, was all killed, and that 400 Indians were in the North Bend of Sandy Creek. The consternation among the pioneers was terrible; war in its most civilized form was terrible to think of, but war and possible capture, by so relentless and barbarous an enemy, struck terror to the souls of even the sturdy woodsmen of the valley. All looked to Capt. Downing as a leader, and he was not found wanting. He gave orders for a gathering of the clans, with all the arms and munitions of war available, and directed the women to hide with the children in the corn-fields. Downing, with his three sons and two sons-in-law and sixty stalwart pioneers, armed in all sorts of ways, marched in single file to meet the enemy, passing on their way through where Sparta is now situated, to the summit between that place and the Bethlehem settlement, now called Nevarre. Here they heard shooting, and Capt. Downing called his men together and ordered, "Now boys, double quick, and strike them with a dash!" and they charged valiantly across the ridge, only to find another party of whites who, like themselves, were hunting for the 400 warlike red-skins, and not finding them, were shooting at a mark. One of Downing's party, William Knotts, used to tell that he had had many a fight, "fisty-cuff," as he called it, and thought it nothing but fun, but this Indian fighting with guns was a different matter; that when the old Captain gave the orders to "strike 'em with a dash," and all felt sure the Indians were just over the hilltop, he thought of Hannah and the children, and moved forward with the rest, but "had never felt such a 'wolloping' of his heart in all his life." During that same fall, James Downing, Jr., organized a company of troops, and was elected its Captain, and marched to the front. The regiment to which the company was assigned encamped at Wooster on Christmas Day, and named the bivouac "Camp Christmas," thence they marched to Fort Meigs, at which place and Fort Stevens, they wintered. Returning home with his men at the end of the war, he entered the land adjoining his father, now owned by Jacob Painter, Esq. He married Miss Nancy Hewitt, of Virginia, and cleared up a fine farm, on which he inclosed the family burying ground in a fine stone wall, where the remains of himself and wife, his father and mother and other relatives are interred.

The first white army that ever passed through Sandy Township traveled by the way of the Tuscarawas trail and was the command of Gen. Bouquet, who marched from old Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, Penn., and came by way of the Little Beaver River, and carried his boats across the summit at Hanoverton, brought them down the Sandy Creek into the Tuscarawas, up which they traveled to the Akron summit, and thence across into the Cuyahoga and thence by the lake to Sandusky. This was as early as 1762. In 1778, Gen. McIntosh came by the same route, without boats, to Port Laurens, where Bolivar now stands, left a small force and returned to Fort McIntosh, at Beaver. The force at Fort Laurens was left under command of Maj. Gibson.

So ends Mr. Croxton's story of the early settlement.

William Hewitt and John Hewitt, now living in Waynesburgh, are sons of James Hewitt, who came into the territory, afterward Sandy Township, but now part of Brown Township, Carroll County, and entered land in 1807. Hewitt's first cabin was built near the line of the C. & P. R. R., as before stated, and in this rough, but as we shall see, hospitable home, on the 31st of January, 1809, William Hewitt was born, and still lives to claim the honor of being the first white child born in the township. Here also John Hewitt was born. An incident of pioneer life, which occurred at Hewitt's, is so fully illustrative of the social life of the advance guard of our present civilization, that we record it as we gathered it from Mr. William Hewitt, whose well-told tales of those elder days are the delight of all who are so fortunate as to hear him.

In March, 1821, the neighbors were invited to attend what was then called a "grubbing frolic," and, of course, they attended *en masse*. The mode of invitation to all frolics, and they were many, was simply to give out the fact that such a gathering was to take place, and it was understood that all who were not on absolutely unfriendly terms with the family were invited, and all were expected to attend, and failure to do so required explanation and a good excuse. Among those who were present were Capt. James Downing, Robert Thompson, John Reed, J. Harvey Ross, John Ross, James Brothers, Levy Brothers, Isaac Brothers, Simon Shook, Solomon Shook, Jonas Baum, Conrad Stull, Adam Keefer, John McCall. The work in the grub patch being completed and supper about ready, and everybody merry and mellow with good humor and good whisky, an event took place which was destined to have a strong influence on the future of the neighborhood. It was no less an affair than the arrival of Denny Robertson, James Robertson, John Robertson and families, whose numerous descendants are to-day among our most respected citizens. Denny Robertson and family, and perhaps James also, accepted an invitation to stay all night at Hewitt's, while John Robertson passed on to his cabin in Rose Township.

The wagons which were to stay were soon surrounded, and the weary travelers made welcome. The amusements of jumping and shoot-

ing at a mark was abandoned. Levy Brothers, mounted on Hewitt's old mare "Tibb," was dispatched up the creek after Tom Tidball, the fiddler. The boys struck out in every direction after the fair daughters of Sandy, and the frolic and the new arrival were jointly celebrated by a rousing dance, until the breaking day gave warning that the more serious concerns of life demanded attention. Then breakfast dispatched, the new-comers were escorted to their new home on the farm now owned by David Robertson; nor did these stalwart volunteers quit the place until by aid of ax and arm a cabin grew up in the wilderness, and the emigrant of yesterday was as much a settler as any of his sturdy new-found friends. Among the girls found to honor this occasion were the Misses Sallie and Ollie Kellogg, Rachel Keefer, Susan, Kate and Barbary Shook, Katie, Eva, Betsey and Julie Schultze. The dance, among these lusty revelers, could hardly be described as the "poetry of motion," although it was by far too energetic and boisterous to be called prosey. Dressed in suits of home-spun tow linen, shod in cow-hide boots, the honest but unpolished swain led forth a partner blooming in stout brogans and frock of linsey-woolsey, all innocent of frills and plaits, but whose radiant, ruddy smile, born of good humor and good health, made ample amends for the lack of what, too often in these later days, is little less than sickening affectation, both as to dress and manners. The music (?) of "Monnaie Musk," "Chase the Squirrel," "Peel the Willow" and other lively tunes, inspired an energy of action and a business-like execution that would command attention, if not admiration, in a fashionable ball-room of 1881.

Along with James Hewitt came John Reed, Sr., and his son, James Reed, and John Creighton, a nephew of Hewitt. John Reed's posterity are yet residents of Malvern. The nearest neighbor was Isaac Van Meter whose cabin stood just at the top of the hill where Market street, of Waynesburg, descends toward the C. & P. Railroad. Moses Porter lived at what is now Malvern. Hewitt and his company cleared out a field, planted and harvested corn, seeded the ground in wheat, and returned to McKeysport, Penn., to winter, and while there Hewitt married Elizabeth Thompson, and, in March, 1808, with his brother, John Hewitt, and William Thompson, returned to stay.

The Wyandot Indians, who were encamped beside a small stream just west of where James A. Hewitt's brick house now stands in Brown Township, left in the fall of 1811, warning the people to leave before they returned, for they would then be on the war-path. Mr. William Hewitt remembers the coming of two squaws to his father's house just before they left, to sell baskets made of split ash-wood, and that each alternate strip of wood was colored red. The price asked for the baskets was that the basket chosen be filled with corn meal. Upon another occasion, two Indians came into the front yard at Hewitt's house and gave the people a bad scare; they were named Capt. Beaver Hat and Capt. Pipe, the former drew his tomahawk and flourished it over young William's head, then laughing at his fright, took the boy up in his arms and said, "Beaver Hat, good Injun; me no hurt white man's papoose." Beaver Hat claimed to have been at Braddock's defeat, and that he had fired six times at Washington, who rode a white horse, and, though he was a good shot, could not hit him; then said, "Man on white horse, mighty big medicine-man."

In 1812, Fredrick Baum and his son, Jonas Baum, the father of William Baum, a well-known citizen of Sandy Township, came and entered land; Solomon and Simon Shook and Adam Keifer, also Phillip Schultze, Conrad Boyer, Conrad Stull, Samuel Kimmell and Henry Bonbrak. The father of the present numerous Sicafoose family was also a very early settler on the land now owned by Benjamin Sicafoose. Henry Elson, Sr., father of the good-natured shoemaker of the same name, whom two generations of children of the village of Waynesburg have known as a universal friend, came to Stark County in 1812, and settled first at Bethlehem, and a little later moved to what is now known as the Kintig farm. Henry Elson tells the writer that he remembers coming to Pool's store, in the then village of Hamburg, after tobacco for his father as early as 1815. His father paid $1.25 per bushel for corn in 1812; the corn had been brought in a keel-boat from Marrietta by Edward Nelson, of Kendal, near what is now Massillon. Mr. Robert Nelson, so well known as a contractor and generally successful business man, was a son of Edward Nelson, and son-in-law of Henry Elson.

Sandy Township was, in the early days of its history, infested with snakes to an extent that made it very dangerous to go about at certain

seasons of the year; there were numerous dens of rattlesnakes, and instances are related of hundreds of these reptiles having been killed from a single den in a season; one of the most notable of these was situated near Capt. Downing's Spring.

One of the most thrilling incidents in the early history of Stark Co., which occurred near the present village of Minerva, deserves a record here; because at least three of the participants, several years later, became residents of Sandy Township, and two lie buried beneath its green sward. We have the story from Hon. John G. Croxton, who gleaned its particulars from Isaac Miller, one of the chief actors in the affair.

It was in the latter part of March or early in April, 1793, that Gen. Anthony Wayne's army broke camp at Legion Fields (now Economy), Penn., and proceeded down the Ohio River.

As a precautionary measure, spies or scouts were employed to range at will through the territory north and west of the river, whose duty it was to traverse the country and report promptly any unfavorable condition of affairs at certain stated rendezvous.

One of these parties was composed of five trusty men, named Capt. James Downing, Isaac Miller, John Cuppy, George Foulke and John Dillow. Their station was opposite the mouth of Yellow Creek, on Tumbleson's Run, at the farm of Jacob Neesly. They were men peculiarly adapted to the task in hand, by reason of known skill in woodcraft, and the fact that the two last named had been captured in boyhood by the Wyandot Indians, and grew to manhood among them. They escaped to their white friends but a short while before the time we write of, and had taken service under old "Mad Anthony."

Upon a certain morning, these scouts were preparing a breakfast of wild turkey which had been shot the day before, as had been also a deer, the skin of which Capt. Downing proceeded to dress while the fowl was cooking, improvising a "graining knife" by driving the point of his hunting-knife into a stick, and thus securing a double-handled affair which, in the absence of a better tool, did good service. Miller and Foulke were acting as cooks, Dillow was gathering dry wood, and Cuppy was, as he afterward told it, "sitting at the root of a tree standing guard."

The smoke of their camp-fire had betrayed their whereabouts to a party of about twenty Wyandot Indians, who proceeded, after careful recognizance, to attack their unsuspecting foes. To make sure work, the Indians divided their force into two parties—one squad going south of Clear Fork to a concealed position on what is now the farm of Dr. J. C. Hostetter, while the other party went further south into the timber toward Still Fork.

Downing had just made a remark expressing surprise that during the last day they had discovered no "signs" of Indians, when Cuppy sprang to his feet, declaring, with an oath, that there were Indians. He had discovered them dodging about in the Hostetter plains. Miller and Foulke picked up their guns and made for the enemy, Miller in the advance, when the Indians fell back toward the timber. Foulke understood their tactics, and called to Miller to retreat at once, for as soon as the Indians would reach timber they would each take to a tree and shoot down their foes at leisure.

Returning to the camp they found it deserted, the second party of redskins having attacked the other three scouts in their absence. When attacked, Downing favored sticking together, but Dillow sang out every man for himself, and ran off down the bluff toward the forks of the creek. Downing and Cuppy followed, keeping the Indians at bay by loading and firing as they ran.

Downing soon discovered that whenever they stopped the leader of the Indians would jump and howl and throw his arms about and make a great display of himself to attract attention, while the others would drop into the tall grass and run forward on their hands and knees to gain on them. Finally Downing, by a lucky shot, sent this leader or chief to howl and dance in "ferrin parts," as the old Captain was wont to express it years afterward. Cuppy kept near Downing until they came up with Dillow, who had gotten into an awkward scrape by pulling the knot of a handkerchief, which he had about his neck, in the wrong direction, and, being unable to loose it, was almost suffocated. Downing tore away the handkerchief, and the three ran on to a large thorn-tree, where Downing, who, being a very large man and almost exhausted by the race, stopped, and declared that he would go no further, but stay there and kill as many as he

could before they got his scalp. At this juncture, Miller and Foulke got back to the deserted camp as related above, and heard the firing of their friends down the bluff. Miller had the most unbounded confidence in his own ability to outrun the whole party of red men, and determined to save the party by his fleetness if he could; so he gave a series of bantering yells which met quick answer, and his powers were at once put to the test, for the whole gang, as if by preconcerted signal, turned and followed him. Coming to the creek, he gave a desperate leap, clearing the stream, he said he believed, at one bound. He gave a glance back, and, seeing an Indian coming down the one bank as he went up the other, he exclaimed: "Now legs fer it," and bounded off. He ran perhaps two miles without venturing to look back, when he discovered that he was alone, and no pursuer in sight. He at once struck out for the river rendezvous.

The Indians, in relating the story of this chase afterward, said: "White man run like hell." On his way to the river, Miller slept all night in the woods under a fallen chestnut tree, the site of which was known for many years, but is now too much in dispute to be located.

Foulke hid himself in the woods near where Pekin now stands, and saw the Indians bury their dead the next day. He said there were at least two killed, one being buried near the present site of Mr. Thomas Jackson's residence in Minerva.

The scouts all met the second day after the fight at headquarters, and lived for years to tell the tale of their narrow escape.

In October, 1793, this same five scouts, Dillon, Miller, Downing, Cuppy and Faulk, made an excursion, passing through this township to a point within about six miles of the villages of the Huron Indians, on the Huron River, in the present county of Huron, this State; they here attacked an Indian camp; the time chosen was at daybreak as soon as they could see the sights on their rifles. One of the Indians, becoming uneasy from some cause, took up his gun and came out and stood between the Rangers and the camp fire. Faulk said he would shoot him, and did so, when they rushed upon the camp and killed two more Indians. The Indian whom Faulk had first shot was not yet dead, but that gentleman declared that "he had begun and he'd finish him," so he drew his tomahawk, buried it the Indian's brain, scalped him, and the scouts returned to their rendezvous on the Ohio River.

Thus it was, that savage Indians were pursued to the death by scarcely less savage white men, in order to plant the present civilization, which is shaken to its center by a deed of blood that, in those days of yore, would have hardly been deemed worthy of a passing notice.

Among our most respected and best known pioneer citizens now living is Mr. Jacob Glessner. Mr. Glessner was born about 1794 or 1795, and his twin brother, Jonathan Glessner, is yet living in Indiana. Mr. Glessner's mind is quite clear, and he relates many interesting incidents of early times. He came to Ohio in 1818, and worked at his trade, that of a cabinet-maker, near New Lisbon; here he took a job of laying a large floor, and was to receive in payment a lot of produce, which, when counted up at the prices prevailing at the time, came to $9. This, considering that by dint of lively work he did the job all in one day, was deemed a remarkable day's wages. He, however, had to hire a man to take it to town, and when he got there and paid his teamster, he had not money enough left to buy a hat, which he much needed, and had to go into debt for the balance. All this was bad enough, but when the hatter became alarmed about his pay and sued for the amount due him, Mr. Glessner began to conclude that he had better work for less wages and take better pay.

About the year 1838, there lived near what was known as the Baker or McIntosh Mill, on Little Sandy, a cooper by the name of Jesse Evans. He was, in the main, a peaceful man, and remarkable for qualities of intelligence above his neighbors. He had a son William, who, at a law-suit between his father and one of the Creighton family, was compelled to give evidence unfavorable to his father. This led to a fierce quarrel, and the next morning William was missing. Suspicion was aroused, and search was at once instituted, but the young man had disappeared utterly. Parties were organized and the mill-dam dragged, the woods scoured in every direction. A place was said to have been found where a struggle had evidently taken place; hair and blood were found

on the bushes and leaves, and everything pointed to a "murder, foul and most unnatural." Jesse Evans was therefore arrested, charged with the murder of his son, and at the preliminary examination before Esquire John Ross, a most convincing chain of circumstantial evidence was adduced, and, protesting his innocence, the old man was securely locked up in jail to await a trial at the next term of court. By the time all this had been done, the story, no smaller grown by travel, had reached Cleveland and found a record in the weekly papers. Young Evans saw the tale of woe, and hastened back to relieve his father from a dilemma which was likely to find a terrible solution. This incident we have heard related by some of our most reliable citizens, and is recorded as one of the remarkable circumstances in our early history. It seems to us a keen commentary upon all cases of conviction on circumstantial evidence only.

In these times, Sandy and adjoining townships supported what is now an unknown occupation. William Mays, father of the venerable Andrew Mays, for many years a citizen of Waynesburg, and grandfather of Madison M. Mays, Esq., was a traveling shoemaker. He went from house to house as he was wanted, making up shoes for the family. Mr. John Hewit has still in his possession a shoemaker's hammer, which once belonged to this "knight of the last."

Travel from one part of the township to another, now a matter of so much ease, was, in the young days of the settlement, a question of serious moment, as will be realized upon reading the following incident: Mrs. Miles, a resident of the northeastern portion of the township, had occasion to visit a neighbor who lived in the south part of Pike Township. At some point on the journey, which, carrying a young babe, she began after dinner, expecting to accomplish it easily and return before dark, the woman lost her way, and wandered about in hopeless bewilderment until the darkness came on and night closed in to complete her misery. With the gloaming came the dismal howlings of the wolves, which were numerous, and ever and anon the flashing of fiery eyes amongst the underbrush increased her alarm, until, terror-stricken, she hurriedly climbed into the branches of a friendly chestnut tree. This was the signal for an outbreak of howling rage amongst the cowardly wolves, and as if by magic the woods swarmed with them, snarling and fighting within a few feet of her beneath the tree. She feared she might in some way drop her babe, and so she tied it up securely in her apron, and swung it to a limb of the tree near her. Then she made herself as comfortable as possible and awaited patiently for daylight. It was a weary wait, but the dawn finally came, and with it the tormentors left, and she climbed down to find that she had lodged in a tree within a hundred yards of the very cabin she was seeking, and whose occupants came out in the morning to see what the wolves were making such a dreadful noise about the night before. Mrs. Miles was escorted safely home, and lived to tell to her grandchildren in Iowa how their mother had slept snugly hammocked in a chestnut tree.

It may truthfully be said of the residents of Sandy Township, that

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray.
Along the cool, sequestered vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way,"

and the result is, that its historian has no great or startling event to record beyond such as had an equal effect upon the country at large. Her people have been ever prompt in their response to calls of patriotism or humanity. In the hour of his need, there were always those to be found ready to minister to the needs of the fugitive from bondage, and when the hour came and America's great apostle of Liberty commanded "Loose him and let him go!" there was but a corporal's guard to be found in "Little Sandy" who failed to respond with a hearty approval. Incident to the war of the rebellion, much might be written of the experiences of its citizens who participated in that struggle. A complete roll of her volunteers has not been kept, and hence, after sixteen years, it would be impossible to give the names of all who went from the township. As an entire chapter in this work is devoted to the military history of the county, we will make no further allusion to it here.

Peter Mottice kept the earliest regular tavern in the township on his farm, now the property of J. Creighton Rogers, Esq., two miles north of Waynesburgh. Mr. Mottice kept this tavern as early as 1813, and perhaps a year before, but Capt. John Beatty, now of Carrollton, was sent to Mottice's tavern in 1813, with a sack of

oats to sell, and he says the house was crowded with travelers. Mr. Mottice kept this place until 1829, when he sold it and a quarter section of land to Robert Hamilton, who moved from New York City in 1830, and kept the tavern for several years, and then moved to Waynesburgh, where he continued in the business, and was one of the most popular landlords in Ohio, as well as one of the most widely known. He died in 1876, highly respected and deeply regretted. The Hamilton House is still the property of Mr. Hamilton's children.

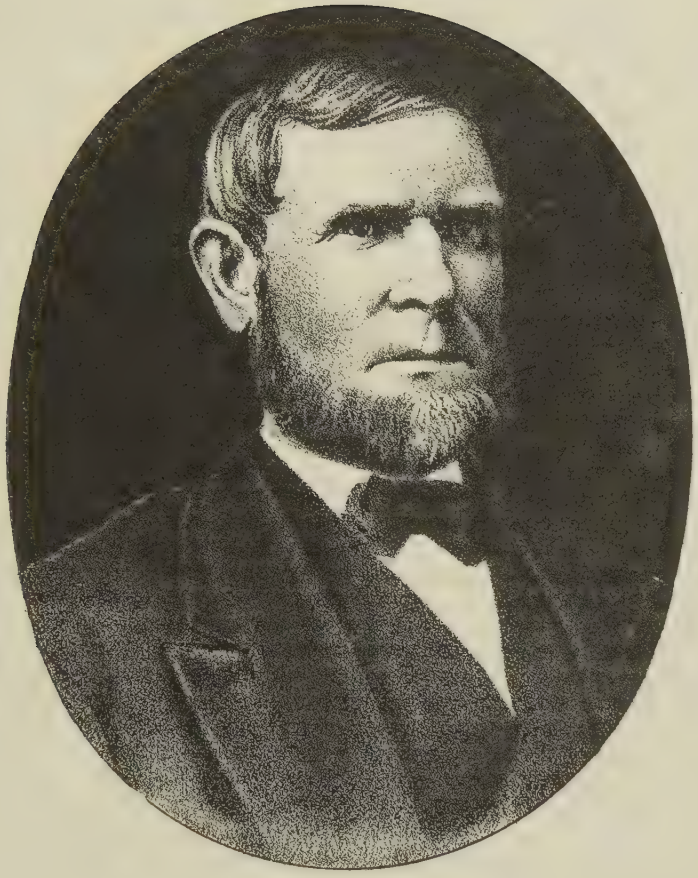
Moses Porter kept a regular tavern on the present site of Malvern, and an old pear tree planted by him is still in flourishing health. He was there as early as 1807.

Daniel Shaeffer started a hotel in Waynesburgh in 1816, in the house now owned by the heirs of Daniel Glessner. His house was a noted one, and was the headquarters of the Democratic party of that day. It was in this house that the first political meeting of the township was held during the Adams-Jackson campaign. Robert Creighton was the Whig advocate and William Hammers was the champion of Democracy. In 1831, Mr. Shaeffer built the brick building which stood for fifty years on the southwest corner of Main and Lisbon streets, and which at the time of this writing is being razed to the ground to give place to a more modern structure being built by Messrs. G. W. Elsass & Bro.

The first saw-mill in the township was built by Robert McCall, father of Thomas McCall, Esq., late of Sandy Township, but now of Canton, about the year 1815, near the present residence of McClure Boyd, Esq. The first grist-mill was built by William Hardesty, where Malvern now stands, in 1816. Mr. Hardesty took his surplus stock of mill products to Cleveland by wagon. It required a week to make the trip and sometimes a part or all of Sunday. The first grist-mill in what is now Sandy Township was built by Jehu Brown, an early settler and a remarkable man in many respects. He was a fine mechanic, a preacher and a politician, but of these latter trades more anon. He built a grist-mill, saw-mill and woolen-mill a short distance down the creek from where Messrs. Sherrod, Wilson & Co.'s fine steam mill now stands. The first distillery was built and operated by Daniel Shaeffer, near the spring just south of the present residence of Alexander Robertson. A large thorn tree on the west side of the road from Waynesburgh to Canton marks the site of the first tannery. It was built and operated by James McClure. The next was kept by George Beatty, on the site of the Boory Tannery of the present time. The first coal mine in Sandy Township was opened by Samuel Allerton, the blacksmith, near where Mr. J. H. Ross is now operating a successful mine. There are at this writing, '1881,' eight mines in successful operation.

The Tuscarawas Indian trail passed through the township from east to west, keeping generally near the banks of Big Sandy Creek. It crossed the Little Sandy, a short way north of where McCall's saw-mill stood, and crossed Big Sandy at an easy fording on the lands now owned by Jacob Painter, and thence continued on the south side of the Sandy, Gnadenhutten, in Tuscarawas County, being its objective point. This trail seems to have been a popular route, a regular "trunk line" amongst the untamed traveling public of those pre-Caucasian days. It was of quite narrow gauge, being not over eighteen inches wide, but its bed was beaten down by moccasined feet until it was two or three inches lower than the surrounding ground. There never was a toll road in the township. The bridge across the Sandy just north of Waynesburgh, was for a short timea toll bridge. The roads of this township, passing as they do, over sand and gravel have not required piking.

We have not been able to fix the date of the establishing the first stage or hack line, but it was at least as early as 1830 that a through line of good stages was put upon the road from Canton to Steubenville. The steep hill south of Waynesburg was the scene of several accidents, which, though very startling, were none fatal to human life. On one occasion, the brake upon the wheels of the stage gave way, just as it was applied at the top of the hill. The weight of a full load of passengers drove the stage upon the horses, and away they went, pell-mell, down the hill. The driver, Abe Hall, a famous "whip" of the route, was on the seat. He gathered the lines carefully, braced himself as best he could, and applied the whip sharply, keeping the horses ahead of the coach. By the time the level was reached, the team was in a frenzy of excitement, and they dashed down the street at a terrible pace. The horses were in the habit of turning in at Hamilton's



W. A. Robertson



hotel, and the driver realized that it would be impossible to stop them otherwise than to guide them into the inclosed barnyard. The hotel people saw the stage coming, opened wide the gate, and by taking all the circuit the street afforded, the driver managed to guide the terror-stricken beasts safely through the gate, and landed safely about as badly scared a lot of passengers as ever alighted from a stage-coach.

The completion of the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad was a death blow to this primitive mode of travel, as well as to the Sandy & Beaver Canal, which was commenced through the township in 1833. Work progressed until the financial panic of 1837 locked the wheels of that, as well as of most other enterprises, and its building was suspended until 1845, when new capital was invested and the canal completed, in 1849, from the Beaver River to Bolivar, where it connected with the Ohio Canal. Its years were few, however, for, as before remarked, the railroads came along by its course, in 1854, and it yielded to destiny.

About the spring of 1852, a hack and mail route was established to connect New Philadelphia with Bayard Station. These places were the termini of the then proposed railroad, which on the 1st day of January, 1854, ran its first train into Waynesburg. This hack line was owned and operated by Thomas Cannon. John Karn, of Waynesburgh, and John Stevenson, now one of the oldest and most popular conductors on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, were drivers. It was on the first regular trip of this hack line that the first daily newspaper came to Waynesburg. The paper was *The Forrest City*, published at Cleveland. As the railroad grew longer the hack line grew shorter, and its history closed with the completion of the railroad. Several of our citizens took a lively interest in the building of the railroad. Robert Nelson and John W. Mays built the mile which passes the village of Waynesburg, and I. N. Ross had the contract for the mile next east; both parties made money by their contracts. The work at this point was heavy, and was conducted to the end with but a single serious accident, which resulted in the crippling for life of Mr. William Glessner, who still lives to tell the story of his sufferings. Sandy Township lays claim to a very early railroad enterprise, which was the result of the mechanical skill of Jehu Brown, whose name has already been mentioned. It was in 1833 or 1834, that it became necessary to transport a large number of heavy stone from David Reed's stone-quarry to what has been for years known as Seaburg's or Elson's dam. To do this conveniently, Mr. Brown, who had charge of the work, contrived what would to-day be voted a good, substantial railroad, of three-foot gauge. It had its embankments, bridges, trestle works and all in order, save the iron rail. The rails were of maple wood, fastened with wooden pins. The motive power was a mule. The time made was not remarkable, but the work was well done, and the road answered fully the purpose for which it was built. It was about half a mile in length, and was considered a wonderful piece of work by the rural inhabitants of that day, one of whom gave us the above account. Not a trace remains of this early and successful railroad enterprise.

Sandy Township has not been lacking in political preferment, and as the years have rolled away, several of her citizens have been chosen to fill positions of honor and trust. Of the first grand jury ever called in the county, Peter Mottice was an honored member. The first man of Sandy to bear legislative honors was Robert McCall, father of the venerable and respected Thomas McCall, of Canton; the next was Jehu Brown, and next, Dr. James Welsh, of Waynesburgh. The dates when these gentlemen served the county at our State Capitol, the writer is not able to fix from any data at hand. Thomas C. Snyder, of Waynesburgh, was elected in 1879. At the county seat, the following men have held office during the time indicated: Gen. John Augustine was Sheriff, 1819 to 1825; he also served in the Senate and House of Representatives at Columbus. Timothy Reed, Sheriff, 1826 to 1827; Peter Mottice, Commissioner, 1825 to 1829; James Downing, Commissioner, 1833 to 1835; Robert H. McCall, Treasurer, 1841 to 1844; Thomas McCall, Auditor, 1858 to 1859. Amongst those who served as Justices of the Peace in Sandy Township, are the following: (When known, the number of years of service is given.) James Hewitt, first in office; Peter Mottice, at least 24 years; Gist. Clinefelter; John Ross; Andrew Hamilton; Michael Welker, 3 years; J. S. Brownewell, 6 years; A. B. Silver, 3 years;

John C. Mong, 20 years; William Raedel, 15 years (in office); Richard Netz, 3 years; John K. Bowers, 3 years; Thomas C. Snyder; Charles H. Slutz, in office.

The village of Waynesburgh was laid out in 1815 by Joseph Handlon, who had previously laid out Hamburg, north of the creek. It is believed that Daniel Shaeffer, the father of the once numerous Shaeffer family in the village, assisted Handlon. It is certain that these two men had very intimate business relations, for a short time afterward, Shaeffer became Handlon's assignee, and in 1818, purchased the land which Handlon had entered, receiving the warrant therefor from James Munroe, President, on the 21st of January, 1819. The first house was the cabin of Isaac Van Meter, which stood, as has been before mentioned, on the bluff, where Market street descends toward the railroad. This cabin was afterward occupied by Daniel Shaeffer, until he could build for himself.

In 1816, Samuel Allerton came to town and started a blacksmith's shop, on the lot now occupied by Frederick Mackaman's buildings, on the southeast corner of Main and Lisbon streets. John T. Rice was the first shoemaker, and Henry Wagoner the first tailor. Simon Shook was the first cooper; he had his shop on the lot where L. B. King now resides. The first well ever dug in this town was on the Boegle property, now owned by Mrs. Sarah Guinney, and it was located about eighty feet north of Lisbon street, and fifty feet west of Main street. The first regular mail brought to Waynesburgh was carried by Andrew Luckey, of Jefferson County. He traveled on foot from Steubenville to Canton, sixty miles, making the round trip easily in two days, one day each way, once a week. This was about 1825. George Beatty was the first Postmaster, and kept the post office on South Main street, in a log house yet standing, just across the alley from where John C. Mong, Esq., now resides. The post office has not changed hands very often. The following persons have held the office: George Beatty, Dr. James Welsh, Dr. Robert H. McCall, Henry Rhoads, George P. Augustine, Robert Hamilton, Robert B. Hamilton, Edward Scott. Mr. William A. Robertson was appointed to the place under Andrew Johnson, but he never removed the office from the care of Mr. Scott.

On the 6th day of February, 1833, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Waynesburgh, in Stark County," and on the 6th day of May following, an election was held at the house of Jacob Steiner (now the residence of Jacob Glessner), at which John Koontz and Jacob Steiner were Judges, and Rice Blackford, Clerk, for the purpose of electing officers for the newly made incorporate town. At this election, R. K. Gray, a prominent storekeeper, was chosen Mayor; Rice Blackford, a hatter, was elected Recorder; Dr. James Welsh, Daniel Shaeffer, Charles C. Camp, Solomon Koontz and Andrew Hamilton were elected Trustees, as the members of the Village Council were then called.

The first meeting of this board of officers, was held on the 20th day of June, 1833. Its first official act was to elect Andrew Mays, Marshal; Alexander McIntosh, Treasurer, and John Koontz, Street Commissioner. Amongst those who have held the office of Mayor, are the following: R. K. Gray, James Welsh, Joseph Doll, John Ross, Gist Clinefelter, J. H. Estep, Robert Jones, nineteen years in succession, and John W. Glessner, present incumbent, who was first elected in 1874. Illustrative of the straits to which the early builders were at times put, we mention the building of a large two-story barn by Joseph Handlon. It was the largest structure of the kind in town, and was as well finished as any other hereabouts, but in his whole construction there was not used a single piece of sawed lumber. Doors, door-frames, floors, shingles, everything in the shape of lumber was made by splitting it from trees cut near by, and every nail used, and they were not many, was made by the village blacksmith.

The first "sign-board" which was hung out in Waynesburgh was that of Daniel Shaffer's Hotel, in 1816, and its making and painting was a matter of serious consideration. When the board was finished, it was necessary to send to Canton for a painter, who painted on a black ground in yellow letters the words, "Tavern by D. Shaffer." It did service for many years in guiding the weary traveler to comfortable rest. The first pegged shoes and boots made in Waynesburgh were made by a man named Henry Pickard. He made his own pegs, and had considerable trouble introducing pegged work, as people thought the pegs would rot off. The first frame house built in town was the one

now owned by Mr. Jacob Glessner. It was built by Andrew Mays. The first and only iron foundry Waynesburgh has ever had was established in 1845 by Patrick Call. He removed it from Magnolia to Waynesburgh at the instance of R. K. Gray, who assisted him to some extent. Call sold out in 1847 to Robert Jones, Esq., who, at this writing, has conducted the business for nearly thirty-four years.

The first fire which resulted in serious damage to property was in about 1831. A log house, occupied by John T. Rice, which was situated on the site now occupied by the "Hamilton House." It took fire early in the evening, while a congregation was listening to preaching at the residence of John Koontz. The people left the preacher without benediction, and hastened to the assistance of their unfortunate neighbor.

The only brewery the village has had up to this time was built by Roger Morledge.

The first serious accident was the scalding to death of Phillip, a son of Daniel Shaffer. The child was watching its father boiling something in a large kettle, out of doors, and in an unguarded moment, fell into the kettle. It died in a few hours, and was the first body buried in the cemetery here.

The first church built in the village, was on or near the site of the present St. Paul's German Reformed Church, it was a large log structure, and remained unfinished for a long time. It belonged to the Lutheran and German Reformed societies, and these organizations, having flourished finely, in 1844 built the present brick structure, and continued to worship together in it until 1879, when they separated, the Lutheran Society building their present elegant edifice. The next church edifice was built by the Presbyterians. It was situated on the lot next east of West street, and on the south side of Lisbon street. The present First Presbyterian Church was built in 1867, when Rev. T. V. Milligan was Pastor. The Methodists built a brick church about the year 1838, on the east side of the south end of Market street. This gave place, in 1864, to the present church on South Main street. The Disciple or "Christian" Church was built in 1855 to 1860.

On the 5th day of December, 1854, the town Council entered into a contract with Robert Nelson, granting him the right of way through the streets, to lay pipes, and establish water works. He was prompt in the discharge of his part of the work, and expended nearly $2,000 in building a reservoir and putting down cast-iron pipes. It was soon discovered, however, that the supply of water from the spring used, was not adequate to the growing demands of the town, during the summer season, and, although the water works are in running order at this writing, not more than half the inhabitants draw their water supply from this source. On the 8th day of September, 1856, the Council granted Robert Nelson permissien to sell his water works and franchise to the "Waynesburgh Joint Stock Water Company," in whose possession they now stand. At this writing an effort is being made to have the village build new water works. The inhabitants are much divided in opinion in regard to the matter, and an injunction, sued out by the opposing party, has brought matters to a standstill, after the expenditure of $1,000.

On the 15th day of May, 1841, the first ordinance was passed, compelling the laying of proper sidewalks. It created quite an excitement, and it was considered by many that the members of the Council were assuming by odds too much authority.

Of the numerous secret orders popular throughout the county, several have been established in Waynesburg, including Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, "Know-Nothings," Union League, Grand Army of the Republic, Freemasons and Odd Fellows. Of these only the two latter have an existence.

The following is a list of the business houses of Waynesburgh: Beans & Elsass, J. Shaeffer & Son, Raedel & Blythe, dry goods and groceries; W. A. Strayer, Charles H. Slutz, hardware; Robert Jones, stoves, tinware, foundry and plow works; L. S. Bonbrak, stoves and tinware; George W. Elsass & Co., groceries and notions; Lewis Scott, exchange broker; George W. Burson, Edward Scott, drugs and stationery; William Glessner, furniture store; L. Scott & Co., manufacturers of iron-roofing; John W. Glessner, jeweler; W. H. Evans, merchant tailor; William A. Rhoads, tailor; Christian Gruber, brewery; Charles Gruber, drinking saloon; Christian Elsass, shoemaker and drinking saloon; John Bangs, barber; Barnhart Wingerter, undertaker and notions; Morledge

& Mackaman, grain and produce; Netz & Myers, clothing and carpets; Sherrod, Wilson & Co., millers; G. B. Belding, cooper; E. O. Belding, cooper; James Gibson, stock dealer; R. B. Hamilton, agricultural implements; Ed Hamilton, Harry W. Shine, livery stables; Doty & Troll, carriage makers; Constantine Derringer, William Wirebaugh, blacksmiths; H. Sweet, eggs and produce; Yarger & Gruber, butchers; L. Klotz, J. W. McCollum, Henry Elson, shoemakers; William F. Boory, tannery; Geo. Bieter, marble-yard; Marshall & Randal, confectioners; Mrs. Alice Morledge, bakery; Josiah Flemming, Elwood Shine, painters; Charles H. Jones & Co., fire insurance; R. C. Fawcett, attorney and Notary Public; John C. Mong, attorney and Deputy Probate Judge; William Raedel, Charles H. Slutz, Justices of the Peace; Mrs. R. Guinney, Mrs. M. Maeser & Sister, milliners; Miss Louvina Reed, Miss Ada Koontz, dressmakers; Emerson Koontz, Henry Casper, harness-makers; Andrew Waggoner, Andrew Derringer & Bro., stone-masons; Jacob Phillippi, B. Monroe, plasterers; Snyder Bros., builders and brick-makers; L. B. King, job printer; Joseph Flickinger, wagon-maker; W. T. Jackman, dentist; A. F. Atwell, John W. McCort, G. C. Welch, J. M. Bye, physicians; Harmon Creighton, butcher; Corwin Firestone, A. Newkirk, sawing machines; A. F. Rhoads, telegraph operator; Henry W. Rhoads, agent C. & P. R. R.; William A. Robertson, Alexander Robertson, John Hewitt, farmers; Hamilton Hotel, by Hamilton heirs; "Morledge House," John Shaeffer.

Magnolia, the second village in the township, was laid out by Richard Elson and John W. Smith in the year 1834. The line between Stark and Carroll Counties divides the village, the portion lying in Carroll County being officially known as Downingville. This part of the town was laid out by Isaac Miller, and named in honor of his son-in-law, James Downing, of whom the reader has read before. During the days of the brief existence of the Sandy & Beaver Canal, Magnolia enjoyed a season of prosperity, which, for a time, justified flattering hopes of future greatness; but the departing canal-boats took away her trade, and for years she was almost a deserted village, but prosperity is contageous, and, within the last ten years, there has been a steady growth, which, if not rapid, has been at least substantial, and the traveler of to-day finds a pleasant village of about 300 people, who are both industrious and hospitable.

John G. Croxton kept the first store. E. J. Barkdoll & Co. were the largest general dealers ever in Magnolia. They sold and bought every thing sellable and buyable. Mr. Ed Scott, now Postmaster of Waynesburgh, was their chief clerk. Wm. Harkness was also a prominent storekeeper. It was with him that William H. Greer, Esq., one of Magnolia's most successful business men, laid the foundation of his present worth. Isaac Teller was a storekeeper on a smaller scale, and with him John Walser, of Canton, learned the rudiments of business, which he has since so successfully pursued. Messrs. Adams & Chapman were also heavy dealers in general merchandise. Magnolia once had an iron foundry. It was built by Patrick Call, in 1834 or 1835, near the present residence of A. R. Elson. He conducted the business four or five years, and then removed to Waynesburgh as already stated. There are two churches of comfortable style and capacity, belonging respectively to the society of "United Brethern in Christ" and to the "Evangelical Lutheran, N. S."

In the Stark County part of Magnolia are the following business men: W. H. Knotts, agent agricultural implements; Jacob Wadsworth, harness maker; A. R. Elson, miller; Richard Elson, farmer; Felix Motter, stonemason; Mathias Koehler, saloon; Dan'l Klopman, hotel; John Gregory, hotel. A. R. Elson's mill, established by Elson & Smith in 1834, is one of the finest water-power establishments in this part of Ohio. He has saw mill and other woodworking machinery, and transacts a very large business.

Of the progress of religion in Sandy Township a whole chapter might be written, and the difficulty with the writer has been, what not to write down rather than what to record. The honor of the first preaching is claimed by both the Lutheran and Presbyterian people, but it is likely that Lyman Potter, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, preached the first sermon to a white congregation, although Elisha McCurdy was a missionary among the Wyandot and Shawnee Indians some years before white settlement. Lyman Potter baptized James Hewitt, of Waynesburgh, at the house of Peter Mottice, while he was yet an infant, about 1810. Joshua Beers was the next preacher for the Presbyterians, and about this time a Lutheran

preacher named Wagonholtz came to the township and preached at Downing's house, which was open to all comers, although Downing was himself a Presbyterian. The first preacher for the German Reformed Church here was named Rodocker. This congregation united with the Lutherans, as before stated, in the building of the first church in Waynesburgh. The Baptist Church had an early and able minister in early times, whose name is already familiar to the reader—Jehu Brown. He was a man of much force of character, and made an impression, however engaged in life. In those days, as has been intimated, the practice of dram-drinking was almost universal, and preachers were not all strangers to the spiritual strength to be derived from the omnipresent bottle. Brown was for many years not an exception to the rule, and it is related that he would go, just before preaching-time to Shaeffer's tavern, take a full gill of good brandy, and then repair to the grove north of town, now owned by M. M. Mays, and preach fervently, laying aside his coat to gain greater freedom of action. He was often eloquent, and always an interesting speaker. He would often dwell at length upon the frailties of humanity, and was wont on such occasions to tell his congregation to "do as I tell you, and not as I do." He was afterward a convert to the ideas of Alexander Campbell, who held several meetings here, and it is said that after this time he entirely eschewed stimulants and died an earnest advocate of temperance.

The first Methodist meeting was held at the house of either Morgan Van Meter or Fred Vanoster, the latter being the first class-leader. The first quarterly meeting was held in James Allerton's new barn, and Joshua Monroe was the Presiding Elder. The quarterly collection amounted to $1.06¼. The first Methodist preacher who came regularly to preach was Rev. Weekly, and his sermons are spoken of to-day by those who were converted through their influence, as savoring strongly of the fiery terrors of the law. The house of Fred Yaney was also an early preaching-place, and here, in 1837, the first regular society was organized. The first Methodist Church was built on land now known as the McCall farm, within the inclosure of the present cemetery, near the residence of J. J. Welker, Esq. This church was known as Wesley Chapel. It was replaced in 1867 by a new brick structure, in the valley south of the old church, and the name changed to Centenary Church. The first society in Waynesburgh had for its first class-leader James H. Rogers, who is now and has for many years been a much respected preacher, being now a member of the the East Ohio Conference.

The German Methodists, or Albrights, once had a society in the township, and held their meetings at the house of Mr. Camp, on the farm now owned by John Rogers, Esq.

In 1865 there came to Waynesburgh a missionary of the Latter Day Saints, or Mormon Church. He made a few converts, and service was held at the house of Daniel Gauger, whose wife was one of the proselytes to the new faith; but they have passed out of existence.

The followers of Alexander Campbell have had a society here ever since that eloquent divine preached his ideas through this part of Ohio. They have a comfortable church at Waynesburg.

The early preachers had a serious time with their temporal matters. A single instance will illustrate the whole. Joshua Beers' "subscription list for support" bears record of his pay having been given almost entirely in the products of the farms. An ordinary liberal subscription for the head of a family was $4 to $5 per year, and this, if paid in produce, was to be delivered at Hardesty's mill at Troy, now Malvern—but all these trials seemed only to fire the old man's soul to greater efforts in the cause of his chosen Master, and he died in great peace and full of years, near Hanover, Columbiana County, Ohio.

The first schoolhouse built in Sandy Township was on the farm of W. H. Knotts, west of Magnolia, in 1809 or 1810. The first teacher here was William Lee; the next John Loughlin. The site of the early temple of learning is still discoverable by a mound where the old chimney stood.

The next schoolhouse was built on the farm now owned by J. J. Welker. It was 20x24 feet in size, of rough, round logs, the spaces between them filled with "chunks" of wood and "daubed" with mortar of yellow clay. One log was left out all around as a window, and the space filled with greased paper to keep out the cold and let in a little light. The school was a subscription school, and Alpheus Brown was the first teacher. He

charged $1.50 per quarter for each pupil, and had from forty to forty-five pupils most of the time. The first schoolhouse in what is now known as Elson's District was built in 1834, of hewed logs, at a total cost of $40. The stove to warm it cost $16 in Canton. The school at Magnolia has always been accounted a good one, and from the small beginning on the Knott's farm has grown to a respectable and useful Union School, with two teachers and modern apparatus and appliances for teaching.

The Waynesburgh Union School is the outgrowth of a small beginning made in 1816 by Alpheus Brown as teacher. The first schoolhouse, a log one, stood on Lot No. 50 of the original plat of the town, not far from the site of Odd Fellows Hall. The next house, a frame one, was built near Gibson's Spring, in the southwest corner of lands owned by William F. Boory. The people took only an ordinary interest in educational matters until Mr. S. L. Adams, a genuine Yankee schoolmaster, came and took charge of the school. At his hands the cause of education received an impetus that has been felt ever since, and step by step advances have been made until the school is surpassed by but few of its size any place, and is conducted in a fine two-story brick house with four large rooms. Among those who have served as Principal of this school, including the teachers who served when only one was required, are the following, given as nearly as possible in the order in which they served: Alpheus Brown, John Alexander, Eliza McElmee, John Divine, ——— Pierce, Abram Bair, Mary A. McCall, Charlotte Boegle, Henry Myers, William Freese, Mr. ——— Ready, S. L. Adams, William Unger, James H. Creighton, A. W. Heldenbrand, Miss Bontrager, Mr. —— Carpenter, Mr. Hill, William H. Ray, George W. Yohe, A. C. Naragon and Prof. R. C. Fawcett.

There was an early schoolhouse built on Boyd's farm in the then town of Hamburg in 1818. John Hancock, a Yankee, was the teacher and James and John Hewitt, of Waynesburgh, were pupils. The price was $1.50 per quarter, cash, or ten bushels of wheat, which was worth then only 25 cents per bushel in Canton.

In closing this chapter, the writer has no apology to offer for anything therein which may, in the light of better evidence than he has been able to command, be found inaccurate. The shadows of almost eighty years rest upon the early history of the township with hardly a written line to aid in lifting their gloom. What has been previously printed, elsewhere, is found by careful investigation, to be grossly inaccurate; this has been corrected so far as possible in this chapter. It is desired to thus publicly acknowledge the valuable assistance of Hon. John G. Croxton, of Canal Dover; Hon. John Beatty, of Carrollton; Mr. John Shaeffer, William Hewitt and others, of Waynesburg. *Scripta verba manent* has been the accepted motto throughout the task.

CHAPTER XXI.*

OSNABURG TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES—AN INCIDENT—EARLY SETTLEMENT—HARD TIMES AND ROUGH SCENES—ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—VILLAGES, ETC.

THIS township is one of the hilliest sections of Stark County, there being but very little land within its limits that may be termed perfectly level. Notwithstanding its rolling surface, however, the careful hands and methodical work of the Pennsylvania Dutch have reduced it to a fine state of cultivation. Indeed, through their wise husbandry, it may be said, figuratively, that

"Its rocks, and hills, and brooks, and vales,
With milk and honey flow."

The character of the land renders it a fine grazing township, though considerable corn and wheat are cultivated, and also some small grain, but stock and grazing is the main business of the farmer. The land is thoroughly drained by the Little Sandy and Indian Run, and their numerous tributaries, which, though mostly small, traverse the township in all directions, and afford ample drainage. Coal is found in many places, and that of a very good article. It is rapidly becoming an important branch of business, and one that is being largely developed, through the means of the Conotton Valley Railway, recently opened for traffic. The township also affords some very fine stone quarries, which supply quantities of good building stone. The timber consists mostly of oak, hickory, maple, beech, with some black walnut and poplar. Osnaburg is bounded on the north by Nimishillen Township, on the east by Paris, on the south by Sandy Township and Carroll County, and on the west by Canton Township.

Long ere the Pale-face dreamed of the fertile lands lying away to the west, these slopes and bluffs, and ravines, and groves of timber, were the hunting grounds of the lordly savage, and the natural birthright of his kindred. Here he roamed as undisputed master, and for years and decades, aye, for centuries, indeed, his war-whoop was the only music that broke upon the quietude of the forest, save the song of the wild birds, and the sighing of the winds among the trees. But the rays of civilization flashed over the land, and in their effulgence, the council-fires of the Indians went out forever in this section of the country. Slowly the red man was pressed on toward the Far West, there to read his own doom in the setting sun. A sad story is told in Osnaburg Township of an old warrior, who, after the remnant of his tribe had departed for their new home beyond the great "Father of Waters," loth to leave the home of his fathers, remained behind. For hours he would sit in some lonely place, like "Patience on a monument smiling at grief," perchance, dreaming of brighter hopes of former days, when over those hills and valleys he pursued the bounding deer, or howled behind his flying prey. One day, when sitting on a log in the forest, quietly smoking his pipe, wholly unconscious of danger, a pale-face foe—ever the red man's oppressor—stole near unto him, and, without a note of warning, shot him dead, and that, too, for no other cause than that he was an Indian. The poor savage was buried in the midst of the present village of Osnaburg, and the spot where he sleeps is still pointed out to the stranger, by old residents of the place. Thus the red man's title to Osnaburg Township became extinct.

The first settlement in Osnaburg Township was made in the spring of 1806—just three-quarters of a century ago. The pioneers were Jacob Kitt and John Sluss, natives of Pennsylvania. Their first visit to this section is thus told by a local correspondent of the Canton *Democrat:* "On a beautiful morning in the fall of 1805, five horsemen might have been seen emerging from New Lisbon, then a frontier settlement of less than a dozen log cabins, and wending their way westward—(the horsemen, not the log cabins). They were a party made up to select land for future homes.

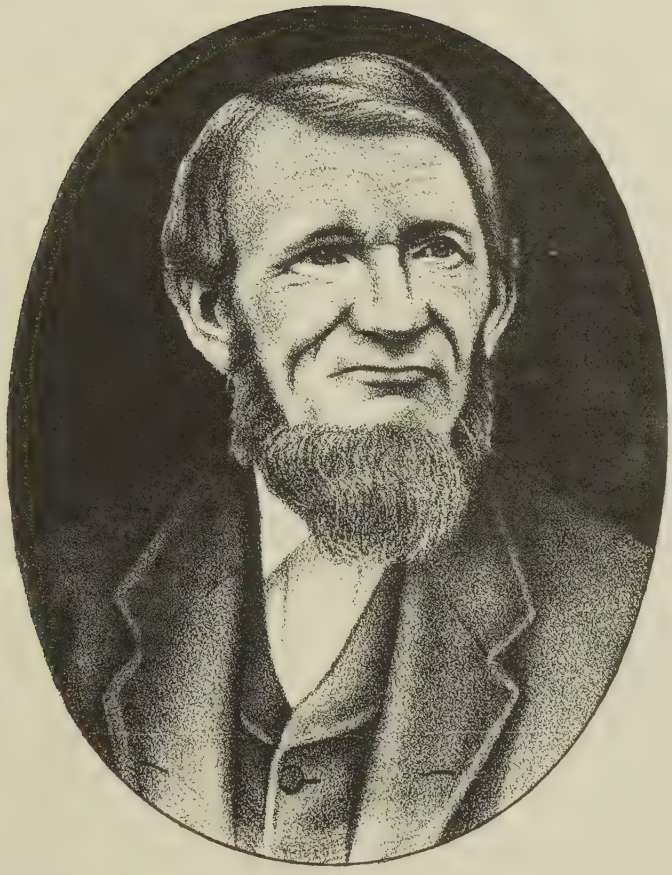
*Contributed by W. H. Perrin.

Of the number were Jacob Kitt, John Sluss, John Thomas, another whose name has been forgotten, and a surveyor engaged to accompany them as guide, and who had field-notes and knew what quarter-sections were yet open to entry. The land office was then in Steubenville, called at that time *Stewben* for short, with an accent on the last syllable. As there was no settlement between New Lisbon and the Tuscarawas River, the extent of the land office district, it was necessary for the explorers to provide themselves with rations—bread and cold meat—in sufficient quantity to last several days, which could easily be packed in their saddle-bags, and a blanket strapped to the saddles constituted the outfit. The horses could obtain subsistence by feeding upon grass and the wild pea vine, a succulent growth with which the woods then abounded. The party moved along in single file, following the section line as indicated by blaze-marks on the trees, until they reached Range 7, when they turned south. Pursuing a southwesterly course they came to a spring. Here they all dismounted to take a drink (of water) and allow their horses to graze. While resting and viewing the surroundings, Kitt was the first to say, 'I'll take *this* quarter.' This was the southeast quarter of Section 18, the same now owned by David Bowman. At that day, for obvious reasons, land that had on it a good spring of water was preferred. At the time Mr. Kitt announced his decision to take the piece, the rest of the company, with the exception of one, agreed by an audible assent that he should have it, and a memorandum was made accordingly. The member of the company who interposed no objection, but was silent, was the same whose name could not be procured. Continuing their explorations, the next piece they found that had a spring, was the southwest quarter of Section 17, the same now owned by J. Cellars, and this was first claimed by John Sluss. Again the balance of the company said 'agreed,' except the one who was before silent. This strange conduct on his part excited the suspicion of Kitt. Ruminating over the matter during the night, he was satisfied the stranger intended to enter the same quarter, and to frustrate him, Mr. Kitt concluded to make an excuse in the morning and return home, which he did with all haste. Providing himself with the necessary funds to make the first payment, he proceeded to the land office in Steubenville, secured the land, and as he was about leaving town, whom should he meet but the very man whose ominous silence had so disturbed him. His suspicions were true, as the man acknowlenged that he was after the same tract Mr. Kitt had just entered.

"Mr. Sluss, on his return, secured the place he had selected. Both he and Kitt were married, and were living upon land in the neighborhood of New Lisbon. They remained there during the winter of 1806, and came out together early in the following spring. Each had two horses, Mr. Kitt a wagon; so they joined teams, and in the wagon both couple packed all their worldly goods. Their route was by the 'Thomas road,' then being laid out—the same that passes through Freeburg and Louisville, the first legal highway in the county. They came to the improvement of Philip Slusser, who was then building a grist and saw mill on the Nimishillen, the same site now known as Roland's. With the help obtained here, and the assistance of James F. Leonard, a surveyor, who had a camp on the west side of the creek, the two emigrants cut a way to their new homes in Osnaburg Township." This was the actual beginning of the settlement in this township. Nearly three generations have passed away since Mr. Kitt erected his pole cabin on the southeast quarter of Section 18. He brought with him to his new possessions a hired man, and with his help logs were soon cut, or poles, rather, for help enough to handle large logs was not to be had, and a cabin was erected of sufficient magnitude to shelter the family from the inclemencies of the weather, and protect them against wild beasts. This primitive cabin was built without any iron, not even a nail was used. It was covered with clapboards or "shakes," which were held to their places by "weight-poles," and the door was hung with wooden hinges and the boards fastened to the rough battens with wooden pins. A chimney, built of "cat and clay," in connection with a fire-place, occupied one end of the cabin, and an opening filled with greased paper served as a window. Mother Earth formed the floor, and a rude frame in one corner constructed with a side and foot board and a bed-tick filled with leaves and grass, was, by honest toil, rendered

"Soft as downy pillows are."

This was the rude style in which the pioneers



W. W. Goodin

of Osnaburg began life, and is not in the least exaggerated. There are those still living, who, though children then, remember much of the hardships of the pioneer days. Cooking utensils were scarce; the modern cook-stove was unknown, and tableware was of the commonest kind. Mrs. Kitt, for a time, it is said, kneaded her dough in a bucket, and afterward in a sugar-trough. The following, related of Kitt, is an apt illustration of life in the early days of the country: "A few weeks after he had settled in Osnaburg, he was in the woods one morning, when he heard some one chopping with an ax—a quite unusual sound at that day. Suspecting there were Indians in the vicinity, as he had no knowledge of a white settler so near him, he determined to investigate the phenomenon. So he returned to his cabin, procured his rifle and started in the direction of the sound. He advanced cautiously, always keeping a large tree in range between himself and the locality where the chopping was going on. Approaching nearer, he detected that it was not the work of Indians, and emboldened by the discovery, he advanced upon the choppers, when he found them to be the Latimers, —three brothers, who, with their hired men, had moved in, and were clearing, in Section 13, Canton Township, about one mile from his (Kitt's) own cabin. This was a welcome discovery, and Mr. and Mrs. Kitt were delighted to find that they had white neighbors so near to them." Some five years after Kitt's settlement in Osnaburg, his house was destroyed by fire, but his neighbors, who had increased in number, came to his assistance, and soon rebuilt his cabin, and thus repaired his loss.

When Kitt and Sluss moved into Osnaburg Township they brought some stock with them, besides the horses that drew their wagon, among which were a cow, and a hog of the female species. Soon after their arrival, the cow brought forth a calf, and the sow a litter of eight pigs. This welcome addition to their "families," notwithstanding it was a matter of considerable rejoicing, but increased the troubles and perplexities of the owners. The wolves, which were exceedingly plenty and very troublesome, were attracted to the vicinity of the cabins by the smell of cooking meats, and in order to save their young calf and pigs, they found it necessary to take them into the cabins during the night. Mr. Kitt lived many years a respected citizen of Osnaburg, and finally removed to Huntington County, Indiana, where he was still living a year ago, at the advanced age of 101 years, in good health. A daughter —Mrs. Joseph Doll, of the village of Osnaburg, now nearing her fourscore years, is still living, and in good health for one of her years. Her mother, Mrs. Jacob Kitt, was the first pale-face woman to tread the soil of Osnaburg, and Mrs. John Sluss the next. They accompanied their husbands to the township in 1806, and bore their part in all the privations of making a home in the wilderness. Referring to old age in Osnaburg Township, a correspondent gives the following to the Canton *Repository* in March, 1880: "There are three families very near each other in the village of Osnaburg, and in the three families can be found three of the oldest couples living in the county to-day. First, there is Jacob Marcker, aged 86, and his wife, aged 87; this couple has lived together as man and wife for 63 years. Next comes Joseph Doll, aged 78, and his wife, aged 75; they have been married for 55 years. The third couple is Anthony Rabenstein, aged 75, and his wife, aged 71 years; they have lived together for 53 years. And these remarkably old people are enjoying good health, and to all appearances will enjoy life for many years to come."

Mr. Sluss, who came to Osnaburg with Kitt, was a man who was held in high esteem among his neighbors, and somewhat above the average in education and intelligence. He was elected Justice of the Peace at an early day, an office which he held for many successive terms, as well as that of County Commissioner. He raised a family of children, all of whom became highly respected men and women. His sons are all dead; his daughters married and moved West. Mr. Sluss and his wife both lived to a good old age. When she died, he ordered a coffin for himself at the same time he did hers, remarking to the undertaker, that he should soon need it. He ordered the two, and paid the price—$6 apiece—the price, at that day, for the best walnut coffin made. He died in a few years afterward, lamented by a large circle of friends.

Other pioneers of Osnaburg Township, in addition to Kitt and Sluss, and who came in prior to the war of 1812, were Frank Ake, Douglas Wilson, Peter Moretz, Michael Engle, James Leeper, William Nailor, John Studebecker, Ja-

cob Troxell, David Edwards, James Price, Jacob Bowers, Peter McCabe, the Bairs, Alex Cameron, Henry and Adam Shull, George Poe, B. Augustine, John and George McEnterfer, the Latimers, Daniel Graybill, Henry Bowman, John Crisswell, the Shearers—four brothers—Jacob, John, Adam and Henry, Daniel and John Lichtenwalter, the Floreys and the Camps, Samuel White, Casper Gephart, and others, whose names have passed from the recollection of the few older inhabitants now living. Most, if not all of these, came from Pennsylvania, and were thrifty, hard-working tillers of the soil. The neat and well-kept farms of the township, the comfortable, and even elegant residences, and the spacious barns, plainly denote their energy and industry. Alex. Cameron, who was of Scotch origin, settled near the present village of Mapleton in 1807, and Augustine and Poe settled on farms adjoining. Douglas Wilson and Frank Ake settled on Section 32 in 1811, and opened up farms. Studebecker was a Dunkard preacher, and brought to his new home his earthly all packed on a horse and a cow. The Floreys and the Camps enjoyed quite a reputation as fighters, and the state of society and of morals, at that early period, afforded them ample opportunities of gratifying their tastes in that direction. Casper Gephart is said to have been a Hessian soldier who was captured at the battle of Trenton, and decided to throw off the yoke of his former master and become an American citizen.

The Bairs figured prominently among the early settlers of the township. They were men of considerable intelligence, and became, by natural right as it were, local leaders in the affairs of the time. There were Abraham, Stophel and Rudolph Bair; the latter, who was commonly called "Rudy," was a member of the convention that formed the first State Constitution, and afterward represented Columbiana County—then including Stark—in the Legislature. Rudy and Stophel were brothers, and both entered land in Osnaburg Township, but Rudy settled in what is now Paris Township, though at that time it was embraced in Osnaburg. He was an early Justice of the Peace, and it is said that the first law suit in what is now Stark County was tried before him. The particulars of this pioneer trial, as handed down through a long sweep of years, are thus detailed by a local writer: "Thomas and Bosserman, two early settlers of the neighborhood, had traded horses, and as Thomas considered himself cheated in the swap, he brought suit against Bosserman for damages. A man named Hockingsmith, of Pike Township, was Constable, and subpœnaed three witnesses. The parties and the witnesses were present on the day set for trial. When the parties met, Rudy brought out a jug of whisky and proposed a drink all around. At the close of this preliminary indulgence, he suggested that they settle the case without going to trial; that each one make his statement, and he would give judgment. To this Thomas objected, but after considerable talk, and another horn, he agreed. Each told his story, and the Court, after due deliberation, decided that Bosserman should pay Thomas $3 and the Constable's fees, whereupon all drank again and expressed themselves satisfied. The Squire was rejoiced at his success in settling the case, as his docket, which he kept between the rafters of his cabin, had been carried away by the squirrels, and he had nothing in which to make the entry." This was an easy way of dispensing justice, and altogether different from that of the present day, when representatives of the law too often assist in stirring up bad blood, merely for the sake of litigation, instead of trying to nip little disputes in the bud, as Rudy did with his jug of whisky. A son of Stophel Bair, named Adam, had the reputation of being the stoutest man in the township. This championship was contested by one Jacob Shirley, a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and an early settler in Osnaburg. The following incident is related of Shirley: "He was a large man, and of great muscular power. He was a Dunkard, and was once beset by a crowd of seven men, who slapped his face, when he turned the other cheek and was again struck. This, he said, was according to Scripture, and he would now defend himself. He accordingly turned upon the crowd and vanquished the seven, literally piling them up on top of each other." These little exhibitions of manly strength were quite frequent in the early days of the country, and although considered highly degrading, in this enlightened age, as they truly are, yet it was deemed quite an honor, fifty or seventy-five years ago, to be known as the stoutest man and best fighter in the neighborhood. A story is told of a fight that occurred once at Osnaburg,

at "muster," between Jacob Sherrick and Richard Elson, in which they fought, and scratched, and gouged, and pounded each other almost beyond recognition, and in a manner that would scarcely be creditable at the present day, even among prize-fighters. But this mode of settling old grudges has given place to the more refined way of unceremoniously pulling out a little gun, and shooting off the top of an enemy's head.

Osnaburg is an old township, and was organized before Stark County was created. It was part of Columbiana County, and its jurisdiction extended over all that part of Stark County now lying east of Canton Township, and to the present western boundary of Columbiana County. Indeed, it is said of Rudolph Bair, who was the first Justice of the Peace, and was commissioned in 1808, that his jurisdiction as such extended from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. The township was first surveyed in 1801, by John Bever, in sections of four miles square, and in 1806 it was subdivided, by James C. McFarland. Says a local writer upon the subject: "As near as can be ascertained from cotemporaneous events, the township was organized in 1806. The records of Columbiana County, however, of that date are lost or destroyed, and nothing has been discovered that would enlighten us, from any researches made among the archives of that county." At a meeting of the Commissioners, held in March, 1809, the township was named Osnaburg, but why it was so called, or from what source the name was obtained, we are not informed. The next Justice of the Peace, after Bair, was William Nailor, who was commissioned May 1, 1809. The next was Jacob Fulton, whose commission was dated a few days later. John Augustine and John Sluss succeeded them some years afterward. James Price was Collector of the township in 1809, and the amount of tax collected amounted to the enormous sum of $19.50.

In the natural course of human events, all things must have a beginning, and the continuation of the human race in Osnaburg Township began in the family of Jacob Kitt. Not only the first white child born in the township, but the first in the present County of Stark, was a daughter, "born," as it is reported, "to Jacob and Barbara Kitt." She is still living, and is the wife of Squire Doll, of Osnaburg village, and is still, as her friends say, as "pert as a cricket." She was born September 7, 1806, and is now, 1881, seventy-five years old. The next birth in the township, and which proved to be the first male child born, was George Latimer, son of Robert Latimer, and was born a few months after Mary Kitt. He died in 1873, in Ashland County, from injuries sustained in falling from a load of straw. The first death was that of a Mrs. Milligan, and occurred in 1811. Her coffin was a rough box, and as there was no minister present at the funeral, a Mr. Hutchinson, a school teacher, sang a few verses of a hymn, and offered prayer, which comprised the funeral ceremonies. Since that first funeral, the "pale horse and his rider" have made numerous visits to the township, as the several graveyards will attest. The first marriage is thus described by a local historian of the township, in the columns of the Canton *Democrat*: "The first marriage of which we have any account was mixed with a bit of romance. There were a Mr. and Mrs. Anderson living in Osnaburg, who had two children. Anderson was a drunken loafer, who would do nothing for the support of his family, and, as a consequence, Mrs. Anderson had to work out. She was a good spinner, and went from house to house, taking her children with her, earning about a $1 a week, beside their board. A man by the name of Ihry, a German, proposed to marry her, and was accepted, although she was not divorced from Anderson. Mr. Kitt brought the couple to Canton, and they were married by Squire Coulter. They lived together for three years, when Ihry died, leaving his wife a comfortable homestead. This pioneer wedding was followed by many others, as the present population of the township clearly indicates."

In the early days of Osnaburg, the people went to Steubenville to mill. This was a great inconvenience, and took up considerable of their time. This difficulty was, to some extent, obviated by Mr. Kitt, who built a little mill, a few years after his settlement. It was what was known as a "tread wheel mill," and oxen were used to furnish power. This was a great improvement on grinding corn in a coffee-mill, or of spending a week going away to Steubenville. Peter Boyer built a grist-mill in 1814, and shortly after Daniel Laird built one on the Little Sandy. Abraham Bair built a saw-mill about this time, which was the first in the

neighborhood; and previous to its erection, the people used puncheon floors in their cabins, if they had any floors at all. Christian Harshbarger built a grist-mill on Little Sandy, south of where Mapleton now stands. John Newman also built a mill on Little Sandy, two miles northeast of Mapleton. There are no grist-mills now outside of the village. The first goods were sold in the village of Osnaburg, which is one of the oldest towns in the county. The first tavern was also kept there, and the first blacksmith shop, etc. In fact all of the interests of the township, in early times, centered in the little village.

The early settlers of Osnaburg were a God-fearing people, and at an early day religious societies were organized in the township, and religious services held at the people's cabins. Among the early messengers of glad tidings was Rev. William Mitchell, a Methodist circuit rider, who preached in the neighborhood as early as 1812. Rev. Edward Otis was a Baptist minister, and preached once a month at Michael Engle's cabin. A church society was organized in 1820 by Rev. Mr. Weir, a Lutheran minister, and Rev. Mr. Faust, a German Reformed minister, with about twenty-five members. The first sermon by either of these denominations was preached in 1814, by Rev. Mr. Lambrick, a Lutheran, at the house of Mr. Minnich. As early as 1827 a Sunday school was organized in the neighborhood of Mapleton. Alexander Cameron was the first Methodist class-leader, and his class comprised four families. There are three church edifices in this township outside the villages. On Section 36 a German Lutheran and German Reformed Church are located, not half a dozen rods apart. The two denominations originally occupied the same church, but could not agree very well, and finally the German Reformed congregation sold their interest to the Lutherans and built a new church in the immediate vicinity. It is a frame building and quite a tasty edifice, while the old building is a substantial brick. The Disciples have a church on Section 28, which was built some twenty or twenty-five years ago, and is a handsome frame, beautifully located on the brow of a hill, even as Solomon's Temple adorned the brow of Mount Moriah.

So far as reliable information could be obtained, John Augustine was the pioneer school teacher of Osnaburg, and "taught the young idea how to shoot" as early as the winter of 1818. Previous to that year, the few children in the township went to school on the Aultman place, in Canton Township. During the winter of Augustine's school, snow fell to the depth of three feet and lay on the ground for several weeks. A few days later, it rained and froze, forming a hard crust on the snow that would bear up a man. Many deer were caught by the school boys which were unable to make their way through the deep snow with much speed. Among their captives was a large buck, which they kept in a pen at the school house, but as he refused to eat they turned him loose again. William Hutchinson was an early school teacher. Abraham Bair also taught as early as 1822. These were followed by teachers in different parts of the township, and as the country settled up schoolhouses were built in each neighborhood until the final development of the present school system. From the last report of the Board of Education we extract the following statistics for Osnaburg, which are of interest:

Balance on hand September 1, 1879		$3,366 85
State tax		955 50
Irreducible fund		144 09
Total		$4,466 44
Amount paid teachers	$1,794 16	
Fuel and other contingent expenses	201 21	
Total		$1,995 37
Balance on hand September 1, 1880		$2,471 07
Number of schoolhouses in the township		10
Value of school property		$12,000 00
Teachers employed—males		14
Teachers employed—females		8
Total		22
Number of pupils enrolled—males		291
Number of pupils enrolled—females		216
Total		507
Average daily attendance—males		160
Average daily attendance—females		130
Total		290

Almost the entire township of Osnaburg seems to be underlaid with coal, and a large number of mines opened, but hitherto, for the lack of facilities for transportation, they have not been developed to any great extent. Now, however, with a railroad passing through the

township, a full development of this interest may be looked for. Samuel Montgomery has recently sold his land at $200 an acre, and measures are being taken for mining coal on it. Several mines are already opened on this land, and every means will be used to facilitate the work of mining and shipping.

For the war of 1812, a little unpleasantness that took place some thirty years after the close of the Revolution, between the United States and England, this township furnished a number of men, some of them volunteers, and some drafted men. The names of many of these old heroes have passed away with the heroes themselves. Among the few still remembered, however, are the names of Peter McCane, Peter Moretz, Edward Strickland, Adam and Jacob Anderson, and Richard Byles, who went as a substitute of Jacob Kitt, the latter having been drafted. In the Indian wars of the early period many of them also participated. Joseph Anderson, a brother to Adam and Jacob, mentioned above, fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. Indeed, Osnaburg has ever been patriotic and true to the Government. In the war of the Rebellion, she did her duty, and turned out volunteers by the score, as will be seen in another chapter on the war history of the county. After the close of the war of 1812, under the old militia law of the State, which continued in force for a number of years, all the able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five years of age were compelled to attend the regular military trainings, or general muster, as more commonly called, where they had to undergo military drill and inspection. The usual places of meeting of these troops of the "peace establishment," were at Canton, Kendal (now a part of Massillon), Loutzenheiser's (where Louisville now stands), and Osnaburg. These occasions drew out large crowds of the young and old, male and female, for many miles around, and the scenes and incidents of the day —the parade, the sham battle, the personal encounters—were long afterward the subject of fireside gossip. As if by common consent, all sectional disputes and neighborhood quarrels were "readjusted" on these training days. Each party to a feud had their friends and backers, who were particularly careful to so engineer matters as to end the business with a fight. If the question was one of great importance (!), others became involved, and more fights followed, to the great delectation of the crowd. It was on an occasion of this kind, that the fight occurred already alluded to in this chapter. But we will not dwell further upon this subject.

The first roads in Osnaburg Township were the Indian trails. These were cut out by the settlers to suit their convenience, until public highways began to be ordered by the County Commissioners. The first of these was a road from Pekin to Congress Furnace, and was granted by the Commissioners in response to a petition of Samuel Mobley, in 1815. Other roads were made soon after, from different points, as necessity demanded them for the benefit of the people. The roads of the township at the present day, while as good, in a general way, as those of any part of the county, yet, owing to the hilly nature of the country, are extremely crooked and zigzag in their course. After the settlement of the township by white people, Indians frequently made excursions into the neighborhood, hunting, but were friendly, and never known to do any harm to their white friends. They would often beg for something to eat, and what was given them they would either eat or carry away. Their village, or camping grounds, were west of the Tuscarawas River.

Osnaburg Township has two villages, viz., the village of Osnaburg and the village of Mapleton. Osnaburg is an old place, and started out in its career with the laudable intention of becoming a great city, and with hopes shining brightly through the expectation of finally winning the seat of justice of the new county all knew must soon be formed. It was supposed that the county would be formed around it as a natural consequence, and from the incipient city rays of wisdom would diverge and penetrate to the uttermost parts of the new district. Unburdened with the weight of its lofty aspirations, for a time after its birth, it stood proud as Rome upon her seven hills, and serenely awaited its coming greatness. But at length the new county was created, and Osnaburg failed to be made its seat of justice. This was a severe blow to her anticipated greatness. Her aspirations withered prematurely, and her

"Hopes departed forever."

Like the Eternal City, even down to the present day, "The spider weaves his web in her palaces,

the owl sings his watch-song in her towers." After three-quarters of a century, she is an insignificant village of a few hundred inhabitants, while Canton, "the beautiful city of the plain," wears the glory Osnaburg once fondly dreamed would be her own.

The village of Osnaburg was laid out in the latter part of 1806, by James Leeper, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and one of the early settlers of the township. It is located on Section 8, and is about six miles east of Canton. Leeper erected a one-story log cabin, and in this limited edifice opened a hotel. His mode of keeping a tavern may be gathered from the personal experience of one John Larwell, as he told it to a correspondent of the Canton *Democrat:* "Larwell's house was at Fawcettstown (now East Liverpool), on the Ohio River. In March, 1807, he was sent with provisions to his brother, Joseph Larwell, then in Government employ, surveying lands west of the Tuscarawas River. He went by an Indian trail leading from the Ohio River, crossing Sandy Creek near the mouth. Having heard of Osnaburg, he concluded to return that way, as the distance was about the same. Leaving the camp of his brother in the morning, he reached Osnaburg in the evening of the same day. Riding up to the most pretentious house of the village, Mr. Larwell halloed, and out came Leeper, the landlord. He inquired if he could stop with him overnight, and receiving an affirmative answer, he wished to know what accommodations he had for his horse. Leeper pointed to a beech tree that had just been cut down, saying that the horse could be tied to a top limb and feed upon the twigs. As there was not a stable in town, Mr. Larwell had no alternative but to submit to such accommodations for his jaded horse. The tavern was a log structure, the whole constituting a single room, which was made to answer the purpose of kitchen, dining-room bed-room and sitting-room. The floor was of puncheons, and the chimney of sticks and mud. It had evidently been on fire at some time, as there was a considerable hole burnt through, near the ground. The supper consisted of a 'pone' and fresh pork. While the pone was baking on the hearth, a pig came through the hole in the chimney, snatched up the pone and carried it out the same way he came in. Mrs. Leeper gave chase, recovered the pone, replaced it upon the griddle and watched it until the baking was completed. Mr. Larwell remarked that he enjoyed the supper, as it was seasoned with hunger. For a bed, he had his choice of the floor below, or on the loft. As the night was growing cold, he preferred the former, and with his feet toward the fire, his clothes on, and a blanket, he had a tolerably co nfortable night. His breakfast was the same as his supper. Over a foot of snow fell during the night, to which his horse was exposed. For these limited accommodations, his bill was 75 cents."

Leeper is represented by those who knew him as a man of considerable energy and enterprise, and who worked industriously to build up his town. He was a good talker, and as he kept the only tavern for many miles around, his house was the general stopping-place of those who came west in search of land, and he induced many to select homes in the vicinity of Osnaburg. He also induced many mechanics to settle in the village, and used every exertion to promote the prosperity of the place. But the great evil that has wrecked so many lives was stealing upon him, as a thief in the night. He was of a social disposition, and in his zeal to build up a town, contracted the habit of drinking. His dissipation grew upon him, until in a case of *delirium tremens* he escaped from his house in the night, and was found the next morning in a pond, where he had drowned himself. But for his dissipated habits, which made an unfavorable impression upon strangers, it is still believed by many that Osnaburg would have acquired such a start over Canton, which was not laid out until sometime after, as to have eventually made Osnaburg, and not Canton, the county seat of Stark County upon its organization. But the character of Mr. Wells, the original proprietor of Canton, and the influence he exerted in behalf of his town, more than overbalanced the start Osnaburg had in the race for the seat of justice.

The first store in Osnaburg was kept by one John McConnell, who opened a small stock of goods in 1807. He kept but a few articles, and these were such as were mostly in demand in a new country. McConnell, according to the gossips of the town, was a man not of the highest moral rectitude. Some little indiscretions on his part excited such strong feelings of

indignation against him as to necessitate his abrupt departure from the town, between the setting of the sun and the rising of that luminary. The next tavern in Osnaburg after Leeper's was kept by William Nailor. Jacob Keplinger is noted in both town and township as a model landlord. The village at present contains two hotels, presenting to the traveling public good accomodations for a town of its size. An early institution in Osnaburg was a hatter shop, kept by Updegraff & McGuggin, who manufactured headpieces for the neighboring gentry. The present business of the village is as follows : Two general stores ; two grocery stores ; two blacksmith and wagon shops ; one harness-shop; one mill ; two hotels ; three churches, and an excellent school building. The mill was built about four years ago by Sheatsley & Stump, and is now owned by Sheatsley & Miller. They have an excellent building, containing four run of buhrs, and do a large business. The mill originally cost about $15,000, and is still in a good state of preservation. The Connotton Valley Railroad passes through the village, and has a comfortable depot and freight buildings. The churches are German Lutheran and Reformed, Albrights, or Evangelical, and Methodist. All have good church edifices and are well supported. The schoolhouse is a spacious building, well furnished and adapted to school purposes. Osnaburg forms a special district, and the school is divided into three departments, but is ungraded. Prof. G. A. Wise is Principal ; Mr. DeHoff, teacher of the intermediate department, and Miss Joetta Whiteleather, teacher of the primary department. The average attendance is about 150 pupils.

One of the most prominent business men ever connected with the history of Osnaburg village was Christian Kountz. He was for many years a successful merchant of the place, and an enterprising, gentleman, who fostered every good work, and supported every enterprise for the benefit of the town. The following extract from a publication concerning him is appropriate in this connection : "Mr. Kountz was born in Saxony, where he learned the trade of a lace weaver. He came to this country when a young man, and on landing in New York, all the money he had was three kreutzers, about two cents of our money. He immediately sought work, but, unable to obtain employment at his trade, he engaged in anything that offered. Having accumulated a few dollars, he was induced, by a fellow-countryman, to engage in peddling. With his limited means he commeneed with a small bundle of notions ; then, with a pack which he carried upon his back, and finally he made a raise of a horse and wagon. He prospered, and in the course of time was advised, by a Pittsburgh merchant, to settle in some town and open a store. He located in Osnaburg about the year 1825. He was a man of strict integrity, would never himself, nor permit an employe to, take advantage of or deceive a customer. His word was as good as his bond, and he raised his family to the same principles of integrity, and to industry and economy. He accumulated a handsome fortune, and died in 1866, at the age of about seventy years. His sons have added to their inheritance, and are successful business men."

Mapleton is a small place, and is located on Section 27, about a mile from the Connotton Valley Railroad. Its business consists of one store, one hotel, one grocery store, two shoeshops, two carpenter-shops, one blacksmith and one wagon shop, one post-office with daily mails by Connotton Valley Railroad at "Mapleton Crossing," one physician, a schoolhouse built in the summer of 1880, and two churches, viz.: Lutheran and Immanuel's Church of the Evangelical Association. The latter was built in 1867, and the former in 1855. Both are in a flourishing condition, with Sunday schools and good membership.

CHAPTER XXII.*

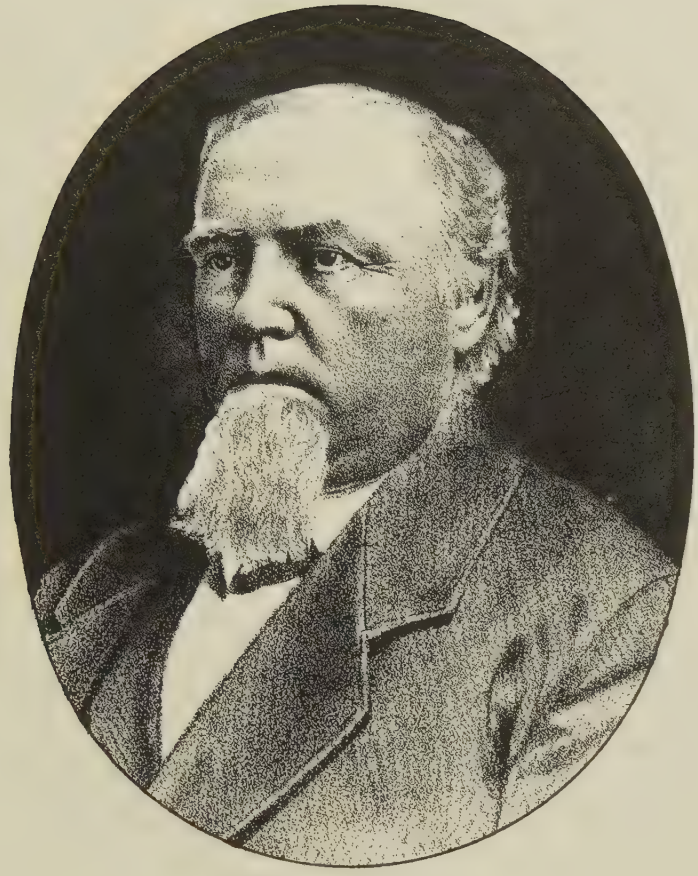
PLAIN TOWNSHIP — OUTLINE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES — VALUABLE STATISTICS FROM OLD RECORDS — LIST OF LANDHOLDERS OF 1828 — PIONEER IMPROVEMENTS AND INDUSTRIES — GROWTH OF VILLAGES, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

"They shunned not labor when 'twas due,
They wrought with right good will;
And for the homes they won for them,
Their children bless them still."

PLAIN TOWNSHIP was among the five that were created at the time the county was organized in 1809. It was a common thing, in early years, for the townships to have within their jurisdiction a large scope of country, which, as time passed on, and the land became settled by scattering pioneers, was created, piece-meal, into separate townships. This was the case with Plain Township. On the 16th of March, 1809, at the first meeting of the County Commissioners, Plain was created, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the 12th Township, in the 8th Range; thence south to the southeast corner of the 11th Township, in the 8th Range; thence west with the township lines to the west boundary of the county; thence north and east with the county line to the place of beginning." Why the township received the name it now bears in an unsolved question. It is said by some that in one part was an open tract of land, or a plain, and the township derived its title from this circumstance. Other reports are that some of the first settlers were from a township in the East called Plain, and in remembrance of their old home bestowed that name upon the new township. The next historian may solve this mooted question. When the township was created by the Commissioners, they ordered an election of officers to be held at the residence of George Harter, on the first Monday in April, 1809. Pursuant to the order, the election was held, with the following result, as nearly as can be remembered, in the absence of the early records: James Gaff and George Wyke, Justices of the Peace; Abraham Van Meter, Clerk; Jacob Warshler, Treasurer, and Henry Friday, Constable. It must be understood that the territory within what was Plain Township then included the present Lake, Lawrence and Jackson Townships, in Stark County, and Green and Franklin Townships, in Summit County, in all, six townships. But, at that time, only a few settlers had yet located in any part of this territory, except the present Plain Township. The balance was an uninhabited wilderness, filled with fierce animals that afforded rare and dangerous sport to those who were daring enough to hunt them. This class of men was not wanting among the first settlers. They had come into the forest prepared to bravely meet its dangers and hardships, and the mobile characteristic of human nature to derive pleasure from any and every surrounding asserted itself, and gave to the pioneer a comparatively happy lot. After they became accustomed to the trails of their surroundings, and inured to the loneliness and danger, backwoods life was not so bad after all. Question an old settler on this point and he will tell you that, although he had to work hard and deny himself many comforts, yet, after all, he enjoyed life first-rate. He had descovered the philosopher's stone—contentment.

The following is quoted from the historical sketches of Stark County by Dr. Slusser, of Canton: "The first white man who settled in Plain Township was Henry Friday. He was a Hessian, taken prisoner at the battle of Trenton and paroled. He had a wife and three children, and, in 1805, came in a rickety cart drawn by an old horse, to Section 30, where he "squatted." It being early in the summer, he cleared a small patch, which he planted in corn and potatoes, and until the crop matured, the family lived on wild meat and berries. His special occupation was that of well digging, but until he found employment in this line he cut and cured grass on the "wild meadows" in the southwestern section of the township, for which he found a ready sale to emigrants. He must have lived

* Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.



John Pontius



like a Digger Indian, for it is said that in the year in which the locusts appeared, he had a pie made of them, which he ate; and in speaking of it, he would remark, "Es ist der besht poy es mer mache kan." After five or six years he moved to Jackson Township, where he died. Hugh Cunningham, an Irishman, came during the summer of 1805, and located in Section 34. His daughter, whose birth occurred the following year, was the first white child born in the township. It is said that when the draft for the war of 1812 occurred, he became so much alarmed that, to escape the service, he shot himself through the foot. During the autumn of 1805, George and John Harter built their houses in the township, but the families remained at Beaver until later. George Harter, the next year, brought with him two cows and a sow with eight pigs. The sow was kept in a pen for a short time, after which a bell was put on her, and she was permitted to run in search of food. She had not gone far from the cabin when the family heard her squeal; suspecting the trouble, Mr. Harter snatched up his rifle, which was always kept loaded, and made haste toward the locality from where the sound came, on his way ramming down a second bullet. He had not proceeded far when he discovered a huge bear dragging the sow by the back of the neck, through the bushes. The sound of his approach attracted the attention of the bear, which dropped the sow, stood up on its hind legs and looked fiercely at the approaching settler. Harter took deliberate aim at the chest of the bear and fired; the bear fell over, but as Harter was suspicious that it might not be dead, and knowing that it would be dangerous to go within reach of the animal if it was only wounded, he re-loaded his rifle, and, approaching within a few rods, took careful aim and shot it through the head, when it turned over, gave a feeble kick, and was dead. The bears and wolves carried off all his pigs but two. He constructed a trap, in which several were caught, as was also, on one occasion, a large turkey buzzard."

Jacob Loutzenheiser, who afterward became influential and prominent in the township, arrived in 1806, with several pack horses, and left his family for a short time with the Cunninghams. During the same year, there came in Valentine Weaver, Peter Dickerhoof, George Bossler, George Haney, George Miller, Simon Essig, Henry Warner, John and David Eby, Conrad Buffner, and, perhaps, others. About the same time, or soon afterward, came George, Jacob and Christian Werstler, and their father, Henry Werstler, Christopher Palmer, Jacob Shœneberger, Abraham Van Meter, the Bairs, Spielmans, Gafts, Willemans, Everhards, David Cunningham, Jacob Hosler, and many others. Mr. Weaver's three eldest children were daughters, who went to work felling timber, cutting logs, splitting rails, plowing, sowing, reaping and threshing. It is said that Betsey Dickerhoof, when the road between New Berlin and Greentown was opened, took a contract to clear ten acres of timber for John Wise, and completed the contract satisfactorily. What do the damsels of the present day think of that?

Peter Willeman owned the land where the village of New Berlin now stands. After these dates the settlers came in rapidly, the most of them coming directly from the Keystone State, with but little or no money, but with an abundance of self-reliance and unswerving determination to create a comfortable home in the wilderness. The land was pretty much all taken by 1815, at least all the better portions. In June, 1809, a tax was levied to meet the current expenses of the county. There were no roads, the best being but cut and corduroyed paths through the woods, the routes being established without any regard to section or township lines, but wholly through dry localities, winding around on the upper lands. So much annoyance was occasioned by poor roads, that the tax levied was designed to be used in improving and constructing highways; and the record of the Commissioners, from beginning to end, especially in early years, is one continuous chain of roads viewed, created and altered, or improved. The tax on horses was 25 cents, but soon afterward other domestic animals were also rated as taxable property. Jacob Shœneberger was the first Collector in Plain, and on the 15th of January, 1810, his tax duplicate showed that he had collected $32.20. George Miller, Collector for the following year, reported $62.05, which sum included his compensation. On the 5th of March, 1810, all the land then in Plain Township, west of the Tuscarawas River, was created, with other land, into a separate township. On the 8th of April, 1811, it was ordered by the Commissioners, that Township 12, Range 8, Townships 11 and 12, Range 9,

and all the remaining part of Townships 1 and 2, Range 10, be severed from Plain, and created a separate township called Green. Since that date, Plain has retained its present geographical boundaries. It has always been one of the most valuable townships in the county. On the 3d of December, 1810, the Commissioners ordered viewed a road that had been properly petitioned for, extending north from Canton as far as the county line, and in a direction toward Ravenna. The Viewers were John Shorb, Abraham Galloway and William Williams. These men, assisted by George Clark, Surveyor, completed the work, and reported favorably the following March, whereupon the Commissioners ordered the road to be laid out "forty feet wide, causewayed and finished so that travelers and carriages could pass." Several other roads, extending across the township, were soon afterward surveyed and put in passable condition. Henry Everhard was one of the early County Commissioners, was County Collector in 1817, and occupied other positions of honor and trust. The citizens were generally industrious and saving, and several of them accumulated large fortunes, and their descendants are now reaping the benefits. The following list of land-holders, who were in the township in 1828, is given to preserve the names of the early settlers, several of whom, however, left the township before that period: Frederick Albright, John Arnst, John Andrews, Abraham Bair, Henry Butterbaugh, Daniel Bender, Abraham Barnhart, Jacob Becher, David Brady, John Bair, Jacob Bair, Samuel Bair, Baltzer Bentzel, Jacob Beard, Jacob Bachtel, Samuel Coulter, Andrew Crist, William Coleman, Isaac Cairns, Phillip Duck, Jacob Dissler, Abraham Dissler, John Essig, Simon Essig, Adam Essig, Jacob Essig, George Essig, George Everhard, Henry Everhard, David Eby, Thomas Eby, Joseph Eby, John Fast, Nicholas Firestone, John Feather, Jacob Funk, Jacob Gaskin (colored), James Gaff, Jehu Grubb, Peter Grupe, Solomon Grogg, Jacob Hower, George Hower, John Hower, Ferninand Fluckstall, Jacob Hentzel, Michael Holtz, Peter Housel, Abraham Holm, Christopher Haney, George Haney, William Haney, Jacob Hoy, Jacob Harter, Christian Hain, John Hall, Phillip Hollebaugh, James Harry, George A. Hontz, George Hontz, Phillip Homan, Jacob Homan, William Hill, John Hains, John Harris, John D. Hacken, Thomas Hill, Jacob Kouser, John Kryden, John Kendall, Isaac Kootzner, Jacob Loutzenheimer, Abraham Lantzer, David Landis, Abraham Landis, Jacob Livingston, John Long, Nicholas Murray, Abraham Miller, John Miller, James Miller, Henry Miller, Henry Markee, Henry Myers, Joseph Mishler, Andrew Myers, Daniel Mooser, Robert McClelland, Moses Nelson, Adam Oberlin, Christian Palmer, Frederick Pontius, Mr. Paulus, James Packer, Paul Rider, John Reese, Henry Rabert, Samuel Roofner, G. A. Rex, Conrad Roofner, John Rice, David Risher, William Reynolds, Anthony Roof, John Reichart, Jacob Spangler, Michael Spangler, Benjamin Spangler, Joseph Spangler, John Sniner, George Snider, George Smith, Samuel Smith, John Smith, Jacob Shœneberger, Valentine Spielman, John Swigart, Jacob Stoffer, Frederick Shaeffer, Daniel Smith, Christopher Sidnor, Jacob Sell. George Swihart, John Sterling, David Shook, David Shriver, John Trump, Peter Trump, Peter Troxal, John Thomas, Christian Warshler, Jacob Warshler, Henry Waltman, Tobias Wise, Abraham Wise, Peter Wise, Conrad Willeman, Peter Willeman, Jacob Willeman, George Willeman, Thomas Ward, Barnabas Weller, George Warshler, Adam Warner, John Winger, Adam Wise, Michael Weaver, Samuel Weaver, Valentine Weaver, Joseph Weaver, Henry Weaver, George Unger, Henry Zeigler and Phillip Zeigler. These were the resident land-holders in 1828. Other early settlers were Ezra Pepple, Frederick Slusser, Joseph Bishop, Samuel Schrantz, Michael Schrantz, Jacob Mohler, George Bossler, and many others whose names are forgotten.

The first thing to be done after arriving in the wilderness, was to provide food and shelter for the families. Trees were immediately felled, cut the desired length, and everything got in readiness for the raising, at which time the neighbors would come forward, and the building begun in the morning was often ready for the family the following night. Sometimes it was impossible to get the desired assistance, in which case the owner was obliged to resort to the tedious process of building his log cabin alone. To do this he must have a team, with which to draw the heavy logs, not only to the building. but upon it. The logs for the foundation were properly notched, and rolled to their places, after which strong skids were placed upon this frame-work and the ground, and then by means of long ropes or chains

passing over the slowly rising structure, the logs, one by one, were drawn up to their destined positions. This process often consumed more than a week, and often, in the meantime, the family were obliged to live either in the wagon, in the cabin of a neighbor, or in temporary buildings or wigwams constructed of poles, bark and blankets. As soon as the building was completed, the family were moved therein, and then the clearing must go rapidly on, to prepare suitable fields for the coming crop. Then it was that a life of hard work and continuous privation was begun. A section of woodland, probably ten acres, sometimes forty, was leveled with the ground, and the trees were felled in windrows with their tops together. After the desired butt cuts had been rolled out of the way, and the branches had become sufficiently dry to burn, the fire was lighted from heap to heap much the same way that a prairie fire is started. Nights were often selected for this work, and then the scene was spirited and grand indeed. While watching the fire, the settler would split the preserved butt cuts into rails, to be used to inclose the field. Sometimes the settler went to work and leveled twenty or thirty acres with the ground, after which the neighbors were called in to roll the logs into heaps to be burned. These rollings were the principal means of bringing the settlers together, and the merriment always ran high, like the waves of the sea. The man who could do the most work was the hero of the occasion. If some circumstance occurred to interrupt their work, games were projected, wrestling matches were formed, or target practice was indulged in. A rolling without whisky was a sorry occasion, and, in fact, the settlers refused to assist unless they were supplied with this essential factor for a hard days work. Often some poor fellow would get too full (or fool) for utterance, when he would retire to some secluded spot to dream of bacchanalian bliss or blizzards, and to sleep off the effects of King Alcohol. It was usual for the women to assemble to do the cooking for this "raft" of men, and their sport was scarcely inferior to that of the men.

The food was an important item to be taken into consideration among the early settlers. There were no Dr. Tanners in those days; neither were there any dyspeptics; but every person was possessed of a voracious appetite. The digestive apparatus were equal to those of falcons; but the possessors were often obliged to go hungry, and to fill themselves like anacondas when they were supplied with an abundance. Hundreds of hogs soon ran wild in the woods, the great majority being without earmarks or any known owner. These were shot down whenever meat was desired, and the cabins were usually supplied with pork, such as it was, which is saying a great deal. Large numbers of deer were in the forest, and juicy venison steak was a common dish placed before the hungry settler. Venison, however, is dry and tasteless without plenty of grease, without which the meat is partially unpalatable. The flesh itself does not contain the necessary fat. Wild turkeys were numberless, and sometimes were so fat, it is said, that when they struck the ground, after being shot from the top of high trees, the skin upon their backs burst open like a ripe bean pod. Many wolves were in the forest, and were a great pest to those who tried to keep sheep. These tender animals had to be housed by night and guarded by day, and even then the climate and other circumstances combined to kill them. When the county was first organized, the Commissioners offered a bounty of 50 cents for wolf and panther scalps of animals under six months old, and $1 for those animals above that age. So troublesome were the animals that a year later the Commissioners doubled the bounty, and then it became profitable to hunt them. A skillful hunter would make better wages than a farmer. The streams and lakes abounded in musk-rats, minks, beavers and a few otter, and during the winter seasons large numbers of these were trapped, and the furs sent East, where there was a growing demand for them. Bears were numerous, and were very troublesome, as they boldly approached the cabins in the night, and sometimes in the day, and carried off hogs, calves, sheep, or other small domestic animals. A large one would seize an unfortunate *Sus scrofa*, and, despite its squeals and struggles, carry it off into the forest, and the next day its indignant owner would find its partially consumed carcass. Many interesting stories are told concerning adventures with bears and other fierce animals, a few of which will be narrated. It is related that one of the settlers in the northern part, on one occasion, went to Canton for a few groceries, and, becoming belated, night over-

took him shortly after he started for home. He was afoot and alone, with a bag containing his purchases on his back. It was a bitterly cold night in winter, and the snow covered the ground to the depth of some six inches. The moon was shining brightly, and the icy wind sighed through the branches of the trees, and dashed the drifting snow into eddies through the forest glades. The traveler hurried on, anxious to reach the shelter of home. As he was moving swiftly along the obscure path, he suddenly heard a peculiar sniffing sound at a short distance to one side, and a few moments later a large animal ran out of a clump of bushes, and bounded off at full speed through the woods, uttering a peculiar cry at ever jump. Mr. Willeman had no gun, but he knew that the animal was a panther, and although he was considerably scared, he hallooed at the top of his voice, and was still more scared when he discovered that the cries had ceased, and the panther was coming back toward him. The fierce animal took a circle out to leeward, and after sniffing and following the traveler for about half a mile, it finally veered off and was soon lost to sight and sound in the depths of the snow-clad forest. At another time, a party of settlers living in Osnaburg Township, started a large bear with their dogs, and, having chased it to near the Wise Mill in Plain, succeeded in disabling it. They came up with their dogs, and, knowing that the bear could not escape them, they resolved to have some fun. They got long clubs, and circling around the wounded animal, would dash in and deal a severe blow, and then retire as suddenly as their safety demanded. The dogs were urged on, but the bear, frantic with pain and rage, soon settled them. One blow from a powerful paw was sufficient to either half-kill a venturesome dog, or prevent its second appearance on the scene. Finally, after the men became tired, the bear was dispatched by a bullet through the head. Prior to the war of 1812, bands of Indians wandered through the woods, camping temporarily on the streams for the purpose of hunting and trapping. Many of the arts of the chase were learned from them by the white hunters.

Within a few years after the township was first settled, industries began to spring up to furnish much needed articles nearer home. The township was supplied with excellent water-power, for all the streams were about double the present size, although the flow of water is probably swifter at present. Two large streams flow across the township, the West Branch of the Nimishillen and the Middle Branch. The former enters the township from the north, and flows across Sections 5, 4, 9, 16, 17, 20, 29 and 32, while the latter crosses Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 14, 13, 23, 26, 27 and 34. The former has quite a large branch entering it from the west, and all these creeks and their branches furnish excellent drainage. The township is not only a first class agricultural section of the county, but it has scarcely a rival for manufacturing facilities. It is underlain with exhaustless beds of fine coal, three or four mines being worked at present, though, from the fact that the railroads have been built within the last few years, this valuable feature of the township is not yet fully developed. Time will bring a vast revenue to the owners of the soil. The soil in different places discloses fine sandstone and limestone, which have been quarried to a limited extent in past years. A fine article of lime has been burned, and is burned at present. Taking all these things into consideration—the strength of the soil for agricultural purposes, the abundant supply of limestone and sandstone, the inexhaustible beds of bituminous coal, the fair water-power, and the healthfulness of the climatic features—the township is a pleasant and profitable place in which to live.

As early as 1810, A. Van Meter built a saw and chopping mill in the township. The building was built of logs, and was divided into two apartments, one in which the sawing apparatus was placed being little better than a shed. A set of rough and coarse "nigger-head" stones was placed in the other, but the miller did not pretend to be able to furnish first-class flour and meal. He could grind the grains, after a fashion, and did for a short time; but, owing to the weakness of the dam he had constructed, at the end of a year, a sudden freshet swept away his mill, and it was not afterward rebuilt. In the summer of 1811, G. A. Rex built a grist-mill on Nimishillen Creek, water-power being secured in the usual manner, by means of a race. Mr. Rex was an enterprising man, and had some property at his command. He brought from Georgetown a set of fine French buhrs, that cost the then very large amount of $800. This set was placed in the mill, and so excellent was the flour and meal turned out, that the

miller soon had all he could do. His mill became known for twenty or thirty miles around; and as the owner saw his business steadily increase, he improved the water-power as much as possible, and almost doubled the capacity of his mill. Still he found plenty to do. A saw-mill was built in connection with the grist-mill, and was operated with water from the same dam. A few years after this mill was built, Jacob Holm placed, in a small apartment set off for the purpose, a small stock of goods, the first ever offered for sale in the township. They were probably not worth more than $200. He kept calicoes, a few groceries and notions, and some hardware, including axes. How long he continued is forgotten or unknown. In 1812, Henry Everhard built a grist-mill on West Branch. This was located at a spot where the dam flooded considerable of the bottom, and where a small quantity of cranberries grew in early years. This mill became well patronized, and furnished a fair article of flour. A saw-mill was built and operated on the same dam. Other mills were built prior to 1814, by David Wise, Conrad Ruffner and John Trump. Adam Wise, as some say, built a grist-mill at Middle Branch, as early as 1815. He also built a saw-mill at the same place. In about the year 1819, he opened a small store in his mill, and for a number of years conducted the combined pursuits. His mills and store became the central point, around which quite a section of country revolved, as it were. He succeeded in getting a post office quite early, but for some reason unknown, did not lay out and plat a village, as he might have done to his pecuniary advantage. Nothing of the kind was done through the long lapse of years until the present. On the 29th of January, 1881, John Pontius, the owner and proprietor of the land, had surveyed and platted the village of Middle Branch. Sixty lots were properly laid out, by W. H. Martin, County Surveyor, on parts of the northeast and southeast quarters of Section 2, Township 11, Range 8. This was done by reason of the presence of the Connotton Valley Railroad. A station was located at that point, whereupon Mr. Pontius laid out the village, as stated, and offered the lots for sale. In time, quite a little village will grow up at that point.

The first death was that of a cabinet-maker, who was killed by a falling tree. John Andrews was an early tanner. In 1820, Abram Holm opened a tannery that he conducted quite extensively for many years. It was located in the northeast corner of the township. John Bowers collected the tax in 1807, and reported with it to the Commissioners of Columbiana County, of which Stark then formed a part. The tax on quarter-sections was then $1.75; it is now more than $80. It was customary in early years, when a pauper turned up in the township, to sell the keeping of the same to the lowest bidder; one was thus sold. It is said that when Bechtel, an early Constable, was sworn in, he made the following exception to the form of the oath: "To swear when he pleased, and to hunt on Sunday." Joseph Somers built and operated an early saw-mill.

The land upon which the village of New Berlin now stands, was originally owned by Peter Williman. Who built the first house is as difficult to discover as a needle in a hay-stack; both remain lost; somebody, however, was guilty, as there was a first house built. That is a safe conclusion, at least, but that is about as far as conclusions can go and be logical and consistent. Probabilities are much more satisfactory on this point than conclusions, and will be indulged in. It is likely that a cabin was built there by some one as early as 1815, as the location was pleasant and desirable. At all events, in 1830, several families resided there, and it, about that time, dawned upon the minds of those in that vicinity, that a village was about to spring up. The question was discussed, and the owners of the land finally came to the conclusion to follow the example set by Romulus and Remus, sons of the war-god, Mars, some two thousand years before. John Hower was the owner and proprietor, and on the 18th of February, 1831, he employed Samuel Bechtel, surveyor, and laid out twenty-three lots, the most of them being in the acute angle formed by the junction of Market and Portage streets. The lots were offered for sale, and erelong the population had run up to forty or fifty. Long before that, however, the villagers had become clamorous for a store and post office, and a few years later, Josiah Sherrick (or perhaps Peter Schick) was induced to embark on the mercantile sea. He did not venture far from shore, however, as his stock of goods was worth only about $200. A few years later he was succeeded by Peter Schick,

who continued for quite a number of years, and kept a good country store, receiving a fair trade from the surrounding country. It was probably through the instrumentality of Mr. Schick that the post office was secured, although this is not absolutely certain. Quite a number have, at various times, sold goods at New Berlin, among whom are Peter Brilhart, Emanuel Ensminger, Samuel Witwer, Bechtel & Pierson, Mr. Young, John Hill, Daniel Holl, Bechtel & Brother, William Schick and George Sponseller, the present merchant, who has on hand nearly $10,000 worth of a general assortment of goods. He has a large and valuable trade, and is the present Postmaster. John Hower was the first blacksmith. Not long after the village was laid out, Peter Schick made considerable of an addition to it, and still later Samuel Schlott made another. These combined, furnished over a hundred excellent building lots. After this the village grew quite rapidly; various other industries, besides those men tioned, sprang up through the medium of genius and necessity. The latter is the mother of invention, and no sooner is a want felt by the American people, than some means to meet it are devised. The world is filled with men who would be properly classed among the great, were it not for some flaw or blemish in their otherwise fair capabilities. One man will possess transcendent genius in some branch of human endeavor, but, lacking the power to apply it properly, he passes through life comparatively unknown, and his death is unsung by the wise and great of earth. G. G. Nodle, of New Berlin, is a mechanic of rare powers, gifted with that peculiar cast of mind that can see, through necessity and want, the means of supplying them. He has invented several interesting and valuable mechanical contrivances. A number of years ago, he invented a valuable improvement on Lamb's knitting machine, prepared his model and sent it to the Patent Office, but a short time afterward discovered that his patent had been entered by some other person. Whether another man had invented the same improvement a little earlier, is not yet determined, but Mr. Nodle thinks otherwise. He works in any metal, ivory, bone, stone or wood. He has lately invented a combination door-lock, that, for simplicity and value, is without a rival. In proper hands, a fortune could be made with it. Several other valuable inventions have been developed, one of them being a machine for cutting cogs, and another for filing saws.

In about the year 1867, Joel Stephens erected suitable buildings, and began the manufacture of various sorts of pottery, among which were crocks, jars, jugs, etc. The material was obtained near by, and, for a number of years Mr. Stephens did extensive work, and under his management the industry was profitable to him, and a credit to the village. Some two years after starting, he sold out to Isaac Stripe, who dropped the pottery business, and ventured in that of manufacturing tiles and sewer pipes. He employed one or two steady hands, and, at busy seasons of the year, several others. He discontinued the occupation in a short time. In 1865, William H. Hoover, who owned and conducted a tannery, began manufactaring horse collars on an extensive scale. He had the means at his command for supplying all necessary materials at a small cost, and his sales at home and abroad soon placed him in the catalogue of wholesale manufacturers. His sales from tannery and factory reach the satisfactory amount of about $40,000 per annum. He employs from seven to ten laborers. This is, perhaps, the most extensive and important industry ever in the township. It is certainly a credit to New Berlin. In 1880, Peter Pierson & Son, with a capital of nearly $10,000, opened a lumber yard in the village. The piles of lumber give the place the aspect of a city. This firm keeps on hand an abundance of ready-made doors, windows and other materials necessary in the erection of buildings. They have both hard and soft woods, and are operating a saw mill in connection with their lumber yard.

Henry Hoover, as early as 1820, erected a distillery in the township. He had the necessary apparatus for manufacturing considerable liquor. He owned a copper still, which held some twenty-five gallons, and succeeded in distilling about a barrel of whisky per day. He conducted the pursuit for many years, realizing fair pecuniary advantage therefrom; but, at last, when the demand for strong drink at home had partially subsided, and larger distilleries in the county had captured his distant trade, finding that his time could be more profitably spent in other occupations, he closed his distillery, and retired from the now detested business. Samuel Cossler engaged in the same occupation about the time that Hoover began, erecting his

buildings, and placing therein apparatus necessary for turning out whisky at about the same rate as the Hoover distillery. He continued for a number of years. Solomon Miller is distilling at present, and has been for many years, although not continuously. He distills about a barrel of whisky every day the distillery is conducted, and those in the township, who seem to know whereof they speak, say it is a first-class article. In the fall, when cider is abundant, Mr. Miller distills a fine article of cider brandy. He finds a ready sale for his liquor, not only at home, but abroad. No other distilleries, so far as known, have ever been conducted in the township.

In the summer of 1880, Uriah Gray erected a small building in New Berlin, and began the manufacture of cigars. Although not yet on a very extensive scale, his business is gradually assuming shape, and erelong will be a valuable feature among the industries of the township. He furnishes labor for one employe, and his cigars are said to be superior in fillings and wrappers. His cigars are greedily consumed by the delighted Berlinites.

Many other interesting items might be mentioned of this village. The first tavern-keeper was John Hower, who opened his building to the public before the village could be called such. He has been succeeded by Mrs. Shriner, Jacob Wolf, Jacob Mohler, Cyrus Manderback, George Wagner, John Cloud, Amos Johnson, Jacob Hisner, Martin Aist, Harry Triesch, Daniel Winger, Jacob Bowers, Gerhart Leed, Cyrus Brady, the present landlord, Jacob Munderbaugh, William Pepple, Samuel Sloat and Michael Bitzer.

The first resident physician was Dr. Allen M. Weidler. After him were Drs. Peter Crum, Benbarger, Shanefelt and Young. The latter was succeeded by Dr. George Holtz, who began practicing in 1845, and has continued in the village ever since. It is scarcely necessary to add that he has an extended practice and the confidence of the citizens. If the writer is correctly informed, he is a graduate of the Cleveland Medical College. Other physicians have tried to supplant him, but have signally failed. One day a young doctor went to Mr. Pierson, and asked him if there was any chance for another doctor to work into a practice at the village. Mr. Pierson eyed the young man a few moments in silence, and then remarked: "I'll say to you frankly, I don't believe there is any chance for you whatever, because Dr. Holtz has the unlimited confidence of the people, charges very low for his work, and never collects what he charges." That commendation is enough to satisfy the most exacting. The Doctor has served over twenty consecutive years as Justice of the Peace, often against his expressed desire, although he never refused to serve when elected. It is said that his judgments are rarely reversed, and but few appeals are taken from his decisions.

The first tanner in the village was Peter Brilhardt. He was followed in the same occupation by Jacob Mohler, John Lind, and the present one, W. H. Hoover.

William Palmer and Nicholas Kolp are the present shoemakers.

Frank Shields is the village butcher. He adopts the now common method of conveying his meat to the residences of his patrons. He buys and ships considerable live stock.

Israel Carpenter is the village cabinet-maker.

H. Bailey is conducting a livery stable.

This concludes the brief history of the village of New Berlin, with the exception of noting that a station on the Valley Railroad is located about a mile west, and that the village has a population of about 400.

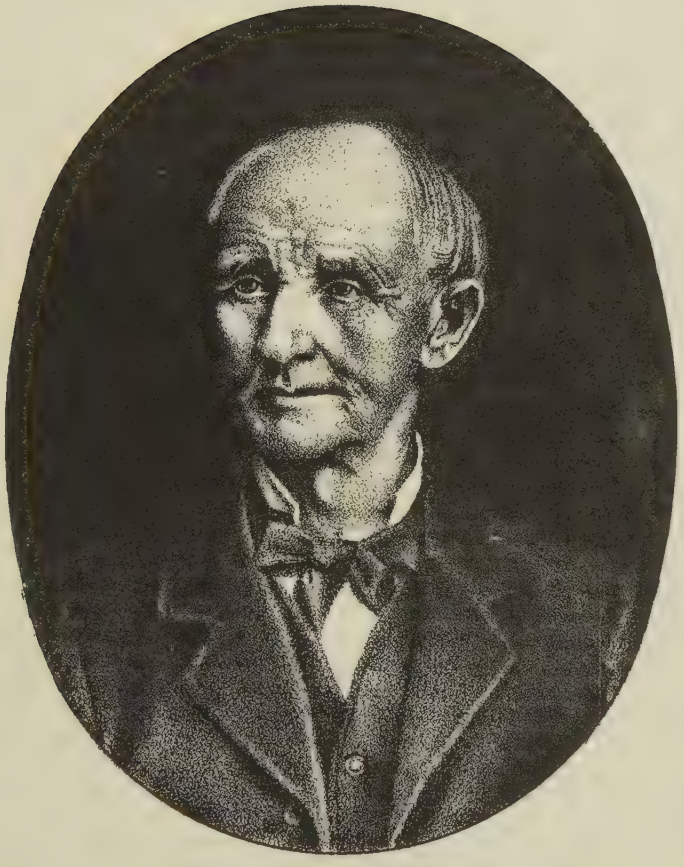
Abram Stevens, who had enlisted with Aaron Burr in his expedition to the Southwest, and had embarked down the Ohio in a flat-boat, became dissatisfied with the prospect ahead, and, abandoning the enterprise at Steubenville, he started westward, and, in 1807, arrived in Stark County. During the summer or fall of the same year, a log schoolhouse had been built by the settlers in the southern part of the township, and located on the farm of James Gaff. Stevens was employed to teach school in this house either during the fall or winter of the year 1807. This is said to have been the first term of school taught in Stark County. But little is remembered of it, except that quite a number of young men attended, and were in the habit of carrying their guns to school with them in hopes of being able to bring down a deer or other animal, either going or returning. The hours of intermission were often spent in seeing who were the best marksmen. Children in the backwoods were extremely backward in their studies. Young men over twenty-one years did not know as

much about their books then as children of the present do at the age of ten. What little book-learning the pioneer children received was obtained in the face of extreme discouragement. Dwellings were the first schoolhouses, and fathers were the first teachers. Often one book served the whole family, or perhaps several families. The letters which the small children learned had been pricked through paper with a pin, and to decipher them the child was obliged to hold the paper between himself and the window (if the schoolhouse had such an aperture). It is stated that some of the children in Plain Township went to school all winter during a number of the early years with no covering to their feet, their phalanges became covered with a thick, tough skin, that enabled the children to withstand, in a measure, the snow and cold. When the cold was too severe, the children would take a small piece of hard board, heat it extremely hot at the fire-place, and then, with this in their hand, would start on the run toward the schoolhouse. When their feet could bear the cold no longer, the hot board was placed upon the ground, and upon this the children stood until their feet had, in a measure, been warmed, after which they took up their "portable stove," and again started on the run toward the schoolhouse. This performance was repeated as often as necessary until the schoolhouse was reached. It is said that nineteen scholars were in attendance at Mr. Stevens' school. Some state that this building was not a schoolhouse but was a log dwelling that had been abandoned by the owner, and converted to the uses of education. Stevens is said to have been a large man, with red face and reddish whiskers, and nose of sufficient size to answer all requirements. He was in the habit of participating in the games on the playground, and, in wrestling, could throw down any young man who came to school to him. His commands in the school-room were obeyed without question. He was a kind teacher and competent instructor.

"He taught his scholars the rule of three,
Reading, and 'riting, and 'rithmetic too;
He took the little ones upon his knee,
For a kind old heart in his breast had he,
And the wants of the littlest child he knew;
'Learn while you're young,' he often said,
'There's much to enjoy down here below;
Life for the living, and rest for the dead!'
Said the jolly old pedagogue long ago."

Much of the early school history is forgotten. It is certain that in about the year 1815, there were four on more schools in session in the township, and before this time, several school districts had been created. The entire township was at first divided into two unequal districts. This was due to the fact that two distinct neighborhoods, separated by a distance too great to be traversed by the scholars, had separate schools. As the settlements widened, and the township became more densely populated, these districts were divided and subdivided, until the present number was reached. It is doubted whether any other township in the county, except, perhaps, Canton, can show as early and extensive a division into school districts. A log schoolhouse was built south of New Berlin before the year 1820. In about the year 1835, the first one was built in the village. It was a log building that was afterward weather-boarded, and is now used as the residence of John Kolp. This building was used for school purposes some eight or ten years, when a frame was erected to take its place. The frame is now used as a blacksmith-shop, by Henry Kloss. In 1867, the present schoolhouse—a brick—was built. The school is graded, two teachers being emyloyed during the winters, and one during the summers. The country schools are well conducted, and well attended. Log schoolhouses were the first on the programme; but these, after being used from five to fifteen years, were replaced with small frame structures that have been succeeded by several others since, each an improvement on the one preceding it. The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the school funds of Plain Township for the year ending August 31, 1880:

Board of Education	$1,925 23
State Fund	1,249 50
Section 16	232 83
Building	1,157 91
Incidental	966 34
Balance from 1879	1,449 07
Total receipts for the year	$6,980 88
Vouchers filed	4,053 44
Balance on hand	$2,927,44
Number of school districts	11
Total number of scholars	833
Whole number of acres	23,135.99
Total value of land	$1,144,580
Value of houses	143,060
Value of mills	9,600
Value of other buildings	86,150
Average value per acre	49.4



James McDowell



The following table shows the number of school districts in the township, the sections upon which the houses stand, the size of the lots in acres and hundredths of an acre, and the total value of the school property, census 1880 :

NUMBER OF DISTRICT.	Section.	Acres.	Value of Property.
No. 1	1	1.00	$900
No. 2	9	.18	890
No. 3	6	.05	170
No. 4	20	.50	250
No. 5	21	.50	850
No. 6	14	.50	550
No. 7	26	.50	300
No. 8	34	.50	600
No 9	32	.25	880
No. 10	30	1.00	800
No. 12		Lots 17 & 18 New Berlin.	1100

The Lutherans and German Reformers were the first religious sects to organize in the township. In the fall of 1806, Elder Stough held a meeting in the house of Jacob Loutzenheiser, and here the seed was first sown that has produced so abundantly and well. The first church was built in about the year 1809, by the combined societies, on the land of Henry Warstler, and was named in honor of this man "Henry's Church," a name that yet clings to it like a vine of ivy. Religious services were held here alternately by Rev. Benjamin Foust, of the German Reformed society, and Rev. Anthony Weyer, of the Lutheran. A constitution was framed and was signed by the following persons: Christopher Warstler, Michael Holtz, Jacob Warstler, Peter Troxel, Abraham Miller, Christopher Hennig, Nicholas Schneider, Christopher Beard, John Holtz, Peter Schneider, Mathias Bauer, John Ringer, John Holm, John Everhard, John Stickler, George Wertenberger, George Smith, Conrad Ruffner, Antonius Weyer, Christian Krum, Adam Werner, Adam Essig, Jacob Schneider, Jacob Essig, Michael Holtz, Jr., George Beard, Henry Warstler, Jacob Lam, George Greasemor, Philip Hollenback and Adam Schmit. After a number of years, the two sects separating, the Reformers built a church in the northern part, and the Lutherans retained the old church. These societies are yet in existence, and each has had one or more churches. Rev. Stough was a missionary, who lived at New Lisbon, and traveled over large sections of country on his parochial visits. Many of the societies now numerically great and in excellent condition were organized by this good man. The "Zion Church" was first built about the year 1812. The building was a rough affair, and never completed. The Catholics of New Berlin built their "St. Paul's Church" about forty years ago, at a cost of some $1,200. It is yet in use, and has a membership of some thirty-five families. A Union Church was built in the village not far from the same time. Some twelve years ago, the present brick was erected at a cost of about $1,000. In 1880, the German Reformers built a fine new brick church in the village. It is the largest and costliest church in the township. Its estimated cost is $3,000, over half of which was paid by John Sheets, who may be considered its patron and founder. It will thus be seen that the village and township are well supplied with religious institutions. From the following table may be learned the names of the churches, their location, the number of acres in the church lots or cemeteries and the value of the church property :

NAME OF CHURCH.	Section.	Acres.	Value of Church Property.
St. Paul's Catholic Church	17	2.00	$650
Union Church	8	.15	250
Henry's Church	14 & 23	3.00	900
Mt. Pleasant Church	24	1.00	700
Middle Branch Church	2	.25	540
St. Peter's Church	33	11.00	1,200

CHAPTER XXIII.*

PARIS TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTIVE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL—SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES—FACTS AND INCIDENTS—EARLY IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP—EDUCATIONAL—VILLAGES.

"Here frowned the forest with terrific shade;
No cultured field exposed the opening glade."
—*Meigs.*

PARIS TOWNSHIP was originally a part of Osnaburg, and so remained until 1818, when it was set off by order of the County Commissioners, and became a separate and independent township. Although of more recent organization than Osnaburg, yet its history dates back to a period quite as remote as the latter, and embraces much that is equally as interesting. The first decade of its occupation by the whites, its history and that of Osnaburg were very similar, in fact the same, as both were under the same civil organization. The surface features are also much the same, Paris, perhaps, comprising a little more level land than Osnaburg. The larger portion of it, however, is rolling, and in places even hilly. It is a fine agricultural region, notwithstanding the rough surface, the hills, where cultivated, producing excellent crops. Corn and wheat are extensively cultivated, and considerable attention paid to grazing and stock raising. The land is well drained by Black Stream—so-called from the dark color of its waters—Hugle's Run, Sandy Creek and their branches, with a few other little streams that are nameless on the maps. The timber consists of oak, hickory, maple, beech, elm, etc., with a little walnut and poplar. The township is bounded north by Washington Township, east by Columbiana County, south by Carroll County, west by Osnaburg Township, and by the census of 1880 had 2,720 population. The Connotton Valley narrow-gauge and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Wheeling Railroads pass through its territory, also the projected line of the Steubenville, Canton & Cleveland Railroad. Plenty of coal may be found, and that near the surface, costing but little trouble or labor to mine it.

*Contributed by W. H. Perrin.

So far as our researches have gone, the first settlement made in what is now Paris Township by a white man was by Rudolph Bair, in the fall of 1806. He is prominently mentioned in the history of Osnaburg Township, as his residence was in that division of the county, until the formation of Paris Township. He was a man of considerable native intelligence, and very prominent in the early history of the country. He was a native of York County, Penn., and when grown to manhood came to Ohio, and located in Columbiana County, which was then a part of Jefferson, and comprised a large district of country. Ohio was still a Territory, and had but few settlers within its limits. A biographer of Mr. Bair thus speaks of him: "Rudolph Bair, Sr., generally called 'Rudy' Bair, was a man of more than ordinary ability. Though his education was limited, his natural endowments were above the average. He had a liberal share of good common sense, a qualification not acquired at college. Such confidence had the community in his judgment, and disposition to do right between man and man, that he was a very general referee to settle questions of difference that will occur between individuals, and from his decision no appeal was taken. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, and his daily life was consistent with his religious profession. Though known as a farmer, his business was more particularly that of a land speculator. To accommodate emigrants of limited means, he often sold land on long time payments, and though these were not always met when due, he was never known to oppress delinquents."

Mr. Bair was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1802, that framed the first State Constitution. Says a writer, commenting upon the subject: "That Convention completed the work for which they had assembled in *twenty-nine days*, an example of industry and faithfulness contrasted with the disposition of many of

our officials of the present day." It has been a subject of frequent remark in these latter days that the race of men who can dispatch public business as expeditiously as did the members of the first State Constitutional Convention of Ohio are rapidly becoming extinct. The more is the pity! Mr. Bair was an early Justice of the Peace in Stark County, when his jurisdiction extended over half the State of Ohio, and his decisions are said to have been models of justice and equity. He was also a member of the State Legislature when the State Capitol was at Chillicothe. There are traditions of great speeches made by him before this august body, rivaling, in eloquence and wisdom, Cicero's appeals in the Roman Senate; but those who knew him best are disposed to be somewhat skeptical on the subject, and to consider his speeches in the legislative halls of the State about as apocryphal as the story of George Washington and his little hatchet.

A communication published in the Canton *Democrat* has the following of Rudolph Bair, which is of interest, as being a part of the early history of the township: "In the summer of 1806, Rudolph Bair and his brother Christopher made a trip on horseback through the eastern portion of Stark County (what is now Stark), with the view of selecting land to enter. They confined their explorations along each side of what is now known as State Road, at that time a mere bridle path. They selected a number of quarter-sections in Paris and Osnaburg Townships, which they entered in the land office at Steubenville. Among the number was the south half of Section 5, now owned by the Mayer heirs. On this place Rudolph Bair settled in the fall of the same year. He built a cabin into which he moved, with all his household goods, before the floor was laid or a door hung. As a substitute for the latter, a quilt was suspended at the opening from wooden pins. In this rude shanty the wife was left alone, with her young babe, several days and nights, while her husband returned to Columbiana County for supplies. There were Indians encamped on the creek a short distance below, just where the State Road crosses the creek; but there were no white persons nearer than Osnaburg, five miles distant. At night the wolves came howling around the cabin, and, in order to frighten them off, she would throw out chunks of fire, which had the effect to keep the wolves at a respectful distance. Thus she spent the time until her husband's return." Mr. Bair died in 1820, and lies buried in the graveyard he laid out, and which he donated to the town of Paris. There was a walnut slab placed at the spot to mark his grave, but it has long since moldered into dust, and there is nothing now by which the place may be identified. No marble column, with its mock dignity, points to the spot where the old pioneer calmly sleeps. *Requiescat in pace.*

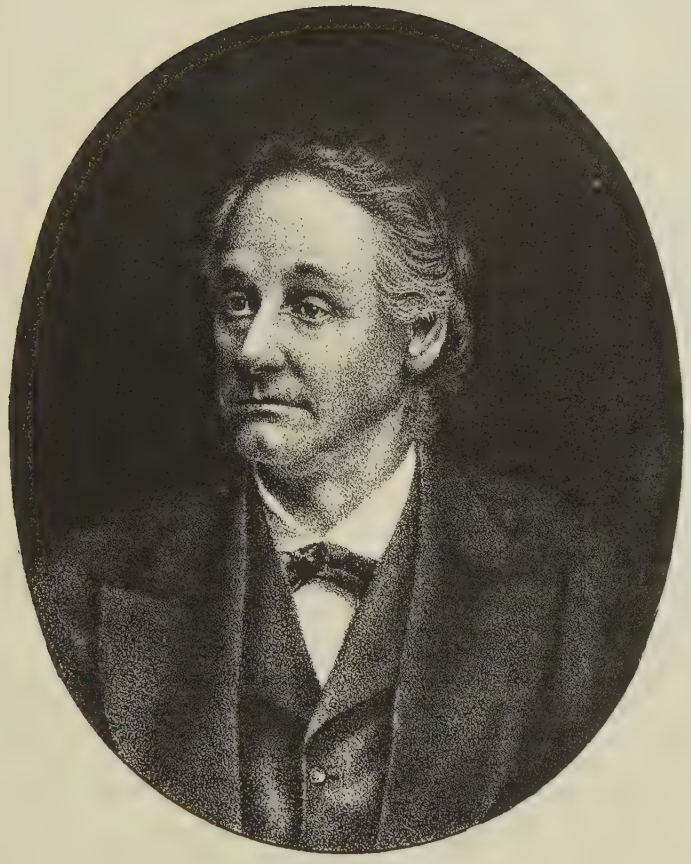
The next family to settle in Paris Township was that of George Thuman, in 1808. He came from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and settled upon the northwest quarter of Section 19, where he opened a farm and lived for many years. Mr. Deweese located on Section 16 the same year, and proceeded to clear up a farm. Samuel Deweese, a son of his, used to tell of going to Slusser's to mill, on the Nimishillen, and carrying a bushel of corn on the back of a bull, which served him in the place of a horse. Such a performance would present a rather novel appearance at the present day, and afford unbounded amusement to the small boys of the community. He used, also, to go to Yellow Creek for a bushel of salt, for which he paid the moderate sum of *eight dollars*. It wasn't the day of war prices, either, but the times which "stirred men's souls," or their industry and energy, to enable them to make a living. Jasper Daniels, John Byers, Jacob Thoman and John Augustine came into the township in 1809, and made settlements. Augustine is represented as a prominent citizen, who was well known throughout the county, and one who possessed energy and enterprise, which was zealously used for the improvement and development of the community in which he lived. He served as Sheriff of the county for two terms—from 1820 to 1824—and State Senator eight years in succession—from 1824 to 1832. Conrad Henning came to Paris Township in 1811. He was from Pennsylvania, and upon his removal to this place, he bought of Mr. Bair 100 acres of land in the southwest quarter of Section 4, for which he paid $200. He and his good wife proved very important personages in the little community—he as the first blacksmith, and she as a midwife. In this branch of medical practice she was eminently successful, it is said, as during a period of thirty years or more, in which she attended more than five

hundred cases, she never lost a single patient nor called in medical assistance.

In addition to the pioneers of Paris Township already named, the following parties rank among the early settlers: John and Zadock Welker; Peter Musser, who was a great fighter and neighborhood bully; John and William McInderfer, Adam Shull, John Thomas, George Crowl, two men of the name of Fulton and Scovey, Michael Stonehill, Daniel Shively, Samuel Neidigh, John Cameron, Vance, and Pipher, and Jacob Hayman. The following incident is related of Hayman: He was returning home one evening from a house-raising, when he met with a bear that had been wounded by a rifle shot. His courage, stimulated by the whisky he had drank at the raising, and armed with an ax, he gave Bruin battle, under the determination of taking his scalp home, as a trophy to his frau. Advancing upon the bear, with his ax uplifted, intending to cleave his skull, his arm was rather unsteady, and the blow proved ineffectual. Bruin concluded to take a hand in the melee, and grappled with Hayman, who, before he could extricate himself from the clutches of the bear, had nearly all his clothes torn off, and was severely wounded. When he did succeed in getting away, he discovered that his desire to carry him home as a trophy had vanished, and that he felt like giving him a wide berth. Of the other settlers mentioned, little may be said, beyond the fact that they moved into the township, entered land, and opened up farms. Most, if not all, the settlers mentioned came in previous to the war of 1812. After the close of the war, and the establishment of peace, an influx of immigration set into this section of the State, and people poured into Paris Township so rapidly that it is impossible to keep trace of them, or to notice, individually, the settlement of each family.

The day of the pioneer is gone—the period in which he lived has passed away. A local writer, moralizing on his day and generation, thus speaks of him: "We may now regard him as a soldier in the cause of human advancement, whose battles have been fought and won, and he may well look back in surprise at the wonderful social and material results that have followed in his wake. The shifting sands of time have covered his footsteps, but the solid and substantial foundation laid by the pioneer for the social structure of the West will endure." Modern inventions have followed the old-time implements and tools used by the pioneer fifty or seventy-five years ago—ox wagons, wooden plows, the "reap-hook," the scythe and cradle, wooden-tooth harrows, and all such antique utensils, have, in the slang of the period, "played out," and in their stead the farmer has plows that will almost turn the soil without any motive power; reapers that cut and bind the grain as they go, and in place of the patient ox and lumbering wagon, they have the locomotive engine and the rushing railroad train. As we contemplate these gigantic strides in the march of improvement and progress, what may we not expect in the next fifty years to come? Is it not possible that we shall then fly through the air in our pleasure cars, as we now fly over the country at the heels of the iron horse?

During the early years of the settlement in Paris Township the inhabitants were compelled to make extensive journeys to get their grain ground. To go twenty or thirty miles through unbroken forests was no small undertaking, and as each grist was ground in the order of its reception at the mill, the trip often consumed days of valuable time. These disadvantages and inconveniences originated many "ways and means" of providing meal for family use. It is said that "necessity is the mother of invention," and the straits in which the pioneer often found himself led to many rude modes and expedients to enable him to get along at all. One of his inventions was the "stump mortar," which was made by burning a cavity in the top of a stump. A spring pole was then arranged, to the end of which the pestle was attached, when the mechanism of the primitive "flouring establishment" was complete. The unfortunate individual who furnished the motive power for this rude appliance realized the Scriptural injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Other modes resorted to were the coffee-mill and the grater. At last, when a little mill was built in Osnaburg by Jacob Kitt, which was operated by oxen on a "tread wheel," it was considered a great benefit to the community, and Kitt as a benefactor of his kind. The first grist-mill built in what is now the township of Paris was built by Rudolph Bair, on Black Stream, about the year 1814–15. It was a two-story frame building, with two run of buhrs. The history of this mill is somewhat



Jacob Schmachtenberger

eventful. It passed into possession of Daniel Bair, upon the death of his father, and at his death to Benjamin Roop, who sold it to John P. Myers. The water supply, never very strong, finally failed, and the mill was abandoned and a steam mill erected near by, which a few years later was sold by Myers to a man named Greiner, who eventually removed it to Strasburg. Bair also built a saw-mill on Black Stream, a few years before erecting the mill just described. A grist-mill and saw-mill were built in 1820, by John Whiteacre, which were for years known as the "Whiteacre Mills." He also kept a distillery in connection, which furnished fighting whisky to the surrounding population. Other mills were built in adjoining neighborhoods, and the trouble of the early settler in this direction was forever removed. Peter Oyster opened a tanyard, the first in the township. It was a small affair, but found of considerable convenience to the community at that early day.

Paris Township has excellent railroad communication, as it is tapped by two already completed lines, with a flattering prospect of another. The roads, which are mentioned in the opening of this chapter, have been of great benefit to the township, and brings the best markets of the country to the very doors of the people. The old Sandy and Beaver Canal also passed through Paris. It was built during the great "internal improvement" fever, and extended from Glasgow, on the Ohio River, to Bolivar, in Tuscarawas County, and on the Ohio Canal. It was abandoned some thirty years ago, but still remains as a part of the drainage system of the country through which it passes.

Much of the early history of Paris Township is very closely connected with the little village of Paris, laid out in an early day, and will be given under that head. The first religious meetings were held there and the first church organized there, also the first store and first post office were kept within its limits, together with many other items of interest that occurred in that immediate vicinity, which will be mentioned in their places.

As stated in the beginning of this chapter, Paris Township was originally a part of Osnaburg. It was organized into an independent township, on the 1st of April, 1818. At a meeting of the County Commissioners, who were then composed of John Sluss, William Alban and John Saxton, held on that day, the records show that "Rudolph Bair presented a petition for the incorporation of a new township, by the name of 'Paris,' now a part of Osnaburg, signed by himself and others, and that the election of township officers be held on the 11st inst., at the town of Paris, in said township." At the election referred to, Thomas Deweese and Samuel Bosserman were elected Justices of the Peace. The following incident is related of Bosserman, one of those early representatives of the law. He accepted his commission with considerable misgiving as to his ability to discharge the duties, and his first case, it is said, so "befuddled" his mind that he resigned the office in disgust. As no one else could be found in the township willing to accept it, Daniel Burgert, a resident of Osnaburg Township, agreed to remove into Paris on condition that they would elect him, which agreement was faithfully carried out, and Mr. Burgert clothed formally with the dignity of office. As the early records of the township are destroyed, any further roster of the early officers is not to be obtained. Previous to the formation of Paris Township, its citizens voted at Osnaburg, but this movement brought the war into Africa, or, in other words, gave them a voting place of their own. The township has furnished its quota of talent for engineering the affairs of the county. Its first public servant was Gen. John Augustine, who was elected Sheriff in 1820 and served until 1824, when he was elected to the State Senate, in which body he served eight years. Rudolphus Martin served as a Representative one term; Arnold Lynch, Recorder three terms, from 1837 to 1843; Isaiah Estep, Commissioner one term, and John W. Greenwood was appointed Associate Judge of Common Pleas Court, in 1842, serving seven years. Thus it will be seen that Paris has furnished some of the brains of the county, as well as a good deal of the bone and sinew.

Of the first births, deaths and marriages, we have but little record or data from which to glean information. Thomas Deweese, Jr., a son of one of the early settlers, was born in February, 1808, and is supposed to have been the first-born of what is now Paris Township. The cabin in which his father's family then lived was neither "chinked" nor "daubed,"

nor had it any floor, except mother Earth. Such were some of the hardships of pioneer life. The first couple to embark in a matrimonial venture was John Bair and Catharine Henning. Since the solemnization of their nuptials, many have gone and done likewise. Of the first death we were unable to obtain any information.

The first physician was Dr. Robert Estep, who came from Pennsylvania, and settled in Paris in 1818. The following is related of him: "He had served an apprenticeship as a silversmith, but soon abandoned the business, for the study of medicine, for which he exhibited more than ordinary aptitude. Thrown upon his own resources for pecuniary aid, he was unable to attend medical lectures, but, like the majority of practitioners of that day, in the West, set up in the business without having obtained the decree of M. D. He very soon acquired quite a reputation, not only as a successful practitioner, but as a bold and skillful operator in surgery. Twice he performed the Cæsarean section, the only physician in the county who ever attempted the operation. He left in 1834, removing to Canton, and was succeeded by Dr. Preston.

Conrad Henning was the first blacksmith in the township, and was here as early as 1811. For several years he did all the work in this line for the entire community.

During the war of 1812, many of the able-bodied male citizens of Paris volunteered, or were drafted into the service. Among them were Samuel and Jacob Thoman, and Jacob Augustine. While Augustine was at Detroit, there was a call for volunteers to go on a perilous expedition to Mackinaw, and he was the first to offer his services. He assisted in building the fort at that place, and was in an engagement with the English forces, August 14, 1814, under Col. Colgrove. His immediate commander was Maj. Roller, of Columbiana County.* These citizen soldiers participated in many of the battles of the war, and, in all, acquitted themselves with credit. The township has always been patriotic to the core. In the great rebellion its record is glorious, and worthy the great State, of which it is a part. During the existence of the old Militia Law of the State all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, were compelled to turn out on certain days to "muster." Paris supported a fine company of this "cornstalk" militia, who always participated in the general musters, and received many merited compliments for their fine appearance and excellent discipline. Their officers were John Unkefer, Captain; David Unkefer, Lieutenant, and John Henning, Ensign.

* Canton *Democrat.*

The cause of education received the attention of the people of Paris in an early period of its history. The first school in the township of which we have any account, was taught in the winter of 1810-11, by Thomas Deweese, in a log house of Jasper Daniel's, his father-in-law. The next school was taught by Conrad Henning, in a building put up especially for school purposes, and was the first temple of learning erected in the township. It stood on Section 4, on land owned by Jacob Motts, and was of the regular pioneer pattern, viz., log structure, clap-board roof, stick chimney, puncheon or slab floor, greased-paper windows, etc., etc. Rapid strides have been made in advancing the cause of learning in the last fifty or sixty years, as the following statistics from the Board of Education will show:

Balance on hand September 1, 1879		$943 54
State Tax		687 00
Irreducible fund		135 76
Local tax for school and school-house purposes		2,111 52
Total		$3,877 31
Amount paid teachers	$1,810.00	
Fuel and other contingent expenses	485.72	
Total expenditures		$2,295 72
Balance on hand September 1, 1880		$1,581 59
Number of schoolhouses in the township		8
Value of school property		$6,700 00
Number of teachers employed—Males, 10; Females 7		17
Average wages paid teachers—Males		$38 00
Average wages paid teachers—Females		18 00
Number of pupils enrolled—Males, 190; Females, 187		377
Average monthly enrollment—Males, 128; Females, 142		270
Average daily attendance—Males, 97; Females, 104		201

The following incident, which occurred in this township, may be read with some interest, and is from a communication recently published in the Canton *Repository:* "A very sin-

gular circumstance occurred in Paris Township not many years ago, that should be mentioned. Mr. Carr and wife, of Wayne County, were traveling in a one-horse buggy, east on the State Road. It was in summer, and on a still day; not a breath of air stirring. A short distance beyond the town of Paris, as they were passing a dead tree standing by the roadside, it fell, without warning, directly across the buggy, crushing the vehicle and both occupants to the earth, killing them instantly. The horse broke away, was caught by a neighbor who happened to be on the road, taken back, and the couple found as described; though yet warm, there were no signs of life. A sad ending of an anticipated pleasure trip. The melancholy event created quite a sensation in the neighborhood, and was the subject of comment and speculation for a long time after." In the "midst of life we are in death," and the ways of Providence are inscrutable.

The township of Paris is well supplied with villages, but all of them put together would scarcely make a respectable town in point of population. The village of Paris was the first projected city, and dates its origin back only *sixty-eight* years. It is located on the northeast corner of Section 8, and is supposed to have been laid out by Rudolph Bair, December 22, 1813. It was surveyed and duly platted by Daniel L. McClure, July 1, 1816, and recorded in the Recorder's office the September following. The State road passed through it, or by it, which gave it considerable prominence, as that road was then the great thoroughfare of travel through the country. The stages that ran over the State road changed horses here, which further contributed to its notoriety. The first tavern in the place was kept by one John Unkefer, who is described as a jolly, good fellow, and as belonging to that class of landlords who could spin a good yarn and furnish a square meal, which gave his house, as well as the town, a widespread reputation. He kept the stage stand, and while the horses were being changed, the passengers were fed by the hospitable landlord. About stage time, everybody gathered around the door of the old log tavern to see the stage come in, just as the boys of the present day gather at the railroad depot at train time to disgust decent people, in trying to see who can swear the biggest oaths, chew the most tobacco, squirt the greatest quantity of tobacco juice and use the most obscene language. As the stage rattled up with the "blowing of the horn and the prancing of the steeds," the people stood round, open-mouthed, ready to pick up any stray scrap of news from the outside world. The first store in the town was kept by Samuel Putnam. His stock would, at the present time, be considered rather limited, but the wants of the people were confined to a few actual necessaries. Had their desires extended beyond this, they had not the means to indulge them, as money was scarce and not easily attainable. Putnam finally sold his stock and good-will to Robert Alexander. A man named Daniel Burgert, mentioned elsewhere as one of the early Justices of the Peace, engaged next in the mercantile business. He carried on an extensive trade and did a considerable business, dealing largely in horses and cattle. He was the first Postmaster of the town, and as such was commissioned August 12, 1822. The fate of Mr. Burgert was involved in some mystery, and is thus related by those who are familiar with the circumstances: "It was in 1833, that, having some business in Steubenville, he started to go there on horseback. The next morning, after leaving home, he was found dead in a saw-mill race in Jefferson County. The supposition of many was, that during the night, which was very dark, he had mistaken the mill for the bridge, and was killed in falling off. By others, he was believed to have been robbed and murdered, as it was well-known that he frequently carried large sums of money on his person. The mystery remains unsolved to the present day."

After the laying-out of Paris by Mr. Bair, his next move was to find a name worthy of the town whose foundation he had just laid. He chose the name of Paris, but wherefore, we are unable to say; whether it was for Paris, the son of Priam, whose judgment on Mount Ida, in favor of the beauty of Venus, obtained for him the promise of Helen, whom he afterward carried off from the house of her husband, thereby involving Troy in flames, or whether for Paris, the beautiful city of the plain, the great metropolis of the fashionable world, or whether in the "eternal fitness of things" all objects must have a name, is now unknown and of little moment to the reader. It was christened Paris, and by that name it is still called. Shortly after the town was platted, Bair donated

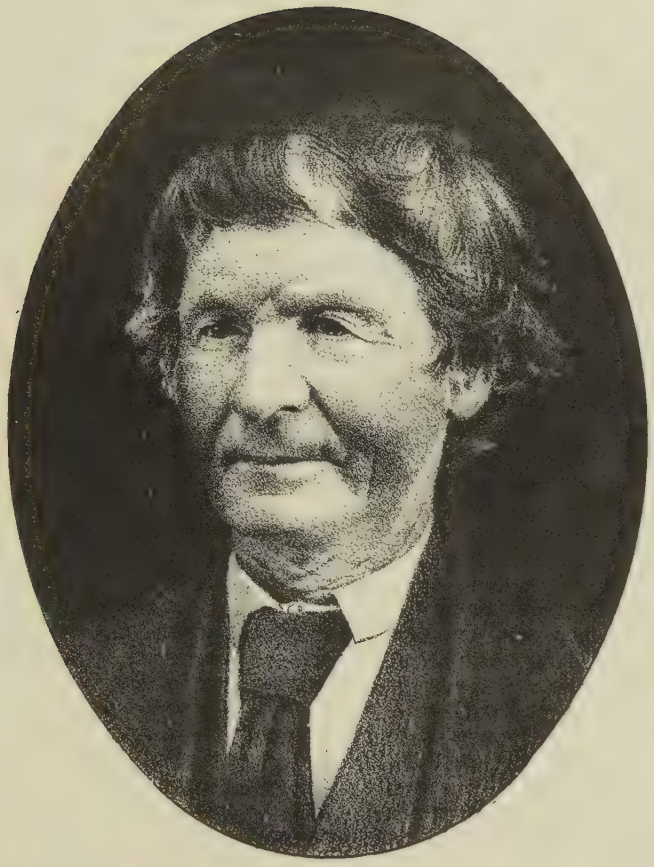
two acres of land within its limits to the German Reformed and Lutheran Congregations for a church and cemetery. Upon this lot a log building was erected at a very early day, and used both as a schoolhouse and a church, and in it John Augustine taught the first school. Among the first ministers who preached in it were the Revs. Mahuesmith and Hewett, who were itinerants. Revs. Weir and Faust, from Canton, were the first regular preachers. A cemetery was laid out adjoining the church, in which a child of Robert Stewart was the first burial. The old log church has been replaced by one in keeping with the time, and the cemetery has become rather densely populated. The Presbyterian denomination occupy the Lutheran Church, and the Methodists have a church of their own, which was built in 1873. The present business outlook of Paris is two dry goods stores, one drug store, one provision store, two hotels, one wagon and carriage factory, one wagon factory, two paint shops, two harness shops, three boot and shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, one meat market, one planing mill (built in 1880), one saw mill, one grist mill, one vinegar factory, etc., etc.

Minerva is the largest village in the township. It is in the southeast corner, on Section 36, and lies about one-third in Carroll County. It has communication with the outside world by means of the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and the Connotten Valley Narrow-Gauge Railroad; it also has the benefit (?) of a projected road, known as the "Steubenville, Canton & Cleveland Railroad." The place has a fine water-power in the Sandy River or Creek, and the old Sandy & Beaver Canal, which is, to some extent, utilized by mills and other industries of the village. Minerva was laid out about the year 1835, by John Pool and John Whiteacre, who, to give it prominence, perhaps, and to make it a successful competitor of Paris, which had already been booming for several years, called it by the classical name of Minerva, the daughter of Jupiter, who, it is said, sprung from his brain "fully armed and equipped," just after he (Jupiter) had swallowed his frau, Metis. Minerva was the goddess of wisdom and the patron saint of literature; and in this respect, her namesake on the banks of the raging Sandy very closely resembles her, as evidenced by their support of the history of Stark County.

The first house erected in the village was built by John Whiteacre, about the time the town was laid out. He erected a grist mill in 1836, which received its motive power from the Sandy Creek, and was the first mill in the village. The first store was kept by a man named Tabor, who opened a small stock of goods about 1836. He was followed by John Christmas and John Pool, who managed the mercantile business for some time. Bennett Perdue built a house in 1835, in which he began keeping tavern, and for several years it was the only public house in the place. A post office was established February 8, 1828, and John Pool was commissioned as Postmaster.

The Disciples, or Christians, organized the first church in the village of Minerva, and erected the first church building, but at what precise date we were unable to learn. It still retains the strongest membership of either of the four churches in the village. Besides this church, the Presbyterians, Methodists and Lutherans have organized societies, and each have a good, comfortable temple of worship. They are all supplied by able pastors, are well supported, and have large membership and flourishing Sunday schools. The Masons organized a lodge years ago, as Brown Lodge, No. 235, but, from some cause, interest in it waned to such an extent, that in the summer of 1880, it suspended work, and its charter was returned to the Grand Lodge. The Odd Fellows, too, had a lodge here at one time, but it has also become extinct. The school building of Minerva, which is a large and commodious edifice, is located in that part of the town lying in Carroll County. It forms a special district, and the school is graded, a movement which was accomplished in 1879, through the exertions of the present able Principal and Superintendent, Prof. S. D. Cameron. The teachers, besides Prof. Cameron, are S. D. Sanor, Eva H. Perdue and Lizzie M. Morrison.

The Minerva Union Agricultural Fair Association has its grounds here. An annual fair is held, and occasionally a horse fair in the early summer. This interest, however, is fully given in the chapter on geology and agriculture. Since the town sprang into existence, it has enjoyed the luxury of several newspapers at different periods, which were established and flourished, some of them, but for a brief while, and then passed away "among the things that



George Wyant

were." The last venture in the "art preservative" is the Minerva *Monitor*, which issued its initial number May 20, 1881, and is edited and published by D. B. Sherwood. It is a four-page paper, with eight columns to a page, and is well filled with reading matter, and a good display of advertisements. It should receive the hearty support of the citizens of Minerva and the surrounding country. The first paper in Minerva, was established by William Morris, but did not last long. This was followed by the Minerva *Commercial*, established in 1869, by R. E. Watson. In March, 1872, the Weaver Brothers became the proprietors, and in 1877 the paper was discontinued. From this time the village was without a paper until the recent establishing of the *Monitor*.

The commercial and social interests of Minerva, as mirrored at present, show the following cast: A large flouring mill, owned and operated by Davis Brothers; a planing mill, by T. D. Yost; car-shops (a private enterprise), carried on by Pennock Brothers, doing a large and profitable business; general repair shops, by A. B. Chaffey & Co.; four general stores; two millinery stores; two drug stores; two hardware stores; one jewelry store; one furniture store; one bank; a schoolhouse; four churches; a post office; one newspaper and four hotels. Mr. G. F. Yengling, a prominent business man, is putting up quite an elegant little opera house, and several other business blocks are in the course of construction, which will add materially to the attractiveness of the town.

Robertsville, or Robardsville, was laid out in 1842. It is situated on Section 19, and has the advantage of Black Stream as a "water highway," and the Connotton Valley Railway, which passes through. It was laid out by Joseph Robard, a Frenchman, who bought the land upon which it stands, from Samuel Rhodes, an early settler in the vicinity. Samuel Young kept the first tavern in the place. A post office was established in December, 1862, and Peter Adolph commissioned as Postmaster. There are two churches in the village, Catholic and Reformed. The former was built some twenty years ago, and the latter about 1875–76. The business consists of two dry goods stores, one grocery store, and a number of shops, a steam saw mill and a planing mill, a churn manufactory and a schoolhouse. A new schoolhouse will be built during the present summer, 1881.

New Franklin is situated in the northeast corner of Section 12, and has never been regularly laid out as a town. It consists of a small collection of houses, and has a Methodist Church, and a Lutheran Church and cemetery, a schoolhouse and a store, with the usual complement of shops of different kinds, generally found in a hamlet of its proportions. A post office was established in February, 1832, with Jesse Shoard as Postmaster.

CHAPTER XXIV.*

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION AND BOUNDARIES—THE ROLL OF EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST CENSUS—SCHOOLS AND EARLY TEACHERS—CHURCHES—THE POE FAMILY—POST OFFICES, ETC.

ON the fifth day of March, 1810, the Commissioners of Stark made the following entry on their journal: "On the petition of sundry inhabitants of that part of Canton and Plain Townships lying west of the Tuscarawas River, was organized into a township called Tuscarawas, and it was ordered, that the first election be held on the first Monday of April, 1810." The limits of the township, as do those of all the other townships south of the Western Reserve, include thirty-six sections of 640 acres each, or 23,040 acres each, and it may be well said of the township that for mineral and agricultural resources, it has no superior in the county.

Following in the wake of the "New Purchase," as the territory west of the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum was called, immigration commenced into that territory in 1807. The surveys were commenced in that year, and concluded by William Henry, Joseph H. Larwill, John Larwill and John Harris. Among the first lands entered in the township, was Section 10; this was entered by John Barr, and by him sold to Jacob Bowman, Esq., afterward President of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, Penn., and by his heirs, or the immediate grantees of his heirs, to James Bayliss, Esq., and is as fine a body of land as is in the county. Having been kept in an unbroken body for years, it is known all over the township as the "Section."

During the time of the making of the surveys on the west side of the Tuscarawas River, settlements were made there more rapidly than in the west. That portion of the county was known as a part of Canton and Plain, as late as the organization of the township, and such was the weight of population that the county had been entered but one year, when the people petitioned for a separate township, and obtained their organization, so as to be included in the third census of the United States, under the name of Tuscarawas Township, the true name being Tuscarora, as will be seen by consulting the treaties by which the territory was obtained, and the works of Francis Parkman, Jr. The first permanent settlement in the township, then, however, only known as a part of the "New Purchase," was made by two brothers, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, John and Robert Warden. They left their home in Washington County, Penn., with a cart and horse, and rifles, a change of clothing, a filled straw tick and blankets and rations, to be replenished as time and chance might enable them to do so, they had forded the river where is now the northern terminus of Clay street, Massillon, and reached, in their western journey the surveyor's camp, at the spring on the "Section." There they made a permanent halt, and when the land came into market, entered the quarter-section now owned and occupied by David Gib. Subsequently, John purchased the interest of his brother, and lived many years on that farm, holding offices of trust and responsibility in the township, and aiding in laying the foundations of good order, for which the township has since been celebrated.

The third census of the United States showed, of old and young in the township, 145 inhabitants, nearly every man in the township being the head of a family. Their names are here given: William Henry, Seth Hunt, Daniel Hoy, Charles Hoy, Stephen Harris, John Patton, Isaac Poe, William Byal, Caspar Noll, James Eldredge, Stephen Eldredge, Thomas Eldredge, Edward Otis, Thomas Chapman, Henry Clapper, Daniel Clapper, John Clapper, Adam Lower, Peter Johnson, William Crites, Adam Grounds, George Baystone, Massum Metcalf, Jacob Metcalf, Jeremiah Atkinson, Robert Warden, John Geringer, Peter Slusser, Andrew Augustine and Robert Barr. At this date, 1810, the entire population of Stark and what is now Wayne

* Contributed by Robert H. Folger.

County, was 2,734; Wayne had of that number 332, and Stark 2,402. These facts are taken from the original manuscript census, furnished to the writer by the late Hon. Joseph H. Larwill. It is proper, just here, to correct an error into which the author of Howe's Historical collections was inadvertently led in preparing that valuable work.

On page 517, Mr. Howe says: "Wayne was established by Gov. St. Clair, August 13, 1796," and adds: "Its original limits were very extensive," and proceeds to give them. 'Tis true that Gov. St. Clair, by proclamation, did enact a county called Wayne, of widely extended limits, but those limits were reduced by the erecting of other counties by Gov. St. Clair, and the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, after 1802, until Gov. St. Clair's county of Wayne was in the Territory of Michigan, where it yet remains, Detroit being the county seat. On the organization of Stark County, Ohio, in 1809, the act of the General Assembly creating the county, described certain territory lying west of Stark County, but subject to its jurisdiction until otherwise ordered, to be called the county of Wayne. In 1812, the General Assembly of Ohio provided that that territory should thenceforth be known as a separate and distinct county, and should be called Wayne County. The correctness of this statement will at once be acknowledged when it is remembered that it was not until the year 1805, by the treaty of Fort Industry that the Indian title to the territory west of the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum was extinguished, and the United States authorized to assert their authority over any territory west of the Tuscarawas. Under the order of the Commissioners, the township was organized as a political community, and it is much to be regretted that the records of the early organization cannot be found. The township was settled rapidly with industrious and useful inhabitants. They realized that "schools and the means of instruction were essential to good government," and accordingly churches and schoolhouses were erected in every neighborhood, or religious exercises were held in private houses.

From the best information that can be had, the first election in the township was held on Monday, April 1, 1810, at the house of William Henry, at which William Henry and Daniel Hoy were elected Justices of the Peace; Stephen Harris, Daniel Hoy and Peter Slusser, Trustees; Thomas Chapman and Henry Clapper, Supervisors of Highways; Adam Lower and William Crites, Fence Viewers; Andrew Augustine, House Appraiser; William Henry, Treasurer; Stephen Harris, Constable; Peter Johnson, Township Clerk.

At this time the township embraced a large amount of territory in fractional sections adjoining the river which became parts of Perry, Lawrence, Jackson and Franklin, the latter township being now the southwestern township of Summit County, as it was the northwestern township of Stark previous to 1840, when, by act of the General Assembly of Ohio, it was taken from Stark to help Summit to the constitutional amount of territory to make a county. Hence it will appear in many instances that the same persons were original settlers in two or more townships. For example, Stephen Harris, William Crites, Henry Clapper, Daniel Clapper and John Clapper, first settled in what is now Lawrence Township, and, except Mr. Harris, never moved away from their first entry of land west of the river, until after Lawrence was organized, in 1816. When Tuscarawas Township was reduced to its legal number of sections by the organization of other townships, Mr. Harris, as appears hereafter, sold his land in Lawrence, purchased property in Tuscarawas, on the hill south of Lawrence Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, removed into that township, and remained there until his death. He lived to an old age, and was prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of the county, as will be seen by a personal sketch of that gentleman, of peculiar interest, derived from a source that entitles it to the highest credit.

Among the very early settlers west of the Tuscarawas River and before the organization of the township was Michael Oswalt; the Indians disturbed him and he went back to Columbiana County, but soon returned and represented Stark County in the House of Representatives many years. He was an upright man, and discharged his duty according to the best of his ability. During his term of service in the House of Representatives, the great question of State internal improvement, by canal navigable, came up, and during its preliminary stages, Mr. Oswalt voted for it. On its final passage, the hue and cry that had become general

throughout the county against it so alarmed him that he voted against it. He lived, however, to see the Ohio Canal opened, and navigable to the now city of Massillon, when he joined in the popular feeling in its favor, and insisted that the Ohio Canal was his baby. In 1836, he sold his land in what had then become Perry Township, and moved to Fairfield County, where he ended his days, a respected citizen of that excellent county.

Among the survivors of the early days of the township is Alvah Wood, born at Brookfield, Clinton County, New York, May 5, 1795. This venerable gentleman is now a member of the family of William Walter, in the southern portion of the township. He never was married. By his labor and economy, he acquired a farm which now supports him comfortably. With his father, Jonathan Wood, a Revolutionary soldier, he came into the township in 1819, and, with the interegnum presently noticed, has been a resident ever since, for the full period of sixty-eight years, and is believed to be the oldest person in the township. The writer of these sketches is indebted to him for many facts touching the early settlement of this township.

In 1809, James Eldredge entered the southwest quarter of Section 25, at the land office at Canton, and paid all in silver. Between that period and 1813, Robert Barr entered the fractional Section, now in Perry Township, in which is located the celebrated Warmington Coal Mines, and, in order to facilitate the transit across the Tuscarawas River, established the fording known as "Barr's Fording," near where is now the iron bridge. Robert Barr is yet remembered as a genial Irishman, whose house was never closed to the new-comer seeking a home in the then wilderness. He was one of those who had left the land of the harp and shamrock during the rebellion of 1798, and found a home at last in the then dense forest on the west side of the great county of Stark, now numbering its 60,000 inhabitants. He removed west, after selling his possessions in this township, and aided in building up another portion of the great empire, the success of which is renowned alike in song and in story.

Another pioneer settler whose name appears in the census of 1810, was Massum Metcalf, generally called Madcap. He had started with the march of civilization. He located in what is now Lawrence Township, but did not remain, for the reason that the "county was too thickly settled; he could hear his neighbor's dog bark, and it was so cleared up that he could not fell a tree at his door for firewood." "Wild game was plenty," says Mr. Wood, "wolves, deer, bears, wild cats and turkeys were plenty, and among the Nimrods were Charles Dougal and Solomon Wilson, who never traveled anywhere without a rifle, powder horn, shot pouch, and a sheath-knife suspended to a belt. When game was killed too large to be carried home, it was thoroughly bled, the entrails removed, and the carcass hung to a limb, and, under the common law of hunters, it was safe for the owner to call for it, with the means of tansporting it home. He who would disturb it, did so at the peril of his life, if ever found out. As the county was settled, Dougal and Wilson went where civilization had made fewer inroads. Mr. Wood has resided in Tuscarawas Township, since 1813, excepting three or four years, when he returned east, and remained in Vermont. He is now at the age of eighty-six, enjoying excellent health and a clear memory of many events of the early settlement of the township. In those days there were few mills in what now constitutes the township of Franklin, Summit County, Lawrence, Jackson, Perry and Tuscarawas, Stark County. On Newman's Creek, in Lawrence were two, Roger's and Grundy's being the first, and they of limited capacity. Goudy's mill was erected in 1812, of wooden gearing, which was constructed by two young millwrights, one of whom, John Crail, died within ten years last past, and was the father of Mrs. Fletcher, of Massillon. When the young men reached the Tuscarawas River, on their way to their job, the ferryman proposed to charge them 50 cents each for carrying them across. Unwilling to pay such a price, they waded the river and carried their tools and saved their money. After finishing their job for Col. Goudy, they went to Kendal, and, in 1814, built the dam across Sippo Creek, which supplied the water for the mill of Capt. Mayhur Folger, referred to in the History of Perry Township. Mr. Crail was well known to the writer, as an upright and useful citizen, who life-long contributed his share to the common weal. The mill he built for Col. Goudy passed through many owners, was repaired and iron

machinery put in, and finally destroyed by fire a few years since.

The first licensed minister of the Gospel in the township was the Rev. Edward H. Otis, a Baptist, who settled in the southern portion of the township prior to 1810, as his name appears in the census for that decennial period, and who had the stated preaching of the Gospel at the houses of the five neighbors in that portion of the township. The second minister who came into the township was the Rev. James Dixon, who was appointed to Tuscarawas circuit, Nov 1, 1810, the district being known as Muskingum District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the conference being known as the Western Conference; and since the coming of the Rev. James Dixon, the township has never been without preaching by some minister of that church.

Elder Otis was born in Massachusetts in 1766, was a son of Stephen Otis, who was a Major on the staff of Gen. Joseph Warren, when Gen. Warren fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, Maj. Otis being also severely wounded. On recovering from his wounds he was attacked by small pox, which carried him off. Gen. Elder Otis' wife, Mary, was born April 18, 1770. Their family was Lois Otis, married to Thomas Eldridge; Ezekiel Otis, married to Widow Stansbury; Jesse Otis, married to Charlotte Davy; Phebe Otis, married to George Allman; Mary Otis, married to William Harding, well remembered as a wagon-maker in Kendal, in Perry Township, in 1826; Merrill Otis, married to Hannah Piersoll; Edward Otis, married to Sarah Shubb; Marilla Otis, who was married to James Kilgore, a son of William Kilgore. On the death of Marilla, Mr. Kilgore married Miss Olive Dean, of the Pigeon Run settlement. Elder Otis organized the first Baptist Church in Stark County, and which, as nearly as can be ascertained, was known as Pigeon Run Baptist Church. Among the members were Curtis Downs, Jacob Cox, his family and sister, Jonathan Wood and his family of six or seven, Thomas, Charles and John Rigdon, and their families, cousins of Elder Sidney Rigdon, who afterward became prominent as a Mormon Elder. They also had a cousin George, a plain, blunt man, whose integrity of character compelled him to speak out just what he thought, no matter who might be hit and hurt. On one occasion, at a meeting of Elder Otis' church and congregation, for prayer and conference, the Elder called on the brethren and sisters present to tell their religious experience. George had taken a seat in a remote corner of the room and listened attentively to the tribulations, trials and wrestlings with the adversary, of those who spoke, and finally the Elder said to him, "Brother Rigdon, haven't you something to tell us concerning what the Lord has done for you since our last meeting?" George sprang to his feet and in his peculiar manner said, "Brother Otis, I'll be dang'd if I came here to lie," and immediately sat down. The Elder made a closing prayer and dismissed the congregation.

Death and removals have long since scattered the Pigeon Run Baptist Church. The history of this township immediately following its organization is strongly marked by the incoming of the Presbyterian element, among whom were Ebenezer Shaw, John Warden, his brother Robert Warden (who now became permanent settlers), William Johnson, Nathaniel McDowell, John Forsythe, Archibald Steele, James Irvin, Robert Noble, Daniel Hoy, Charles Hoy, Robert McDowell, James McDowell, William Donahey, the Tiltons, McFaddens, Evanses, Fultons and Lytles. Col. John McDowell, who afterward moved into Sugar Creek Township, Wayne County, as did William Erwin. There were a number of families by name of Porter, from Western Pennsylvania, who settled west of the river, who, when Lawrence Township was organized in 1816, found themselves in that township, where they remained.

Ebenezer Shaw will be remembered with all the other Presbyterians named, as one of the *true men* of Tuscarawas Township. He came into the new territory of Stark County with Robert Latimer and Daniel Carter, in 1806, and entered land about four miles east of the now city of Canton. On that farm Mr. Shaw had two sons born—James and Abraham F. James studied for the ministry, and was called to the church at Windham, Portage County. Shortly after, he was ordained, and if the memory of the writer be not at fault, he remained the Pastor over that church until his death, a few years since. He was an early graduate of Western Reserve College, and spent a long and faithful life in his Master's service. He was born in 1807, and at his death had nearly or quite filled out the threescore and ten years allotted

to man. His brother, Abraham F. Shaw, resides at Savannah, Ashland County, at the age of seventy, and is one of the worthy citizens of that county, deservedly enjoying the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends. Many of the early Scotch-Irish Presbyterians settled in the northern part of the township, by means of which the neighborhood took the name of Dublin, a name the school-district bears today, and Dublin Schoolhouse is a historic landmark. The elder stock of the McDowells has of course passed away, but with all the rest of that class, including the Erwins, they left a name the excellence of which is transmitted to their posterity. Most of them moved into the township about the same time, 1815 and 1816. On getting into the township and providing a house of the rudest kind for their families, their next care was to see to it that a house for religious worship should be erected, previous to which the preaching was at Mr. Shaw's in the winter, and in the summer at Mr. Daniel Hoy's barn. The first Presbyterian preacher was Rev. James Adams, from Dalton, Wayne County. The Presbyterian Church of Pigeon Run was organized in 1820, although it is somewhat certain that a church edifice was built much earlier on Mr. Shaw's land, as Robert Noble assisted in hewing the logs, of which it was built, in 1816. On the organization of the church in 1820, which was done in the barn of Ebenezer Shaw, William Johnson, Nathaniel McDowell and Ebenezer Shaw were chosen Elders. At this time, Rev. Archibald Hanna was Pastor of Mount Eaton, Fredericksburg and Pigeon Run Churches, one-third of the time being devoted to each, at a salary of $400, one-half to be paid in wheat, at 50 cents per bushel. That portion allotted to the Pigeon Run congregation, to be paid in wheat, was to be delivered at Mr. Shaw's; from there Mr. Hanna had it hauled to market, and sold it at 40 cents, taking pay in such articles as merchants would give in exchange, for in those days wheat would not command money at any price, nor did it command money until 1829, after the opening of navigation on the canal, the market being at the new city of Massillon.

Mr. Shaw donated three acres of his land for a church and burial place, or, in the language of those days, a "burying ground," on which the hewed log edifice was erected, and used summer and winter, without a stove. "There we sat," says Abraham F. Shaw, Esq., in a late letter to the writer of these reminiscences, "in the winter time, during a long service of about two hours, trembling with cold, and the preacher trembled too. The word of the Lord was precious in those days." After Rev. Mr. Hanna, came Rev. James Snodgrass, who is supposed to be the last settled minister over that congregation. He came from Jefferson County, and died while discharging the duties of the pastorate at that church. Death and removals have sent that church out of existence. In a further account of the manner in which the preaching of the Gospel was delivered to the Presbyterians then, Mr. Shaw says: "After some time, the people were able to buy a stove and as much pipe as would reach through the gallery floor. The smoke all remained in the house. It was hard to tell which was the more endurable, the smoke or the cold."

The first school taught in that neighborhood was taught by Adam Johnson. He taught in a small house with a large fire-place and greased paper windows, on Section 16. The teacher's knowledge was limited, and the branches he taught were few. The shorter catechism was learned, and had to be recited every Saturday afternoon, by the whole school.

First, and prominent among the settlers of this township, was Andrew Poe, and was elected a Justice of the Peace at the second Justice's election. Mr. Poe's remote paternal ancestor immigrated to this country in 1745, from the Palatinate, and settled on Antietam Creek, Md., where his wife died. He was afterward murdered by one of his teamsters on the road between his home and Baltimore. He left four children:

I. George Poe, who inherited his father's estate, and when the war of the Revolution broke out, he remained loyal to the British cause.

II. Andrew Poe, born in the Palatinate, in 1739; came to this country with his parents, and, some time after his father's death, went further west, to what is now Washington County, Penn. He was in the Army of the Revolution, married and had a family. Some of his descendants are now living in Ravenna, Portage Co. He was engaged in the fight with Big Foot and his band of Wyandots, in 1782, at the mouth of Tomlinson's Run, on the Ohio River, in Hancock County, W. Va. He was the person who had the individual fight with Big Foot and one other Indian, and not Adam, as usually stated.

III. Catharine Poe was born in the Palatinate, and came to this country with her parents. She subsequently joined her brother in Washington County, Penn. But little is known of her history.

IV. Adam Poe, born 1745, at sea, while the family was on its way to this country. Some time after his Father's death, he also joined his brother Andrew, in Washington County, Penn. He married Elizabeth Cochran, who was born in February, 1756, on the northwest coast of Ireland, whose first husband—Cochran—was killed by Indians, on the Ohio River, opposite East Liverpool, Ohio. Adam was also in the fight with Big Foot, and was the person who actually shot that Indian. He died September 23, 1838, at the age of 93, at the house of his son Andrew Poe, in this township, and is buried at Sixteen Church. His widow died in the same house, December 27, 1844, aged eighty-eight years and ten months, and is buried by his side. They had several children, among whom was Andrew Poe, born November 12, 1780, in Washington County, Penn., who married, September 8, 1803, Nancy Hoy, born June 6, 1779, in York County, Penn., the daughter of Charles Hoy. They settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, and, in 1812, the family moved to Tuscarawas Township, Stark Co., where he died, August 12, 1851, aged seventy years and nine months, in the same house where his father and mother died, and was buried at "Sixteen Church." His wife died in the same house, March 29, 1865, aged eighty-five years, nine months and twenty-three days. They had children:

I.–II. Sarah and Adam Poe, twins, born July 12, 1804, in Columbiana County, Ohio. Sarah married John Montgomery, of the same county; had several children, and is dead. Adam married and had three children. He was a well-known Methodist preacher and D. D., and died some years since, at Cincinnati, being at the head of the "Methodist Book Concern" in that city, at that time.*

III. Elizabeth, born March 20, 1806, in Columbiana County, married John Gaver, of the same county, and had children. They went to the Southwest, and she is now dead.

IV. Charles, born September 26, 1807, in Columbiana County, Ohio; married in Stark County, Ohio, May 31, 1831, to Susanna Warner, born November 5, 1817, at Loudon, Franklin Co., Penn. He died in Coshocton County, December 14, 1852, and his widow died March 21, 1881, in Stark County, Ohio. They had five children:

I. Orlando Metcalf, born March 7, 1832, on the farm now owned by Hon. Thomas W. Chapman, in Bethlehem Township, in this county; entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, September, 1852, from the district then composed of Knox, Coshocton and Holmes Counties; graduated June, 1856, and was appointed a Lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers, where he remained until March, 1863, when, by the consolidation of that corps with the corps of engineers, he became a Captain in the resulting organization, and a Major March 7, 1867. He was brevetted Major July 6, 1864, for gallant services at the siege of Knoxville, Tenn.; Lieutenant-Colonel, September 1, 1864, for gallant services in the capture of Atlanta, Ga.; Colonel, Dec. 21, 1864, for gallant services in the capture of Savannah; Brigadier General, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services, terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He also held the following appointments in the volunteer service during the war: Colonel Second Michigan Infantry, from September 16, 1861, to November 29, 1862, and Brigadier General of volunteers from November 29, 1862, to March 4, 1863. Also, the following staff appointments: Chief Topographical Engineer Department of the Ohio during the campaign of Gen. McClelland, its Commander, in W. Virginia, May 13, to July 25, 1861. Rich Mountain campaign, Chief Engineer Department of the Ohio, commanded by Gen. Burnside, September 27, to December 15, 1863, during which he conducted the defensive operations at the siege of Knoxville, Tenn.; Chief Engineer on the staff of Gen. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, from April 3, 1864, to June 29, 1865, covering the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and the campaign of the Carolinas, and was in the following actions: battle of Rich Mountain, W. Va., July 11, 1861; fight at Lewinsville, Va., September, 1861; siege at Yorktown, Va., April 5 to May 4, 1862; battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; battle of

* Since the sketch of the Poe family was prepared, it has been ascertained that Isaac Poe, named in the 3d U. S. census, in which Tuscarawas is included, was a brother of Andrew Poe, and who preceded him (Andrew) in getting into Tuscarawas Township, but did not remain. Isaac went to Missouri and died there.

Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; second battle of Bull Run, Va., August 29–30, 1862; battle of Fredericksburg, Md., December 13, 1862; battle of Blue Springs, E. Tenn., October 10, 1862; siege of Knoxville, E. Tenn., November 18, to December 4, 1862; siege of Dalton, Ga., May 7, to May 14, 1864; battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; Adairsville, Ga., May 17, 1864; Kingston, Ga., May 19, 1864; battle of New Hope Church, Ga., May 20, 1864; battles of Dallas, Ga., May 25–28, 1864; battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 20, to July 2, 1864; battle of Ruff's Station, Ga., July 4, 1864; battle of Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta Ga., July 22, to August 25, 1864; battle of Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, 1864; Sandersville, Ga., November 26, 1864; siege of Savannah, Ga., December 9–21, 1864; battle of Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; battle of Bentonsville, N, C., March 20–21, 1865; capture of Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1865; and was present at the surrender of Gen. J. E. Johnston, commanding the rebels, to Gen. Sherman, at Durham, N. C., April 26, 1865. For the five years preceding the war, he was engaged upon the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes. After the war, he was Engineer Secretary of the Lighthouse Board; from July 3, 1865, to May 1, 1870; then Engineer Eleventh Lighthouse District, Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, and in charge of River and Harbor Improvements from Detroit to Lake Superior, from May 1, 1870, to May 1, 1873, during which time he designed and began the enlargement of the Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal, and built Spectacle Reef, L. H., two of the principal engineering works of the day. From January 1, 1873, he has been aid de camp to the General of the army of the United States, with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry, and since January 19, 1874, has been, in addition, a member of the Lighthouse Board of the United States.

Gen. Poe was married at Detroit, Mich., June 17, 1861, to Eleanor Carroll Brent, born August 26, 1843, second daughter of the late Thomas Lee Brent, of Louisiana, Captain United States Army, and they have children.

a. Charles Carroll, born December 14, 1863, in Perry Township, Stark County.

b. Winifred Lee, born December 9, 1866, at Washington, D. C.

c. Elizabeth Comstock, born July 22, at Washington, D. C.

d. Orlando Warner, born December 10, 1876, at Washington, D. C.

2. Andrew Warner, son of Charles Poe, born November 25, 1834, at Navarre, Stark County; died June, 1853.

3. William Charles, born August 8, 1841, at Navarre, Stark County, Ohio; married and resides at Massillon.

4. Rebecca Anne, born December 14, 1843, at Rochester, Stark County, Ohio; married to Reuben Z. Wise, and now living at Middle Branch, Stark County.

5. Margaret Maria, born in Coshocton County, and died in infancy.

V–VI. Daniel and George J. Poe, twins, born in Columbiana County October 12, 1809. Daniel married, became a Methodist preacher, and, previous to the Mexican war, whilst a missionary in Texas, died with his wife on the same day, leaving three children, one boy and two girls; they all grew to adult age. Andrew was killed during the war, near Kenesaw Mountain, in Georgia. George married Miss Bowman, of this township, and has several children, and now resides at Bowling Green, Wood County, Ohio; all the boys served during the war.

VII. Andrew, born in Columbiana County, Ohio; married Mary Sweeny, of Canton. They had children who died in infancy. He died many years since.

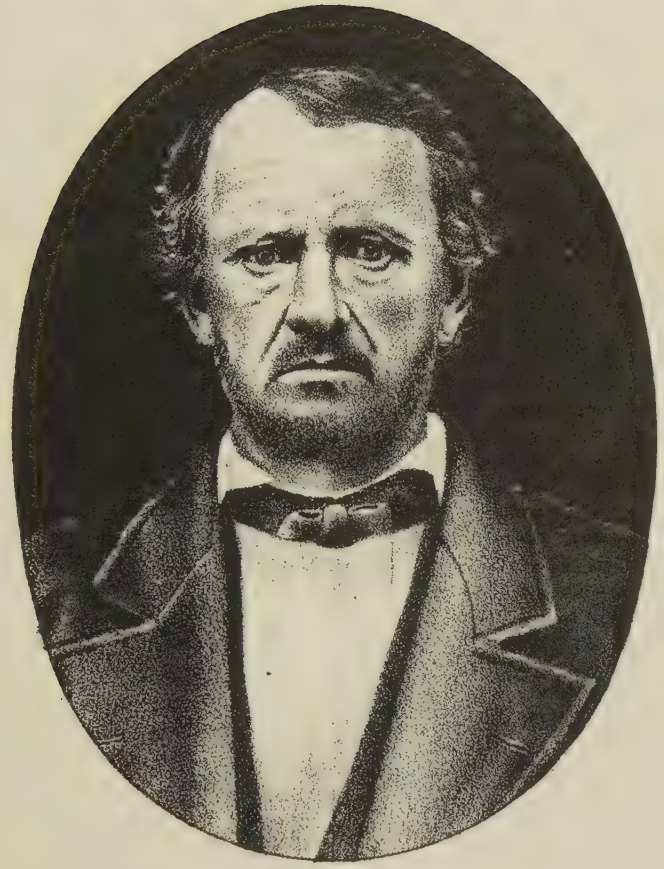
VIII. Eleanor, born September 10, 1813, in this township; married Nathan Lash, of Sugar Creek Township, and is now a widow, living at Bowling Green.

IX. John, born in this township June 14, 1815; twice married, and killed on the railroad track at Massillon, being run over by a passing train. His family resided in this township until within two years past, when they removed to Kansas. He left a widow and three sons.

X. James McLean, born in this township in 1818; has been dead many years.

XI. Catherine, born July 10, 1820, in this township; married John Emerson, and is now dead.

XII. Joseph Robb, born April 11, 1824, also in this township; married, but had no children, and is now dead. And this closes the record of one of the most remarkable families that has ever lived in the township. Andrew



Jeremiah Koontz



Poe was a man of strongly marked character, a good neighbor and kind friend, with many eccentricities that will not be forgotten. His excellent wife, Nancy, will be remembered as a woman of noble physique and a face of remarkable beauty, that is recognized in her grandchildren.

The year 1814 was marked by immigration into the township from Northern New York, away on the borders of Vermont, among whom were Stephen Thacker and family, William Eldredge and family; his sons' names were William and Nathan, the latter of whom is well remembered as a man of character. His widow, Catharine, a daughter of Stephen Thacker, yet lives in the township, a member of the family of her nephew, William Moffit, Esq. Henry Doxsee and family, Jehiel Fox, a brother-in-law of Henry Doxsee, and family, Abel Stafford, Thomas Eldridge, Jr., Thomas Eldridge, Sr., appeared to have been in the township at its organization, as were James and Stephen Eldredge. All of these families were a noble class of people; a son and daughter, two sons-in-law, and a daughter-in-law, wife of Isaac Doxsee, now reside in Massillon. Eleanor, wife of Henry Doxsee, shortly after the family had got settled in their cabin, in the Pigeon Run neighborhood, went to see some neighbors at the little hamlet called sometimes Wintersville, but which has settled down into Brookfield, and, as usual, rode through the woods on a "bridle path," as the avenues were called, on horseback; wide roads, except the main road from Pittsburgh to the Great West, being unknown, and, staying later than she intended, started about dark for home. She had just gotten into the densest portion of the forest when the howl of wolves fell upon her ear. Her horse understanding that "The De'il had business on his hand," started at once; the howl increased. The horse knowing the path, was left to his own guidance; Mrs. Doxsee's only care was to keep her seat in the saddle. The wolves came almost alongside, as the "clearing" about Mr. Doxsee's residence was reached. When the wolves seemed to know that they were foiled, they stopped, gave one long doleful howl of disappointment, and abandoned the chase. The horse, however, never stopped until he reached the cabin door, and landed his rider in safety. Jehiel Fox settled in Brookfield; was a carpenter by trade, and one of the first in the township; was also elected Justice of the Peace, and it is supposed, taught the first school in that neighborhood. His daughter, Eliza, wife of James Bayliss, Esq., resides on "the section" in the township. This couple celebrated their golden wedding Jan. 1, 1881.

The first tavern in the township was kept by William Byal, who was also a shoemaker by trade, an expert with the rifle, never failing to bring down a deer or other game that came in his way. Next to him, closely in point of time, was Peter Voris, as a tavern keeper, father of the late Hon. Peter Voris, an Associate Judge, many years ago, in Summit County, who was father of Gen. A. C. Voris, of Akron. Judge Voris died within a few years past, at Mattoon, Illinois. William and Thomas Dean, two brothers, were also of the pioneer settlers and pioneer Methodists on the banks of Pigeon Run, east of Section 16, which was near the center of the township. Each neighborhood had its distinctive features. The people from the "settlement," where Doxsee, Eldridge and the Essex County, New York, people lived, could be identified in a moment, as could those from the northern portion of the township, who were from Washington County, Pennsylvania. The Baptists, south of Pigeon Run, were another class, but all had the same object in view, "the encouragement of schools and the means of instruction." In Doxsee's neighborhood, William Lawson taught the first school. The first blacksmith in the township was Francis Smith; his brother, Ethan Smith, was the first tanner; he died in 1825, and was a worthy member of the Society of Friends (Quakers.) The first tavern in Brookfield was kept by Philip Slusser, which gave the place the name of Slusser's Tavern, as Brookfield never was laid out, and never did as a village. The Pennsylvania Dutch element was not behind in aiding to develop the township. In 1812, Frederick, Peter and John Oberlin came in from the Cumberland Valley, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. They were good and true men, and left a posterity numerous and worthy, who have not failed to vindicate the good name of their ancestry. Their immediate relatives, by marriage, were Frederick Rodocker, Jacob Fry and George Gilbert, who, with the Oberlins, were heads of families. Jacob Fry was the proprietor of Greenville. Of this class were the Ritters, Daniel, Jonas and David, and were among the early settlers.

When the township was reduced to its constitutional limits, Daniel Ritter was found to be in Perry Township, where he resided until his death.

One of the remarkable families of this township was that of Conrad Neustetter, who was one of the 17,000 Hessians that came over in the war of the Revolution, and was surrendered to Gen. Washington and the French forces at Yorktown, Va., in 1781. After the surrender he remained, under his parole, in Virginia, but not relishing human chattelship, he concluded to go where there was "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime," and find a new home. Where could he have gone to carry out his ideas of human rights so well as to Ohio, the first-born of the Ordinance of July 13, 1787? He had three sons—Henry, Conrad and Joseph—and four daughters, all of whom had families, and have left a numerous posterity. While there were few of what were known as the Pennsylvania Dutch in the township at its organization, within two years the tide of immigration to Tuscarawas Township, from Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, York, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lehigh, and the central counties of Pennsylvania, rolled onward until that element equalled in numbers any other in the township; and as agriculturists they had no superior, as the broad acres under cultivation show. That tide of immigration continued for many years. The first quarter of a century after the organization of the town was especially and favorably marked by that class, from the counties of Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon and Cumberland. The prophecy of Berkley, Bishop of Cloyne, was fulfilled so far as this township was concerned:

"Westward the star of empire takes its way,
The first four acts already past,
The fifth shall close the drama and the day,
Time's noblest offspring, is the last."

After navigation was open on the Ohio Canal to Massillon, and business, generally on the west side of the county and including Wayne County, as well as on the north and south of Massillon, began to center at that point. Judge Henry, who had for many years prior to 1826, been the merchant of Perry Township, finding his occupation gone, concluded he could put Brookfield into competition with Massillon, and about 1830 moved to Brookfield, opened a store determined to intercept western trade. Finding that that plan would not succeed, he determined to erect a steam flouring-mill, saw-mill and woolen manufactory, and which was the first and only establishment of the kind in the township. Meanwhile, Massillon had got a start as the great shipping point for all kinds of produce and woolen manufactures, which rendered the Brookfield Steam Flouring-mill and Woolen Manufactory, dead capital. In order to place the business in the hands of a younger and an energetic person, Judge Henry put what capital he had invested in the Brookfield enterprise into the hands of his son-in-law, C. B. Cummins, but he could not command success so near to Massillon, and the result was the enterprise was abandoned, and Mr. Cummins took his stock in trade to that city, where he continued until 1854, when he went out of business. Judge Henry, being out of business at the abandonment of the Brookfield investment, moved to Wooster, Wayne Co., and ended his days at the age of eighty years, and thus ended the competition between Brookfield and Massillon. There is not one stone left upon another to indicate that business of the character above described was ever carried on there. The machinery was taken out and sold, the buildings torn down, and at this writing there are few living who worked on the premises.

The first post-office in the township was at the village of Greenville, and William Byal was the first Postmaster. As it paid but a small salary, although the Postmaster was entitled to thirty *per centum* of the receipts for letter postage and fifty *per centum* on newspapers and periodicals, Mr. Byal resigned in 1828, and there being no one to take the office, it was discontinued, and the effects belonging to it were taken to Massillon. It has, however, been re-established by the name of East Greenville.

Prominent among the early settlers who laid the foundations of the great moral structure of the township were William and Thomas Dean, brothers; Peter Johnson, Wesley Hatton, William Henry, Seth Hunt, Thomas Eldredge, Stephen Thacker, and family, Rev. Josiah Foster, Peter Johnson, and all the other Methodists in the township. In 1810, a society was formed at once on the arrival of the preacher, Rev. James Dixon, and amid all the changes it has remained. The few Methodists on the East side of the river at Kendal, came into this

township for worship, until in 1824, when the Pittsburgh Conference was erected, and Canton circuit was organized in 1824. In 1816, the Hackett brothers, their mother and sister, came into the township, but one of whom, Andrew, remains. He now, at the age of seventy-six, lives in the city of Massillon, having lived in this and Perry Township sixty-six years. The brothers were John, William, Reese, Andrew, Christian, David and Simon. Their father, Andrew, came into the township in 1811, from Fayette County, Penn., and brought a wagon-load of the household goods of his father-in-law, Christian Bates, who moved into the township. He then returned to Pennsylvania and came to Ohio again in 1812, and died in 1814. Christian Bates died in the township, leaving two sons, Adam and Andrew, who may be classed among the first of the township's settlers.

The sturdy Dutch settlers from Pennsylvania were generally, in their religious connections, German Reformed and Lutheran; and in neighborhoods where neither were able to erect a church edifice, the two would join hands and erect a building, and worship in it on alternate Sabbaths, until each congregation was able to build for itself. In 1819, George Krider came into the township, bringing with him a family. He, too, was from Pennsylvania, and with his family contributed largely to the development of the township as tillers of the soil and mechanics. Samuel Krider, a son, has been twice a member of the House of Representatives, in the General Assembly of Ohio, and is now a Justice of the Peace.

Tuscarawas was not behind in the elements of advancing civilization. It had the first distillery west of Canton in which whisky was made, Col. Isaac Taylor being the proprietor. He was Colonel of one of the regiments in the Third Brigade and Sixth Division of Ohio Militia, and as such was distinguished, for in those days a Colonel "on the peace establishment" was regarded as a man of parts. The militia system sank into discredit, and the Colonel ran the distillery until it ran him so nearly into the ground that he disposed of it. It ran through successive ownerships until it fell into the hands of Elder Frederick Freeman, who distilled whisky during the week and preached Baptism by immersion, for the remission of sins, on Sunday. There are a few yet living in the township who have drank of his whisky and listened to his preaching. The distillery finally ran down before the enlightened progress of better ideas.

Among the earnest men, and who were among the first to open up the forest on the west side of the county, was Stephen Harris. While it is a matter of doubt whether it was Stephen Harris or the brothers John and Robert Worden who were the first to make a permanent settlement on the west side of the river, it is certain that on the reducing of the townships of Tuscarawas and Lawrence to their proper limits, Mr. Harris was in Lawrence and the Wordens were in Tuscarawas. It is equally certain that they were all within the territory known as the New Purchase, in 1807, which was before the organization of the county.

Mr. Harris was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., August 21, 1780. His paternal ancestry was English, and his mother a Scotch woman, a relation of Gavin Hamilton, of Mauchline, the friend and patron of Robert Burns, the Ayrshire plowman, and the same family as Alexander Hamilton, who fell in the duel at Weehawken, N. J., in 1804, with Aaron Burr, and whose father emigrated to the island of Nevis, in the West Indies.

She (his mother) was a woman of fine physique and appearance, and rare mental gifts, though in humble life, and engrossed in the care of rearing twelve children. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, his father, who served as a soldier in that struggle for the vindication of the rights of man, moved with his young family, Stephen being but six years of age, to Washington County, Penn., where the subject of this sketch worked on a farm until he was twenty-one. He then worked for himself in various pursuits, sometimes as a farm hand, sometimes as a boatman on the Ohio River, and for some time was engaged in the ginseng trade, at Maysville, Ky., in which he saved money enough to enter a considerable body of land in the vicinity of Lawrence station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, in the now township of Lawrence, being the northwestern township in Stark County, which entry was made at the land office, at Steubenville. When Mr. Harris arrived at the spot, where is now the city of Canton, and county seat of this county, on his way to his new home, there were but three or four cabins to mark

the spot. Where now stands the flourishing city of Massillon, was an impassable swamp.

About 100 rods northeast of the present village of Lawrence, he commenced a "clearing." The first winter he had no feed for his cows and young cattle, but subsisted them upon browse; he would cut the young linden, sometimes called basswood, tree, and soft maples, and the cattle would follow him as he went with his ax on his shoulder on a cold morning, on his way to the woods, waiting and watching for their provender, rushing for the tree-top as soon as it fell. He was civil to the Indians, of whom there were many, and, of course, received civility in return. In the winter of 1812, this region was visited by an earthquake. Newman's Creek, so named for Jacob Newman, a pioneer government surveyor, was covered with thick ice. Mr. Harris was awakened from his sleep late one night by a crashing noise rapidly approaching from the east; it was the breaking of the ice, occasioned by a swift passing wave, which flew by Mr. Harris' cabin, which stood on the bank of the creek, and was lost in the distance on its western course in a moment, the rocking of the cabin and crashing of the ice, producing fear, which vanished with the cause of it, and all was quiet. After clearing and improving the farm first entered, Mr. Harris sold it at an advanced price, and purchased a half section of land in the northwestern corner of this township, which he improved and owned until near the close of his life. It is believed that he built the first brick house in the county west of the Tuscarawas River. This farm was, and is, famous for the fertility of its soil, good crops and excellent fruit, and in this connection it should be said that it was owned and worked by one of the most scientific and practical farmers of his day.

The unwritten law of those days was to keep open house, or, to use a modern expression, the "latch-string hung outside." With Mr. Harris, the "latch-string not only hung outside," but the front door was open, and, as Massillon and Canton grew into notoriety, the residents of those villages always found a warm welcome at Mr. Harris' delightful home. The visitors were the pioneers of Canton and Perry Townships, as Mr. Harris was of Lawrence and Tuscarawas, and when they met, they delighted to discuss the history of the perils and privations through which each had passed in the acquisition of a new home. Those meetings established a friendship that was only severed by death. Those hardy pioneers are all gone, but not forgotten.

Mr. Harris died at the age of eighty-two, while temporarily residing with his daughter, Mrs. William Finley, in Chippewa Township, Wayne Co., Ohio. Mrs. Finley was the mother of Hon. Ebenezer B. Finley, member of Congress from the Bucyrus District, Ohio.

Intellectually, Mr. Harris was far above the average of men who aspire to distinction in the learned professions. He was a man of fine physique and wonderful strength. He wore a number eight hat, and had a head that phrenologists pronounced a model.

As were most of the pioneer settlers of this township, Mr. Harris was of limited education, but by patient study he has stored his mind with choice history, English literature, especially the English poets, and science, and under such mental discipline, notwithstanding his life of toil, achieved the distinction of being considered a most agreeable gentleman in the social circle, and one whose colloquial talents were of a high order.

He and his wife, Sibyl Clark, were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom lived to be married. Two of his sons have been members of the Legislature, a third is a successful practicing lawyer at Bucyrus, Ohio, where he was for some years a partner of the late Hon. Josiah Scott, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Of his grandsons, two are practicing law in ths city of Philadelphia; one in Bucyrus, Ohio; one in Chicago, and at present a member of the Legislature of Illinois; and one great-grandson, a member of the bar at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Harris was uncle and guardian of Rev. William L. Harris, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who made his home for some time in his uncle's family, and taught school in the McFarland District in 1845, near Lawrence. He (Stephen Harris) was a brother of Hon. John Harris, of whom mention is made in the "Sketches of the Bench and Bar of Stark County," and who, from his long and active life, is necessarily mentioned in Canton, Perry, Tuscarawas and Lawrence history.

On one occasion the writer remembers hearing Mr. Harris say, "I propose to settle my estate myself," and it is believed that at his

death he owed no man anything, and had disposed of his estate among his heirs, so that the intervention of an executor or administrator was not necessary. Of course such a man commanded the respect and esteem of his neighbors and while good and useful men are remembered, his name will fill a place on the historic page with that of the Pioneers, who, amid toil and hardship, made

"The wilderness blossom as the rose."

The pioneer settlers of this township were men of the class of Mr. Harris; they aimed to do right in all the relations of life, and the truth of history would not be vindicated without according to them due prominence. They were downright, manly, earnest and sincere. The result of their labors is eulogy enough; their story is told in these sketches exactly as it was.

Of the thirty-six sections of land of which the township is composed, almost every quarter section is of a most excellent quality; the surface produces cereals of every description, while building stone, limestone and mineral coal are found in exhaustless quantities, as the Warmington, Grove Coal Company, Pigeon Run and Massillon City Coal Companies attest, by the trains of cars daily loaded at and from their mines with the far-famed Massillon coal, the equal of which, nor the exhaustless quantities of which, are found elsewhere in the Tuscarawas Valley. Seventy-one years have gone by since the people of the township were organized into a political community, and it is safe to say, that for steady progress since that organization, Tuscarawas Township is the peer of any township in this great county. To attempt to enumerate its representative men now would be an effort that could not readily be accomplished. Suffice it then to say that Tuscarawas Township has kept pace in the march of improvement with any township in the great county of which she is a member. Her motto is: "No steps backward."

CHAPTER XXV.*

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP — PHYSICAL FEATURES — LANDHOLDERS OF 1828 — FIRST SETTLEMENT AND ACCOMPANYING INCIDENTS—INDUSTRIAL GROWTH—PLATTING OF VILLAGES — EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS GROWTH AND INFLUENCES.

THE people of to-day cannot realize the extreme hardships encountered by the early settler. It is no trouble, while enjoying a sumptuous repast, or while occupying at full length the sofa in a palace parlor, to bring the picture of early trials before the gaze; but the mental and physical sufferings of the pioneers are beyond conjecture, and can only be realized by participation. To be with but little food, and that of the coarsest and meanest quality; to suffer continually from exposure to the inclement weather; to be half-clothed; to be denied all the ennobling influences of refined society; to be compelled by the relentless force of necessity to work beyond your strength—all these were the common lot of the pioneer. It is a peculiar paradox in human conduct, to note that the old settler loves to recall the trials of early years. Should he not rather love to banish from his mind the recollection of events which occasioned him so much suffering? No, he loves to dream of the past; loves to live over again his early experiences. Ask an old settler, and, strange as it may seem, he will tell you he enjoyed life amid the dangers and privations of the backwoods. This can only be accounted for by saying that the mobile characteristic of human nature to adapt itself to any and all surroundings, rendered the life of the pioneer contented and happy.

Sugar Creek Township, which takes its name from the stream which drains the greater portion, is one of the best in the county. This is true not only of the natural features, but of the character of the people within its limits. From its earliest years, the township has been full of push and pluck and precocity. During the early stages of the last war, it furnished more volunteers than any other country portion of the county of the same limit. The character of the citizens for intelligence, morality, industry and enterprise, is second to no other part of Stark County. When the county was first

* Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

organized, in 1809, Sugar Creek was attached to Canton Township, and remained thus until March 4, 1816, when the following action was taken by the County Commissioners: "*Ordered*, That that part of Range 10 in Stark County which lies south of Township 12 in said range, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate township by the name of Sugar Creek." The election of the first officers was announced to be held at the residence of Adam Grounds, on the first Monday in April, and notices of this election were posted up at Adam Grounds', Joseph Poyser's and Fisher's Mill. The following is a list of the land-holders in 1827, the greater number of whom resided in the township:

Christian Ackerman, William Agler, William Baker, George Baker, Jedediah Brewster, James Benford, John Balterley, Michael Rose, Peter Beck, John Byall, Abraham Beals, John Bash, Benjamin Carr, Joshua Carr, Emanuel Crossland, George Crossland, Jacob Croninger, Benjamin Croninger, Henry Croninger, J. W. Condy, James Clark, George Canfield, Isaac Charlton, Thomas Collins, John Charlton, Abraham Davis, John Doll, Israel Doty, Gotleib Dogaley, John Everly, Susanna Everett, John Everett, Andrew Fetro, Preserved Fish, Henry Fisher, Jacob Fisher, Adam Fisher, John Freese, Abraham Friebley, Jacob Grounds, James Gaff, George Gilbert, Michael Hoffacre, William Hall, William Hunter, John Hammond, John Hollinger, John Hager, Henry Hess, William Jones, Jacob Kyle, George Klingle, James Kilgore, James Kerr, Benjamin Kerr, Jacob Kline, Jacob Klinefelter, John Mason, Jacob Miller, Samuel Miller, William Nichols, Patrick Nelson, John Oberlin, George Pfouter, Gabriel Putnam, John Putnam, John Poyster, Richard Pinkerton, John Parker, Jehiel Rose, Jacob Reed, Henry Ritter, Daniel Ritter, Thomas Rotch, Charity Rotch, Jacob Rider, Peter Reed, George Robinson, Robert Reed, Henry Ragnet, Charles Slutz, George Sleighter, Christian Smith, Christian Shrock, Jacob Shetler, John Shetler, Frederick Stump, Adam Spohr, Christopher Sees, Jacob Swaley, John Shaeffer, William Smoyer, Peter Stroyer, Jacob Stover, George Shott, Isaac Teeple, Christopher Teeple, Abraham Troxal, Peter Weimer, Gabriel Weimer, John Walter, Arvine Wales, Jonathan Winter, David Weimer, Jacob Warshler, George Welty, John Weimer, Peter Weimer, Phillip Welty, Valentine Wagoner, Jacob Wyant, Henry Wyant, Lewis Willard, Henry Willard and Abraham Walter.

In addition to these, there were a number of prominent early settlers whose names do not appear in the above list. A few of the earliest settlers who first came in, became dissatisfied with their surroundings, and like a certain class of politicians, wanted a "change." These men added their mite to the early improvement of Sugar Creek, and were undoubtedly the means of attracting settlers to their vicinity, according to the rule that "birds of a feather flock together." It is said upon authority not to be doubted, that Jacob Grounds, who arrived in the township in 1808, was the first permanent settler. This well known settler had an unusual education for a back-woodsman, and during his long and eventful life was prominently connected with all public improvements. He came to the township immediately after it was surveyed, and, selecting a fine tract of land covered with a magnificent growth of sugar-maple trees (the Truby farm) cut and prepared logs for a rude dwelling. The next thing was to secure assistance to raise the building. Families at Kendal, Canton and New Philadelphia were notified, two men responding from the former place, five from the next and three from the latter, the man from Canton being the County Treasurer and the one from New Philadelphia being a lawyer. Here in this rude log dwelling, surrounded by the untouched forest and a great variety of wild and savage animals, the Grounds family lived in solitude for eighteen long months. They were dreary ones to the family, who were accustomed to better things in the Eastern States; but they bore the trials and dangers without complaint, though many times they pressed upon them like the sphere of Atlas. At that time bears were quite numerous, occasionally dangerous, and often troublesome. They were not troubled with conscientious scruples, like a certain ecclesiastical sect, as regards the eating of swine's flesh. On the contrary they lost no opportunity of filling themselves to the muzzle with flesh of the genus *Sus*. Even as early as 1808, quite a number of swine ran wild in the woods, and ten years later they had become very numerous. They required no care from the settlers, as they could sustain themselves the year round on the enormous quantities of "mast" that strewed

the ground at all seasons. They became very fat during the fall of the year, often attaining a weight of 500 pounds. They were very wild and were about as difficult to kill as deer. Disputes about the ownership of swine were of frequent occurrence. Litters of pigs were raised in the depths of the woods, and were very likely not seen by the owners until they were half-grown. Extensive systems of ear-marking were devised and adopted, though this did not wholly avoid angry contentions and occasional primitive law-suits. Stories told about the swine and vouched for by the early settlers are hard to believe. It is related by Mr. Agler, of Beach City, whose father was one of the earliest settlers, that William Smoyer, an eccentric old bachelor, who owned a large number of swine, assisted one day by Henry Wyant, another early settler, went into the woods to shoot several of his fattest swine. Perhaps Mr. Agler's father accompanied them. As they approached, quite a large herd of swine, with bristles erect and mouths open, made for the settlers, who immediately took to their heels. After running around until they were tired out, and finding that the swine were more determined than ever to tear them in pieces, they finally treed to escape the savage animals. This had to be done quickly and the guns were necessarily dropped. Here the men were compelled to remain, perched in the trees like owls, and no doubt looking owlish and feeling the same, until the morning, not daring to venture down amid the surging animals, that seemed possessed of the same spirit that once took refuge in ancestral swine in ancient times. "The hog is an animal that is all appetite," says Josh Billings; and this fact no doubt prompted them to leave the settlers for their feeding grounds about breakfast time. The guns were found tramped and bitten and considerably injured. The sequel does not show whether the settlers obtained the desired swine on that occasion. Probably not, as soon afterward a large pen was built and a bait of corn placed therein, so that, by means of a trap, the pen could be closed at will. In this manner, after a little patient waiting, swine were caged and then shot. It is said that the tusks of many swine of the masculine gender were six inches long, and the snouts, when thus armed, were frightful looking implements of destruction (if the figure may be allowed).

So far as known, the second settler in the township was Joshua Carr, who located in the northern part in 1810. He built a rough cabin, which was erected by settlers in neighboring townships, and into which his family immediately moved. Until about the year 1815, the settlers came in very slowly; but by about 1823 almost or quite all the land in the township had been entered, largely by the men whose names appear above. Samuel Hale arrived in the township soon after Carr, the same year, and within the next four or five years, there appeared Andrew Fetro, David, Peter and John Weimer, John and Gabriel Putnam, Joseph Payser, Jedediah and Calvin Brewster, John Mason, Jacob Reed, Michael Hoffacre, Abraham Beals, John Byall, Benjamin and Aquila Carr, Michael Douds, Patrick Pelson, and several others, whose names are unfortunately forgotten. Calvin Brewster was elected Justice of the Peace at the first township election, and Joseph Payser, Sr., Constable. Soon the township was dotted with log cabins, set in small clearings in the woods. Roads were mere paths through the thickets and forests, and during the wet seasons of the year were bottomless, or nearly so; they wound around from cabin to cabin on the higher ridges, and rude log bridges were built across the smaller streams. At last, county roads were surveyed and fitted up for public travel, and after many years the township was crossed with a network of highways that served the purpose of veins and arteries in commercial life. Barbara Poyser, daughter of Joseph, died during the summer of 1812, and was buried on the Poyser farm. This was the first death in the township. The first marriage was that of John Reed, son of Jacob, to Mary Poyser, on the 13th of April, 1813, William Henry, Esq., performing the ceremony. The newly wedded couple a short time afterward moved to Canton, where their lives were passed. The husband died in 1871, aged eighty-three years. The first birth was that of Jacob Poyser, in 1813. The first military training was that of a company of militia, of which John Byall was Captain. The parade or muster was at the residence of Jacob Reed, and being the first was greatly enjoyed by the settlers.

Many tales are told of the schemes and contrivances to get along in early years. Henry Wyant and William Agler each owned an ox.

A yoke was made by the two men, and the oxen were hitched together, and for a number of years this team answered all purposes for both families. A large tree was cut down, and out of this were sawed four large solid wheels. These were furnished with openings in the center, through which the heavy axles passed, and tires of strong bark were fastened on the outer edge. The front axle was provided with a strong tongue; the hind wheels and fore wheels were coupled together; and upon this rude structure was placed a rough wagon bed. This was the wagon owned in partnership by the two men. This is only one of many instances of a similar kind. Often the families suffered extremely on account of insufficient food or clothing. Sometimes they were compelled to live on a solitary article of food for weeks together. This seems a dreadful hardship, in view of the fact that the system requires a change of diet comparatively often. Physiologists teach that three kinds of food are necessary to sustain life; *i. e.*, albuminoids, fats and sugars. If either of these three be withheld from the diet, suffering, or even death, may follow. There is seen a gradual wasting away of the system, although the appetite continues good. This truth can be realized by attempting to make one or more meals on one article of food. It is why we don't relish bread without butter, or something answering the same purpose in the system. Potatoes are almost impalatable without grease. The latter alone would be worse. The system, through the medium of the appetite, demands these primary food elements in some form or other. The settlers would often have no bread of any kind for weeks at a time, and, when it did come, so great was the hunger of the family for it, that the whole grist was devoured within a few days, and the semi-starving process was repeated. If your boy cries and says: "Ma, I want some butter on my bread," do not repel him, and at the same time tell him that the bread is all right without the butter. His appetite and system contradict you in language easily read, and not easily mistaken. It may be seen from this that the settlers were constantly violating physiological laws, that in time would result disastrously to their systems. Mr. Agler says he has seen his mother time and again pound the corn that furnished the cake that was baked in the ashes of the fireplace, and that was their only article of food for the meal. This was often rendered necessary, especially at certain seasons of the year, on account of the inability of reaching some mill, where flour or meal could be obtained. The streams were different in early years from what they are at present. The water was twice as slow in running off then, having the effect of doubling the size of all streams. There were no bridges, as the floods swept away these frail structures of the pioneers. On these occasions the roads through the woods apparently drained all the land within several rods of them on either side. A new track could not be made without cutting down many trees and clearing away large quantities of underbrush. Thus it was that settlers were obliged to do without flour, meal and other supplies until the roads became passable, which was often after months had elapsed, during which time the families subsisted as best they could. But little difficulty was experienced in getting an abundance of meat. Venison could be obtained in abundance as late as 1820, and, to some extent, ten or fifteen years later. But the flesh of the deer was too dry without additional grease. This was obtained from the swine. Every family usually had on hand an ample supply of bacon and smoked hams. Indeed, it is said that the settlers' diet consisted chiefly of pork, potatoes and corn-bread. No danger of starving on that diet. Judging from the physical appearance of the settlers, the conclusion is inevitable that enormous quantities of the above articles were consumed by the pioneers of Sugar Creek Township. The earliest settlers frequently enjoyed the privilege of eating a delicious piece of bear steak. Although this meat is said to have a peculiar flavor, it is also said to be excellent. Adventures with bears and other wild animals are narrated. Among the noted hunters were Henry Willard and Daniel Truby. These men are said to have killed large numbers of bears. It is stated that Truby, on one occasion, killed four bears in almost as many minutes. He was a "dead shot," and was able to cock his rifle, raise it to his eye, take aim, and fire, in one motion. He apparently used his mouth for a bullet-pouch, as whenever he wanted a bullet it was obtained from that locality. It is stated that he was hunting one day on Sugar Creek, and, while walking along with ear and eye on the alert to

detect the presence of any desired game, his attention was arrested by an unusual noise in a ravine near him. Something seemed to be rustling the dead leaves, and, as cautiously as an Indian, the hunter approached the spot to ascertain the cause. He reached the brink of the ravine, and peered over, and saw a large mother bear and two half-grown cubs. The mother was pawing up the leaves, and apparently covering some object with them, while the cubs rolled idly on the autumn leaves. The hunter coolly took deliberate aim, and, as the sharp report rang out on the air, the mother fell to the ground, with a bullet through her head, in the agonies of death. The cubs ran to their dead mother for that protection never before denied them, but the hunter quickly dispatched them in turn by rapid shots from his unerring rifle. Mr. Truby was no novice at bear-hunting, and he well knew that Mr. Bear could not be far distant. He, therefore, concealed himself and patiently awaited the appearance of the bear whose family had been ruthlessly murdered. After two or more hours, and just before dark, he heard a shuffling in the leaves below him in the ravine, and a few moments later saw a large bear approaching. It came slowly on, and, when within about fifteen rods of the spot where its family had been left, it placed its fore-feet on a fallen tree, and, after sniffing the air a few times, uttered a peculiar whine. Not receiving the expected answer from its mate, it moved on rapidly toward the scene of the tragedy. It reached the spot, and moved around among its kindred dead, and, as Mr. Truby thought it might start off suddenly and elude him, he fired, giving it a mortal wound, and, walking up, gave it a second shot that stretched it dead on the leaves beside its family.

It is related of Henry Willard that, on one occasion, he killed a mother bear and two cubs under the following circumstances: He owned a fine heifer, which ran in the woods with other cattle, and was the pride of its owner. While at his mill, on Sugar Creek, one day, he heard his heifer bawling as if in the greatest distress. He snatched up his rifle and ammunition in a hurry, and ran out through the woods toward the spot, rightly surmising the cause of the disturbance. As he approached the spot on the run, he saw that a large bear had thrown his heifer to the ground, and was busy tearing it with teeth and claws, despite the continued bawlings of the unfortunate animal. Mr. Willard did not hesitate long what to do. He took quick aim, and sent a bullet through the bear's head. The cubs were also immediately shot. The poor heifer, to the great sorrow of its owner, was so terribly torn and lacerated that it was found necessary to shoot it. It was a long time before Mr. Willard recovered from his wrath.

With the multiplication of settlers, industries began to spring up in various parts of the township, to supply much-needed articles nearer home. As early as 1816, Henry Willard built a grist-mill on Sugar Creek. It was a frame building, about thirty feet square, and two stories in height. A big dam was built across the creek, and the mill was supplied with water by means of a race, in the usual manner. A large breast-wheel communicated motion to the machinery, by means of rude wooden shafting. Two sets of "nigger-head" stones were placed in the mill, one for wheat and the other for corn. A paying patronage was early obtained, which steadily increased as time advanced. This mill was of great value to the settlers in the township; it saved troublesome journeys to distant places, and added to the attractiveness of the township as a place in which to reside. After it had continued in operation some fifteen or twenty years, a Mr. Bell assumed ownership and control of the mill, which was enlarged and improved, and a saw-mill, to be run by water from the same dam, was erected. Mr. Bell also built an extension to the grist-mill, in which was placed machinery necessary for carding, spinning, weaving and dressing cloth. This occupation was followed quite extensively, in connection with the running of the grist-mill and saw-mill, for some half dozen years, when Mr. Bell's mysterious death caused it to stop. It is said that Mr. Bell was in the habit of drinking to excess; and one day he was found dead on the road leading to a neighboring distillery. His head was found immersed in a small creek, and it was surmised that he had become drunk, and, having fallen into the creek, was drowned. Some whisper of foul play, but this view is probably erroneous. The carding mill was not abandoned, but Mr. Bell's two sons, Phillip and George, continued the three mills many years. At last the factory was abandoned, and some ten years ago the saw-

mill was also permitted to run down. Some twenty-five or thirty years ago, the entire property passed to Jonathan Barr, who has owned it ever since. The grist-mill has been greatly improved in every way during the long years of its continuance. It has the reputation of having no superior in the county. Custom work was abandoned some years since, and the mill at present has an enormous merchant trade. The quality of flour produced has no superior in the market. Henry Croninger built a distillery at an early day, about half a mile north of the mill. He owned two copper stills, each having a capacity of about twenty-five gallons. Whisky was distilled on shares, at the rate of from one to three barrels per day, and, after probably ten or twelve years, the enterprise was permitted to die. This was, probably, the most extensive distillery ever in the township. It was not the only one by several odds.

A Mr. King built a saw-mill near the center of the township, at an early day. It was located on a small stream called King's Run, and, for a number of years, did good work. John Edgar also built and operated one a few years later. This was located on Sugar Creek, above the King's Mill. It was an excellent mill in its time, and ran until a few years ago. There were a few other saw-mills in the township in early years. A man named Kilgore owned and operated a grist-mill in the township many years ago. It is said that at one time in early years, there were no less than seven distilleries in the township, the owners being Henry Croninger, Jacob Grounds, Joseph Bechtel, and four others whose names are forgotten. Several of them did quite a lively business in honor of Bacchus.

Four villages have sprung up in the township. Justus Station dates its beginning from the time the Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad was completed, some nine or ten years ago. There are four or five dwellings, a large frame United Brethren Church, and one or two stores in the village. George Wilhelm has quite a respectable store there. In time, the village will secure a population of several hundred. Plainsburg was first known as Stambaughtown, named for Henry Stambaugh, a Justice of the Peace and pettifogger, who resided there with several of his grown sons. He owned a farm, and in time a tailor named Conrad opened a shop there and began work in his line, as did also a cabinet-maker named Sprankle. The little village, if such it can be properly termed, has been known by a variety of names, some of which it has refused pointedly to recognize. In the estimation of the residents there, some villian of the darkest dye bestowed upon the unpretentious village the peculiarly suggestive cognomen "Slabtown." This met with stern and uncompromising opposition on the part of the villagers, who looked upon the man as an impostor, and his conduct as a delusion and a snare. Latterly, to the joy of the villagers, the name Plainsburg has prevailed. Within the last few years, Plainsburg has attained considerable prominence as a berry producing locality. Large quantities of raspberries, strawberries, blackberries and grapes are produced annually, and shipped from the railroad station at Beach City to distant points. Beach City had its origin with the erection of the Willard grist-mill in 1816. This, together with Mr. Willard's residence, and the residence and distillery of Henry Croninger, constituted what was then known as Willard's Mills, until 1830, approximately, when Mr. Bell, who then assumed ownership of the mill, opened a small store, in which was placed a stock of goods valued at perhaps $300. After this, largely through the influence of the Bell family, several families located at what then became known as a little village by the name of Bell's Mills. P. V. Bell became a prominent man largely on account of his pecuniary influence. As has been said, he greatly improved the old Willard grist-mill, and began doing merchant work, hauling the flour in a six-horse wagon to the canal, whence it was conveyed to market. He was respected and trusted by the people, who loaned their money to him without a doubt that it would be forthcoming according to agreement. The store was conducted on an extensive scale from a fine general assortment of goods valued at about $8,000. But, notwithstanding Mr. Bell's honest intention, he finally failed in business, and his creditors received little or nothing for their pains to accommodate. But the farmers in the neighborhood did not relish the idea of having no store at the mills; so they formed a sort of stock company, with a paid-up capital of some $7,000, and invested this amount in goods, placing in the store two men, who came well recommended, to dispose of the goods. Things progressed smoothly for a few years,

when suddenly, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, the sad news flashed abroad that the enterprise had collapsed. Eastern creditors came forward, and the two clerks, with well-filled purses and eyes no doubt undergoing a series of chronic winks, pushed with greater haste and secresy for the West than accorded with their usual demure movements. Assignees were appointed by the court, the stockholders were called on for an additional sum of money, and in a short space of time the "stock-store" was a sorrowful remembrance of the past. Getty & Converse, with a portion of the same goods, about $1,500 worth, carried on a store for a short time, and then sold to Col. Hiram Reed, who continued a few years, securing, in the meantime, a post office at the village. He finally closed his goods out at auction. Welty & Weitmer opened a store eight or ten years ago, but soon afterward failed and made an assignment. About this time Eli Ax built a brick building at a cost of some $2,500, placing in one apartment about $4,000 worth of goods, consisting of groceries and provisions. Drs. Ayers, Robinett and David Crise opened a drug-store some six years ago. William Raff has a $2,000 clothing store. Hiram Brown has a $5,000 drug-store. John Hoss opened a hardware store two years ago. Hay & Fetro have a fine dry goods store. Henry Rose built a large tavern about nine years ago. It has changed owners many times since. William Agler is at present keeping hotel in another building. Thus the village has two hotels. George Crise owns a plaining mill, which was built and started seven years ago by four men. Mr. Linn is a saddler. Fellows Brothers have a wagon-shop. Kyle Brothers built a large grist-mill last summer, placing therein three sets of stone. They have already quite a custom trade. The motor is steam. J. M. Shetler built a warehouse about eight years ago. He buys and ships considerable grain. Mr. Bell, also, in his time, carried on the warehouse business. Beaeh City was not properly laid out and recorded until the presence of the railroad rendered this necessary. At this time, J. M. Shetler, who owned the land where the business portion of the village now stands, secured the services of Amos Woodling, Stark County Surveyor, and in March, 1872, laid out thirty-eight lots of the usual size. Two additions have since been made by Mr. Shetler, one of forty-one lots and the other of seventy-three, making a total of 152 lots. The lots were sold for prices ranging from $100 to $200. The town was named in honor of an engineer on the Valley Railroad. The name Streatorville, for a railroad official, came very nearly being bestowed upon the village. It is a lively little place, and has a population, according to the census of 1880, of 282.

Wilmot is a much older town than Beach City. It was laid out by Jacob and Henry Wyant, owners and proprietors, in April, 1836. Fifty-seven lots were laid out by John Whitacre, County Surveyor, to which additions were afterward made. George Pfouts opened the first store there, near the time the village was laid out. He started with a few hundred dollars' worth of goods, but at the expiration of a few years sold out, or at least removed his goods, and was succeeded by George Frease. John Frease owned the store soon after this, and finally it passed into the control of J. & J. Frease, who conducted it until near 1850, when the old stock was purchased by Weimer & Hurrah, who increased it, and three years later sold to Welty & Jarvis. Samuel Jarvis owned the store about 1856, and then sold to Sager & Gilmore. A year later, Mr. Wyant took Mr. Gilmore's place, and the partnership continued thus until some time during the last war, when Sager abandoned the enterprise and Wyant continues it yet. Shunk & Bash owned a store in Wilmot, beginning about 1865. Last year their stock was closed out at auction. Putnam & Wyant own a store in the village at present. A post office was located at the village about the time it was first laid out, George Pfouts being the first Postmaster. Wyant & Putnam began conducting a foundry and repair-shop not far from 1830, manufacturing plows, stoves, hollow-ware, and various other useful articles and implements. Motion for the machinery was secured by means of a large tread-wheel, upon which cattle or horses were obliged to walk—a sorry life for the dumb brutes. These partners continued the business until the death of Mr. Wyant, when the ownership passed to Putnam, Johnson & Co. These men extended the scope of the enterprise, and altered it in many essential respects. This was about 1846, and at this time they began manufacturing threshing machines. The machine was not a separator, as it simply beat the grain from the

straw. Five or six years later they began manufacturing the well-known "Pitt Separator," then looked upon as a model of ingenious invention and execution. The company did a lively manufacturing business, and about the beginning of the last war, added the "Excelsior Reaper and Mower" to their catalogue of manufactures. It is said that more than a hundred were constructed annually, and sent for sale to various parts of the country. Departments of the undertaking have been abandoned during the years since 1830. About five years ago, the construction of reapers, mowers and threshers was discontinued, and the enterprise is at present limited to the manufacture of hay rakes, hay loaders, a few threshers, a few plows, and perhaps a small quantity of hollow ware. Between twenty and thirty workman have been employed by this company at one time. In about the year 1850, James Allen established a cabinet-shop at Wilmot, and began manufacturing considerable furniture, and also a clover-huller of his own patent, which sold in large numbers readily at $65 each. Thus the occupation was continued until about 1852, when under a patented improvement, Mr. Allen began preparing his "huller and separator." He ceased the construction of this machine about the beginning of the last war, and after continuing an exclusive cabinet business a few years, sold his machinery to the planing-mill company. Lentz & Co. established a woolen factory in the village about the year 1856. They erected a large, two-storied frame building, and began carding, fulling, spinning, weaving, dressing and dyeing cloth. Charges were made for so much per yard. A small stock of yarns, flannels, satinets, blankets, cassimeres, etc., was kept in store for sale. In about 1853, Samuel Toomey began a general blacksmithing and carriage-making business in Wilmot. He constructed large numbers of light carriages and buggies for ten or twelve years, and then removed to Dover, since which his business has assumed gigantic proportions. When he first began the industry, he charged parties to whom he sold his buggies, not to permit more than two persons to ride in one at a time. It is said that these identical buggies, yet in running order, are capable of carrying 1,500 pounds. Heminger, Bash & Co. owned and conducted a large plaining-mill a number of years ago. This was disposed of a few years later, and finally, some years ago, D. Rust & Co. erected a mill of the same kind. This was afterward destroyed by fire, but immediately rebuilt. Hurrah & Co. built a grist-mill in 1873, beginning a fair custom trade with three sets of stone. Since 1879, merchant work has been done. Putnam Brothers bought the mill a few years ago, and greatly improved it. The motor is steam; and the flour is shipped by wagon to Beach City, whence it is conveyed to market by rail. Wilmot was laid out and recorded as Milton. A change in name was finally effected, but the exact date when this was accomplished is not given. Much more might be said to the credit of the little village of Wilmot.

The schools of Sugar Creek did not spring into life and activity as early as those in other portions of the county, obviously from the fact of the township's later settlement. There is much doubt and speculation concerning the first school taught, and it is not pretended that its location or date of commencement will be given with mathematical accuracy. A log schoolhouse, with huge fire-place and chimney, rough clapboard seats and desks, and heavy puncheon floor, stood in Wilmot in 1825. It was probably erected as early as 1820, as several large families were living in that immediate vicinity at that date. Some eight or ten years later, the old house was replaced by a neat frame building. This was used, if recollection is correct, until about the year 1838 or 1840, when a small brick schoolhouse usurped the rights of the old one. This brick house cost about $2,000, and was used continuously until some ten or twelve years ago, at which time the present house was constructed at a cost of about $7,000. The house is a fine brick structure, and three teachers are employed to teach the youth who assemble there to learn the way of the wise.

The schoolhouse at Beach City is a large, square frame building two stories in height, and was constructed at a cost of $2,500. It was erected a few years ago. A maximum price of $2.50 per day is paid teachers, and about 110 scholars are enrolled. It is thought by several, and this view is probably correct, that the first school in the township was taught in the Grounds' neighborhood by Jacob Grounds. Mr. Grounds is known to have taught school, and it is not probable that he would allow his children to grow up about him

unlettered. He very likely taught either in his own cabin, or in one that had been abandoned by some pioneer family. The schoolhouse at Paddy Nelson's Corners was built as early as 1830, or, perhaps, it was only partially built. In the process of construction, when the house was about two-thirds completed, the settlers in that neighborhood who were interested, disobeyed the behest of Dr. Watts. They quarreled, and the house was neglected. What troubled them was its location. All could not be suited, and disappointed ones were mad as March hares in consequence. It is said the god Momus was so addicted to fault-finding that, when the first man, Prometheus, was created, the god objected to him because there was not a window in his breast, through which his thoughts might be seen. At last, when Aphrodite was created, so perfect was she that the god Momus vexed himself to death because there was nothing with which to find fault. It is said that some of the quarrelsome settlers above mentioned were almost equally as troubled. The house was completed, but when a new one was to be built some six or eight years later, the same opinions and desires clashed as they had before. At last, Mr. Fisher arose in the school-meeting, and, by a happy thought, proposed in extended and appropriate remarks, that a portable house be built, and made a motion, amidst great laughter to that effect. This had the effect of clearing the clouded minds of the settlers, removing their selfish prejudices, and quickening into life their fund of reason and common sense. The result was that a house was speedily built, but it was not portable. Another house was built a number of years later, but was shortly afterward destroyed by fire. Another was built, and it was also burned to the ground. Then the present house was erected. Take it all in all, the district has had quite a time with its school, has it not? From 1815 to 1830, the various school districts were created and provided with schoolhouses. It may be truly said, in conclusion, that the township is well supplied with good schools.

The church history of the township is fully as indefinite as the school history. The United Brethren and the Methodist Episcopal denominations each have a fine brick church at Beach City. They were both built in 1875 at a cost, each, of about $4,500. The two buildings look very much alike. Each has a fair congregation, and both are doing well. The Weimer Church (United Brethren) is said to have been built as early as 1825. It was a log building at first, and was used as a combined church, schoolhouse, town-hall, etc.; but at last, in about 1835, it was burned. The present house has been used since. The Bose Church (Lutheran) was constructed at an early day of logs. It had a strong congregation at first, but after a time the membership became so small that the meetings were irregular, or perhaps were totally discontinued for a time. The present frame house was built about thirty-three years ago. The Welty Church (United Brethren) was built nearly thirty years ago. It began with a membership that was in earnest, and soon the society was in fine financial condition. It has been one of the best churches in the township. The Baptist Church, toward the northern part, was built at least forty years ago, but did not continue longer than about twenty years. On still farther north is the Bunker Hill Church (Methodist Episcopal), which is said to have been built first some fifty years ago. It has not been used for the last thirty years. The Lutheran Church, at the cross-roads, was first built of logs about fifty-five years ago. This was afterward replaced by a frame church. The Evangelical Church was built some forty years ago, and has been used until the present. It is yet a good church. The Methodists used to hold services in this house, but now they have one of their own. The United Brethren built a church in 1870 which cost about $3,000. The Albrights also built a church some twenty years ago. No country township in the county has a greater opportunity for religious privileges than Sugar Creek. Churches are found numerous as people are found moral. They are never built until the need of them is felt. Before a church was built in the township, various religious societies were instituted, and meetings were conducted in the settlers' cabins. It is said that in early years, a revival was held at the cabin of John Weimer for six consecutive weeks, the most intense religious enthusiasm prevailing throughout the neighborhood at the time. Similar revivals were held in other residences. Surrounded with such influences, and directed by such teachers, it is no wonder that the children grew up with love in their hearts for God and mankind.

CHAPTER XXVI.*

PIKE TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES—BOUNDARIES AND ORGANIZATION—SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES—HARD TIMES—PIONEER INCIDENTS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—VILLAGE, ETC., ETC.

"So centuries passed by, and still the woods
Blossomed in Spring, and reddened when the year
Grew chill, and glistened in the frozen rains
Of Winter, till the white man swung the ax
Within them—signal of a mighty change."
—*Bryant.*

A SECOND and a third generation are now enjoying the fruits that resulted from the toils and perils of their industrious and frugal ancestors. And what a contrast between circumstances and appearances then and now! The tangled forest is gone; the beasts of prey that were wont to prowl through its gloomy depths, have disappeared; the war-whoop of the savage is no longer heard—his wigwams have wasted away by the rot of time, and his council-fires were long since extinguished by the light of civilization. The white man came and waved his wand over the landscape, and all was changed, as if by a touch of Aladdin's wonderful lamp. Fertile fields bloomed in the glory of bountiful harvests, smiling gardens sprang up, commodious dwellings arose, school-houses were built, edifices were erected and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. Indeed, science and culture have wrought a grand transformation. Had these multitudinous changes been foreshadowed to the simple pioneer seventy-five years ago, he would have been dumbfounded, and would not have believed, "though one had risen from the grave" to proclaim them to him. And in no part of Stark County has the march of civilization left plainer or broader traces than in the section to which this chapter is devoted. The pioneer, with his rude habits and surroundings, have given place to all the modern inventions and improvements that go to make life pleasant and labor a pastime; and where, three-quarters of a century ago, our ancestors found an unbroken forest, we find to-day the most productive and fertile hills.

Pike Township lies in the extreme southern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Canton Township, on the east by Sandy Township, on the south by Tuscarawas County, on the west by Bethlehem Township, and, by the census of 1880, had 1,506 inhabitants. The surface of the township is very uneven, and much of it may even be termed hilly. Says a writer in the Canton *Repository:* "Pike Township is sometimes called the Switzerland of Stark County, from a fancied resemblance in miniature to that rough and mountainous country of which we read in geography. People who live in the more level portions of the country wonder, as they climb the steep hills of Pike, and descend into the low valleys, whatever possessed the early settlers to select such land, when there was so much that was level to be had at Government price. And what is stranger still, that the present inhabitants should continue to slave themselves and horses plowing up and down and around the hills, among the stumps and stones, when the rich prairies of the West offer such an inducement to migrate; but

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends," etc.,

and that is the reason that Hannah continues to smoke, and follow in the footsteps of her mother and grandmother, and Jacob to plow among the hills. The hills of Pike are underlaid with wealth, however, such as their outer surface have never yielded. In the language of Col. Mulberry Sellers, "there's millions in them." Coal mining is already carried to a considerable extent, and though there is no means of transportation but wagons, yet all that is mined finds a ready market in Canton. With convenient railroad facilities, the wealth of Pike's black diamonds would prove immense.

The agricultural resources of the township lie principally in raising corn, wheat and grass, although some attention is paid to stock-raising. The land is drained by the Nimishillen, Sandy and Limestone Creeks, and their numerous

* Contributed by W. H. Perrin.

branches. The Nimishillen passes through the eastern part from north to south; the Limestone rises near the center, and flows south into the Sandy, which merely touches the southwest corner of the township. The timber consists principally of oak, hickory, sugar maple, beech, walnut, elm, etc. The township has no railroad, and but one small village.

The first permanent settlements made in what is known as Pike Township are credited to George Young, James Eakins, John Shutt and Jacob Kemery. Of Eakins, Shutt and Kemery, but little is remembered. Eakins settled on the farm occupied by James Evans, about 1808. Shutt lived to the age of ninety-two, and Kemery eighty-four years. Young was a native of Maryland, and when very young went to Somerset Co., Penn., where he married at the early age of nineteen years, on the authority of the Bible, perhaps, that "it is not well for man to be alone." Residing for a few years in Pennsylvania, he emigrated to Ohio and stopped in Jefferson County. He remained here several years, and, having accumulated a sufficiency of worldly wealth to purchase a couple of horses and a few agricultural implements and other actual necessities, he, in 1806, decided to come to Stark County. He leased a piece of land lying in Section 9 of Pike Township, of the owner, who lived in Jefferson County. With provisions to last them on the journey, and their clothing packed on one of the horses, while his wife, who had a young baby, rode the other, he set out for his new home. With his trusty rifle as a means of defense and of procuring food, he trudged on foot, leading the pack horse through the wilderness, and along Indian trails. Reaching his land, he at once proceeded to construct a shelter of poles and brush, to serve as a protection from storms and wild beasts, and as a lodging-place at nights. His nearest neighbors were John Nichols, then building a mill on the Nimishillen, four miles to the northwest, and John Farber, whose land was in Tuscarawas County, adjoining the boundary line of Pike, distant five miles.

The incidents in the life of this pioneer family would form a volume of interesting reading matter. They worked together for weeks, clearing ground and preparing it for a crop. At night, until the horses became sufficiently used to the place not to stray away, they were tethered, and lived and grew fat on the wild pea vines which grew abundantly, and wild grass. After completing his sowing and planting, Mr. Young returned, with his wife, to Jefferson County, to harvest a wheat crop in which he had an interest. After the wheat was taken care of, he sold his share, thus securing means with which he purchased a cart, and a load of produce, such as corn, salt, whiskey, tobacco, etc. Upon becoming the owner of all this property, a feeling of pride came over him, equal, perhaps, to a king who acquires a new province. While in Jefferson County, looking after his wheat crop, his wife found a home for herself and child with the settlers, and, by hiring to them to weave, not only supported herself and child, but made some money besides. When ready to return to Pike, Mr. Young put his horses to his cart, loaded in his stock of goods, made his way back to his new home, cutting his way through the forest after crossing the Sandy. He now built a log cabin of the usual pioneer style, constructed some rude furniture, which served for their wants. Persons were not choice then about their household furnishings, and black walnut furniture and Brussels carpets were luxuries not yet invented. A puncheon served for a table, blocks for chairs, and a "sugar trough" for a cradle or a "bread tray," as circumstances required. The first winter spent by the Youngs in Pike was a long, dreary one, and little could be done out-doors, except to cut down trees and prepare firewood. They seldom saw the face of a white man—indeed, Crusoe on his desert island was not more lonely, or more exiled from human aid or human intercourse. Indians were roaming over the country, and often called for something to eat. They were harmless, but would frequently frighten the women when alone. An incident is told of Mrs. Farber, who, going out one evening about dusk, with a crock of milk, to put in some cool place to keep for their breakfast next morning, found herself, upon opening the door and stepping out, face to face with a burly Indian. This so frightened the good woman that she dropped the crock of milk and fled into the cabin, screaming at the top of her voice. The savage enjoyed the joke intensely—much more than she did—walked into the cabin and made himself quite at home, but harmed no one.

Mr. Young lived on this leased land until

1811, when, by the closest economy, he had accumulated enough to enter the northwest quarter of Section 21, and upon which he erected a cabin. He improved the place, and opened up a farm upon which he lived until his death, but a few years ago, at the age of ninety-seven years. During the war of 1812, he was drafted three times, each time furnishing a substitute. While soldiers were encamped at Canton and Wooster, he furnished them beef cattle. He kept a store at his residence for many years, from which he furnished the settlers such articles as were most needed—such as salt, iron, nails, glass, leather, etc. Mr. Young was of German extraction, and, like many of the uneducated of that race, was a little disposed to believe in supernatural agencies. He believed firmly in witches and witchcraft, and, to the fact of his being "left-handed," he attributed his power over them, and held firmly to the opinion that they were unable to gain an ascendency over him. He bought a book from somebody in Canton which he declared told how to control witches and other evil spirits. He grew out of these views, however, as civilization broadened and deepened, and he became more enlightened, and lived and died respected and regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Another of the prominent pioneer families of Pike Township was that of Jonathan Cable, who settled here in 1811. He was from Somerset Co., Penn., and entered the southeast quarter of Section 27, which he commenced to improve. With the help of a hired man, he put up a cabin and cleared and plowed five acres of ground, which he sowed in wheat. He had lived in Jefferson Co. the year previous, and had brought provisions enough with him to last while building his cabin, and during inclement weather he spent the nights in Young's cabin. In the spring of 1812, he moved his family to his new possessions, but had scarcely become settled when a notice was served upon him that he had been drafted into the United States service, and that he must appear at a certain place on a certain day, properly "armed and equipped according to law," or furnish a substitute. Here was a "go," and what to do in such a trying scene was a rather puzzling question. They were comparatively alone in the wilderness; Mrs. Cable had three small children, the eldest less than five years of age; neighbors were "few and far between;" rumors of Indian depredations were thick and exciting, and the thoughts of being left alone under these trying circumstances were too terrible to contemplate. Mrs. Cable, who seems to have been in this family not only "the power behind the throne," but the "power that was greater than the throne itself," determined to try what could be done. She went to work, and finally succeeded in hiring a substitute, for which she paid $60—a sum of money she had saved up while keeping tavern in Jefferson Co. The substitute had no gun, and she was thus forced to part with their trusty rifle, which caused more regret than parting with the $60, for she had become an adept in the use of it, and could bring down a turkey or deer at as long range as most of the men. But she kept her husband at home, and there was consolation in that. She is represented as a woman of whom there are few, if any, representatives left. A local writer upon the early history of Pike, terms her the "last of the old guard," a compliment deserved of her. It is said that she would, after she had put her children to bed at night, go out with her husband, assist him in rolling logs, piling and burning brush; that she could split rails, build fence, cut cord-wood, etc., and that in the harvest field she made a regular hand. We are not an advocate of women performing (or attempting to perform) men's work, nor in favor of making field hands of the fair sex; but we do glory in a woman who, when emergencies arise requiring it, can become, in deed and in truth, a helpmeet to her husband. Mr. Yant, of Pike Township, has the following of Mrs. Cable in a communication to the county papers a few years ago: "Mrs. Cable's maiden name was Crise. Her mother died when she was five days old. She was such a diminutive little mortal that her father said it was useless to expect to raise her. She was, however, taken by Mrs. Henline, and developed into the hardy woman we have described. She is in the enjoyment of good health, possesses a retentive memory, and is in her eighty-fifth year. I am indebted to her for a number of facts and incidents in these sketches."

Mr. Cable died in 1848. Mr. Yant gives the following incident of him: "Jonathan Cable built a dozen or more cabins for the settlers, and generally camped out while at work. Up-



George Holt M.D



on one of these occasions, when Mr. Hipple and one his boys were helping at this work, the wolves surrounded them in great numbers after night, while laying by the fire. The boy became much alarmed, but Mr. Cable took a fire-brand in each hand, ran in among them, and dispersed the whole pack." One more incident of this pioneer couple, is related by the same authority: "Mr. Cable worked a sugar camp on the east side of the Nimishillen, and Mrs. Cable would cross in a canoe, gather in the sugar water, and bring it over. Upon one of these occasions, the stream being high and the current rapid, she used a pole to push the canoe through the water, and while making the utmost exertions to head the craft against the stream, the end of the pole caught in her dress, and threw her out. The water took her up to her neck, but she kept hold of the canoe and pushed it ashore." Mrs. Cable is described by those who know her, as "tall, of fine form, walks erect, a pleasant, intelligent countenance, hearing unimpaired and eyesight good." She is still living, and nearly ninety years of age, hale and hearty, and bids fair to live many years longer.

In 1812, the settlement was augmented by the arrival of Pitney Guest and Benjamin Miller. Guest was Miller's son-in-law, and both families hailed from New Jersey. Miller was a Revolutionary soldier, and served mostly under Gen. Greene. He was wounded in an engagement with Cornwallis in North Carolina, but remained in the service until the war was over. They came to this township as above, and "squatted" on land in Section 19, sleeping in their wagons until they could get up a cabin. Miller died in 1828, and the old Revolutionary hero lies buried in the little graveyard at Sandyville. Guest was a shoemaker, and by working at his trade, and making and mending shoes for his neighbors, he was enabled to thus procure many of the necessaries of life. He had a monopoly of the business, as we learn there was no other "cobbler" in the settlement for several years. He was drafted in the war of 1812, in the last call for troops, but peace was declared before he was ordered to the front. The first three years he spent in Pike Township, he lived on Section 19, then sold his improvements for $100, and entered the northeast quarter of Section 7, the place now owned by his son, Washington Guest. The elder Mr. Guest was both a Justice of the Peace and a regularly ordained minister of the Baptist Church, and in the two official capacities he, perhaps, united more people in the holy bonds of wedlock than any other man in the county. He could do up the job according to the views of either the religious believer or the Ingersollian skeptic—the one he would unite in his capacity as a minister, and the other in that of a Justice of the Peace. He held the latter office for more than twenty years, and was a just and upright Judge. When parties came to him for "justice under the law," he invariably tried to compromise matters between them without a lawsuit, and in this manner prevented a great deal of bickering and hard feelings among his neighbors. He is described as a man of fine appearance, sound judgment and more than ordinary intelligence. He was killed in 1856, by being thrown from a wagon during the running away of the team attached to it. His widow died in 1874, at the age of ninety-two years. During the year of Mr. Guest's settlement, Henry Bordner and Phillip Seffert came into the neighborhood. They were men of some enterprise and standing, and were both elected officers upon the organization of the township. A daughter of Bordner's married her cousin, John P. Bordner, who was a great sport and hunter, and also a successful farmer for that early period.

From the year 1812 to 1815 the following settlers came in, the most of whom entered land and engaged in opening up farms: Amos Janney, John Russell, Michael Holm and his son John, George Fetters, Christian Hipple, John Bechtel, Daniel Failer, Joseph Keel, the Henlines, Keysers, Schroyers, Weavers, Peter Hockersmith and the Howenstines. Of these we have not been able to learn much, beyond the fact of their early settlement. Janney laid out the town of Sparta, which will be again alluded to. He built a saw and grist-mill, the first in the township. The grist-mill was a rather primitive structure, but of great benefit and advantage to the settlers. Mr. Janney was an honest man—a surveyor—and is represented as a man who had an eye to business, but was exceedingly careless in business details, and consequently less prosperous than otherwise he might have been. He finally removed to Indiana, where he died some years later. John Holm and his father, Michael Holm, came from Maryland, and purchased the northwest quarter of Section 8 from a man named Andrews. On

the place is a fine spring, which, in early times, was a great resort of Indians. Many arrow-heads and other Indian trinkets are found in its vicinity.

Prier Foster was a "wandering son of Ethiopia's fated race," and a well-known and well-remembered early settler in Pike Township, and the first of his race in Stark County. His face was blacker than a storm-cloud, and his mouth reminded one of a coal-pit, set around the opening with marble slabs. He was married in the "Oberley Corner," by Squire Coulter, in the year 1811, to a comely white girl, who is represented as "a girl of good sense and judgment, but of grossly perverted taste." Foster was a hard-working, industrious man, and possessed great physical strength. His trade was that of a miller, and he was often heard to say that he never saw the horse that could carry as much at one load as he could. The following incident is related of the Fosters: A stranger was passing Foster's house one day and stopped to inquire the way to a certain place. Mrs. Foster was alone, and in reply to the inquiry said, "My dear will soon be in, and he can tell you." Presently Foster made his appearance. The stranger in utter astonishment, looked at the husband and then at the wife, at a loss how to reconcile the incongruity. "Madam" said he, "did I understand you to call that man your *dear?*" "Yes, sir," she replied. "Well," said the stranger, "I'll be —— if he don't look to me more like a *bear.*" Foster had a son named George, who was quite as black and quite as brawny as his father, who also married a white girl. Squire Guest was called upon to perform the marriage ceremony between them, but declined until he had consulted an attorney at Canton, after which he united them "for better or for worse." It is said that it takes all sorts of people to make a world, and we admit that it is a matter of some convenience that all people do not see alike.

Other pioneer settlers of the township were Michael Worley, Jacob Miller, John Richards, Jacob Flora, Michael Apley, John Carnes, Bartley Williams, John Newhouse, John Bernheimer, Martin McKinney, Jacob Bowman, Daniel Pryan, the Princes, Hemmingers, John Stametz, the Painters, and others whose names are not remembered. After the close of the war of 1812, emigrants came in so rapidly that it is impossible to keep trace of them, or to note the date of settlement of each family. It is enough to say in this place, that the flow of emigration continued to this township, this Switzerland of Stark County, until the last vacant quarter-section of land was gobbled up. The majority of its pioneers came from the old Keystone State, and were either Pennsylvania Dutch or Quakers. Their descendants form a portion of the best class of citizens of the county.

A part of the history of Pike Township that should not be omitted, is the fact that it was long the home of a man who, as an editor and a writer of ability, has few equals and fewer superiors in the country. We allude to Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, one of the ablest newspapers published in the Northwest. His father moved to Stark County in 1831, when he, the embryonic editor, was but seven years old, and thus the great journalist is not an "Ohio man," as is claimed by many of his admirers in this section. Six of his brothers and sisters, however, were born in Stark County, and one sister and his mother, a lady now in her seventy-seventh year, still live here. His father died about ten years ago and lies buried in the cemetery of Canton. Joseph worked on a farm in Pike Township some nine or ten years, when, in 1844–45, he began reading law with Hiram Griswold, as he could spare time from his farm labors. Later he spent some months in the law office of R. H. Folger, of Massillon, finally finishing his studies with Judge and Seymour Belden, of New Philadelphia. In 1850, he laid down Blackstone, and took up the pen, and since that time his service in the party of his choice has been no child's work. From an awkward plowboy, he has gone on up the ladder of Fame, until he has become the editor-in-chief of one of the greatest newspapers in one of the greatest cities of *the* greatest country upon which the sun shines.

It is not an easy matter in this day of plenty and of modern improvements and inventions to realize the great disadvantages under which the early settlers labored. In Pike Township, several neighbors would join together and load a canoe or "dugout" with their surplus produce, and float down the Nimishillen, Sandy and Tuscarawas to a place called the "station" and exchange their cargo for whisky, tobacco, iron, nails, salt, pepper, coffee, etc. The return was

a more serious affair, as rowing against the current was laborious work; and when corn was scarce they would take boat loads of iron from the "bloomery" at Sparta, down to Urichsville (Egypt as it was then called), and trade the iron for corn, which they would bring back to their settlement. Mr. Yant, in his sketches of Pike Township gives the following, pertaining to its early history: "In those early days bears, wolves, deer and a variety of other game was abundant, from which source the pioneer settlers supplied themselves; the streams also abounded with fish. James Eaken shot three bears, which were foraging on chestnut trees, of the fruit of which they were very fond. He secured all three before he left the ground. Eli Miles lived in Sandy Township. His wife, Mrs. Miles, took her babe and started to make a visit to Edward Jackson's, in the south part of this township. When she got a short distance south of Sparta, night overtook her, and the wolves were upon her track. She sought a place of safety. Climbing a large tree, upon which a large limb had grown out, forming a seat, another just in the right position to rest her feet upon, and still another to support her back; just as comfortable a position as it would have been possible to find under such circumstances, and seeming almost to have been made for the special purpose to which it was now devoted. The wolves soon appeared, and one of the hungry pack stayed all night under the tree, and did not leave until daylight sent him to his lair. Mrs. Miles had taken her apron and tied herself and child fast to the tree. After the wolf left, she came down from her retreat, and found herself near the neighbor's she was going to visit." The foregoing but faintly portrays the life which the people lived in this section sixty to seventy years ago. They settled in the wilderness, were poor and without means to provide the comforts of life even had they been accessible. Says Mr. Yant: "The early settlers generally had barely means sufficient to pay for a home and necessary moving expenses, and destitute of means sufficient to pay for supplies until crops could be raised; many were put to straits for breadstuffs. Abundant supplies of wild meat could be procured at the proper season, by the use of the rifle; but flour and some additional necessaries could only be had by going to the Ohio River, and corn at the Moravian settlements on the Muskingum. Mrs. George Young took a horse and went to Steubenville for supplies. During her absence the provisions were exhausted. Mr. Young went to James Eakins' for a pailful of meal, and gave the pail for the meal. When the harvest came, his first crop of wheat was cut without bread. The wheat was beaten off and boiled in milk, as a substitute for the staff of life. Such shifts were then not uncommon." But it is unnecessary to pursue further the life of the early settlers, and their mode of living. It was universal in all sections of the country in the pioneer days.

Originally, Pike and Bethlehem formed one township, and so remained for about two years. Previous to their organization into a township, they formed a part of Canton Township. They were separated from Canton on the 6th of March, 1815, and an election ordered to be held at the house of Henry Bordner, on the 1st day of April. At this election, Pitney Guest was elected Justice of the Peace, and Abraham Sheplar Township Clerk. The next election, which was held in April, 1816, at the house of William Ryder, resulted in the election of Abraham Yant and Amos Janprey, Trustees; Basil Thompson, Treasurer; James Chapman and John Shutt, Supervisors; Haman Vanderston and William Eckler, Listers; Henry Mills and George Allman, Constables; Jacob Anspach and Matthew Brothers, Fence Viewers; John Sherman and Henry Bordner, Overseers of the Poor. In December, 1816, Pike and Bethlehem were separated, and each became an independent township, Pike remaining from that time to the present day without further geographical changes.

The first grist-mill in Pike Township was built by Amos Janny in 1810, or thereabouts. It was on the Nimishillen, a little below Sparta, and is described as a very primitive affair. The frame was four posts set in the ground, forked at the top, in which poles were laid to support the roof, which was of clap-boards. The sides were never weather-boarded. A water-wheel resting on two posts, similar to those in the frame of the building, a driving-wheel attached to the shaft, and a "turner-head," composed the gearing of the concern. A pair of buhrs three feet in diameter, made out of quartz bowlders found on Sugar Creek plains, did the work of grinding. The bolt

was a piece of cloth, which was operated by the customers themselves. Primitive as was this mill, however, it was a great improvement to the horse mills of the time, the "hominy-block" and the coffee-mill. Other mills followed this pioneer structure, and the settler was no longer annoyed in procuring breadstuffs. Janny also built the first saw-mill in the township, which was quite as rude as his grist-mill, but of considerable service to the community. Pitney Guest was the first shoemaker, George Young the first merchant, and Luther Drury, probably, the first blacksmith in Pike. Other tradesmen came in, and the wants of the people were supplied at home, which proved of great advantage, and was appreciated accordingly.

The following incident in Pike's early history is related through the columns of the *Democrat:* "A boy, about fourteen years old, in the family of David Evans, an early settler of the township, was eating peaches one day, when he concluded to swallow them stones and all, and a stone lodged in his throat and would not go up or down stream. Dr. Simmons, of Canton, was in the neighborhood, and was called in, and, after vain attempts to move it, said he would go home and read up the case, and return the next morning. At the appointed time he came back, and said the stone must, according to medical authority on the subject, come up and not go down. So he went to a blacksmith's shop and had a pair of pinchers made, and with the rough instrument returned and tried to take it out by putting the pinchers down the boy's throat and taking hold, but failed. He then declared that the only way was to cut it out. To this the family objected until they could consult the family physician, Dr. Bonfield. Accordingly he was sent for, and, in the meantime, Dr. Simmons went to see another patient. Dr. Bonfield came, and calling for an umbrella, took from it a piece of whalebone, greased it, and easily pushed the stone down the boy's throat. Dr. Simmons returned, and was much chagrined at his own failure when he found how easily the stone had been removed."

The religious history of Pike dates back almost to its first settlement. The first preacher in the township of whom there is any reliable account, was Rev. J. B. Finley, a Methodist circuit rider, and who traveled the "Zanesville Circuit," as it was called, in 1809–10. This circuit was said to have covered the following territory: "From Zanesville toward the Ohio among the different settlements to New Philadelphia, One-leg Creek, then to Nimishillen. This appointment was at the cabin of Abram Cozier, thence to Canton, at Wolf Creek, and south to Carey's, on Sugar Creek, thence to William Butts, Whiteyes, Tommica and Zanesville, making a distance of 475 miles, and embracing thirty-two appointments." Our stall-fed pastors of the present day would think this a rather hard pastorate, at a salary of $80 a year, and we will not quarrel with them if they do. We are glad times have improved, and we do not claim to be of those who believe the pioneer days were better than these. The preachers of those days, as well as those who felled the forest, were equal to their labors, and the Methodist ministry afforded few "soft places." The following incident is related of Mr. Finley's ministry in those pioneer days, by Mr. Yant: "In those early times there were fashionable ladies, as well as now, but the general rule was not to push the folly to extremes that more abundant means allow in the present; and these plain men who preached the Gospel purely for the love of it, did not fail to rebuke the follies of the times. One of the fancies of Madame Fashion in those days, was to make the sleeves of dresses, from the elbow to the shoulder of an enormous size, and a hoop of ratan or grapevine was inserted in the middle of this inflated bubble, reducing the sleeve at that point and leaving two puffs. A Miss ———— sat directly in front of the preacher, and, by one of those pranks that misfortune sometimes plays, the ends of the hoop in one of her sleeves had become disconnected. This so distended the arrangement, as to swell the puff even with the top of her head. Mr. Finley could not endure the sight without a merited reproof. He broke the connection of his discourse, and remarked parenthically that 'in these days the ladies were wearing sleeves of such enormous size, that a man might put his head in one of them;' at the same time making a pass with his head toward the offending sleeve, upon which Miss ———— left one seat vacant, and hastily found her way to the door."

In most parts of the Western country, the Methodist itinerants were the pioneer ministers, and gathered the scattered settlers in their rude cabins, even as the shepherd gathers sheep

into the fold. Other Methodist circuit-riders, as the preachers of this denomination were called, followed Mr. Finley, and Mr. Cozier's cabin was a regular preaching-place.

The "Bible Christians" were the next after the Methodist, and also had meetings at Cozier's. Most of the early settlers, however, were of the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations. A class was formed about the year 1830, at the house of Abraham Chestnutwood, and the Revs. Aurora Calendar and Hawkins were the ministers. Jacob Miller moved on to Section 16, in 1831, and his house then became a place of worship, and a society was formed. Jacob Miller, Samuel Miller, Samuel Bard and Jacob Smith, and their wives were among the first members. Thomas Worley, John Miller, Joseph Keel and others were added subsequently. The preachers of those days were Revs. Plimpton, Green, Drummond, Weirish and others. They are described as "mighty men in the Scriptures." A church known as "Asbury Chapel" was built in 1844, and is a brick structure. A flourishing society and Sunday school has continued here ever since the erection of the church. The United Brethren have a commodious house of worship in the township called "Otterbein Chapel." They maintain a flourishing church and Sunday school. Zion Church is a substantial structure, and belongs to the German Baptists.

Mr. Yant closes an article on the church history of Pike in the following words, which speak well for the township. He says: "Perhaps no part of the county of equal population is more abundantly supplied with religious instruction and moral training than the rural population of Pike. And without having access to actual records, it may safely be said, that the population of the township furnishes fewer criminals and less litigation than any other township in the county. The amount of ardent spirits used by the population also presents a largely diminished ratio to the general average." This is a good showing for the township, and worthy of imitation. We have been informed, since our work commenced of compiling its history, that no intoxicating liquors are sold within its limits—another item well worthy of imitation.

The educational facilities of Pike were somewhat behind many of her sister townships, and few schools were taught previous to the inauguration of the Free School system. One of these early schools was taught by a German, who boasted the ponderous name of Louis Augustus Ferdinand Constantine, a combination of powerful names, that in their day have been highly renowned in European history. He taught both in the German and English languages, and after one term, was succeeded by Thomas McKean, an Irishman, and a fair sample of the Irish Schoolmaster described by the poet in the following lines:

"Old Teddy O'Rourke kept a bit of a school,
At a place called Clanna, and made it a rule
If learning wouldn't mark the mind, 'faith he'd soon mark the back,
As coming down on them with a devilish whack."

Mr. McKean is said to have used the birch very freely. At this school many of the children of Pike received their start in education. From fifty to sixty-five scholars, we are told, was the usual attendance, and "the want of shoes and suitable clothing alone prevented the attendance of one or two additional scores." The following incident is related by Mr. Yant: "About forty-four years ago a spelling-match took place at the Guest Schoolhouse; the contest between Bethlehem and Pike. The house was crowded by spectators, and a large number of the best spellers of both townships were present, eager for the contest. John Billings, one of the best teachers of Bethlehem, pronounced for his township, and George Ritter, the teacher of the Guest School pronounced for Pike. The spellers divided off—those from Bethlehem on one side of the house, and Pike on the other. The contest was spirited and exciting as the boys and girls from both sides dropped out of ranks at each round, and after spending an hour or more in the well-contested match, George Holm represented Pike, and David Yant was all that was left of Bethlehem. The contest thus narrowed down to a speller of each party the excitement was greatly intensified; for a considerable time there was no miss by either. Mr. Ritter was of German descent, and, not so correct in his pronunciation of the English, failed to be intelligible in a common word, and Yant stepped out leaving George Holm the victor." This is one of the first spelling schools of which we have an account, but which in later years have been carried to considerable excess in many neighborhoods. The subjoined statistics from the last report of the

Board of Education show the present school facilities of the township. They are as follows:

Balance on hand September 1, 1879		$2,455 95
State tax		753 00
Irreducible fund		169 70
Local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes		1,783 43
Total		$5,162 08
Amount paid teachers	$1,887 75	
Sites and buildings	923 56	
Fuel and other contingent expenses	229 26	
Total expenditures		$3,040 57
Balance on hand September 1, 1880		$2,121 51
Number of school districts in township		9
Number of schoolhouses in township		9
Total value of school property		$6,000
Average wages paid teachers per month—males		24
Average wages paid teachers per month—females		15
Number of pupils enrolled—males	259	
Number of pupils enrolled—females	209	
Total		469
Daily average attendance—males	165	
Daily average attendance—females	136	
Total		301

The war record of Pike Township deserves special mention. Although a full chapter in this work is devoted to the war history of the county at large, it is but justice that some reference should be made in this chapter to the patriotism of Pike. It is one of the few townships, not only in the county, but in the State, that filled every quota without a draft, and kept ahead of every call for troops. Among those of Pike's loyal sons who laid down their lives in defense of their country, are B. F. Steiner, Captain Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Infantry; Jeremiah Holm, Orderly Sergeant Company G, same regiment; William Hickman, Sergeant Company D, same regiment; George Rudy and William Holm, at Chancellorsville; David Metzker, Seventy-sixth Infantry, at Pilot Knob, Mo.; J. W. Smith, same regiment, died at home; Leonard Schroyer, of the Fourth, and Jacob Crawford, of the Twenty-Sixth Battery; Jacob Au, Moses Darr, David Yant, Henry Clarke, Michael Keeper and Aurora Keel—fifteen men in all.

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat,
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet,
The brave and fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

The village of Sparta was laid out by Amos Janney, and the plat recorded in the Recorder's office, "third month, twenty-second, 1815," as he put it, in the quaint phraseology of the Friends, to which sect he belonged. He called it Sparta, after the rival of Athens, in the history of ancient Greece, believing that a great name would cause it to flourish, and become as great, perhaps, as its ancient namesake. In the original plat there were but four streets—two each way—crossing at right angles, and designated by the names Buffalo, Elk, Wolf, Bear. A post office was established in 1854, and called Pierce, in honor of Gen. Franklin Pierce, then President of the United States; John Croft was appointed the first Postmaster. Abraham Cozier opened the first store in Sparta, about the year 1820, but did not continue in the business very long. His establishment was a rather small one, and a larger one was opened through the instrumentality of James Hazlett, of Canton, who owned some property in the place, when Cozier closed out his store.

About the year 1819, a man named Luther Drury came from Canada, accompanied by his wife, two children and a niece. He erected a "bloomery" and forge for the purpose of making wrought iron from the native ore obtained in the vicinity. The experiment did not prove satisfactory, and, in 1823, Mr. Drury sold the establishment to James Hazlett, of Canton. The bloomery was discontinued, and, under charge of John Laird, the forge made a better quality of iron. Mr. Hazlett sold the forge to Mr. Janney in 1826, and in 1840 bought it back again, together with Mr. Janney's mill and farm. The forge was soon after discontinued, and the first mill built by Janney had been burnt and a better one built, which is still standing and in operation. The following extract is from the county papers: "Mrs. Drury was an accomplished lady, of great personal attractions, and did not associate with the plain rustic society of the place. Her superior attractions were no safeguard to virtue, but, as is often the case, rather an incentive to vice. A tailor by the name of Robert Lytle made the Drury family a place of frequent resort in carrying on his business, and, after a

more mature acquaintance, the tailor married the niece of Mr. Drury. But, not content with his success, he proceeded to invade the sanctity of Mr. Drury's domicile, succeeding in stealing the affections of the accomplished wife. After a full proof of her infidelity, Mr. Drury administered a severe castigation to the enemy of his peace, and would have inflicted summary punishment had he not left instantly, and thus escaped his vengeance. Mrs. Lytle, who was much esteemed by Mr. Drury, followed her husband. This was in the month of March, in a very inclement state of the weather, with snow and slush on the ground, for which the lady was poorly provided, having nothing but a thin pair of slippers to protect her feet. Mr. Drury's sympathies for his niece were deeply moved. He tried to follow the fugitive pair through the forests, but his search was fruitless. He could find no trace of the course taken by them. Years passed, and nothing was heard of the guilty man, until the outbreak of the oil excitement in Pennsylvania, when a citizen of Stark County came across an old man, in the oil regions, up the Allegheny River, who inquired of some of the old citizens on the Nimishillen, and gave his name as Robert Lytle. His wife was dead. Mr. Drury took his wife and two children to Canada, then returned, sold his property at Sparta, and left the neighborhood forever."

There are two churches at Sparta. The Disciples' Church was organized about 1840, and is a strong and healthy society. They have quite a comfortable building, and maintain a flourishing church and Sunday school. The Methodists have a good church building in the village, and, as a society, are in a prosperous condition, with a fair membership and a good Sunday school. Sparta has never attained very large proportions, either in business or in population. A store or two, a few shops, a post office, the churches mentioned, and a small collection of houses, form at present the sum total of its earthly glory.

CHAPTER XXVII.*

JACKSON TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTIVE—SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES—INCIDENTS OF PERSONAL NATURE—DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES—GROWTH OF VILLAGES —PROGRESS OF EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

"O, the pleasant days of old, which so often people praise!
True, they wanted all the luxuries that grace our modern days;
Bare floors were strewed with rushes, the walls let in the cold;
O, how they must have shivered in those pleasant days of old." —*Frances Brown.*

THERE is something mournfully sad in contemplating the destruction of old buildings or other objects, which are green in the memory with fond associations. The heart goes out in sorrow when they are gone, as if some beloved friend had been laid at rest in the grassy grave. That old house was our home in childhood, and memory paints the scene again as it was of yore. We see our mother's kind face, and run to her again to be comforted. We listen to her words, and our childish clouds are dispersed by the sunlight of her loving smile. We hear our father's voice in patient and repeated admonition, and can now realize a parent's earnest solicitation for the welfare of his child. Here are our dear brother and darling sister again, and the childish plays are renewed in the old house that is now in ruin. It is sweet though sad to recall the scene—sweet, because we see the precious faces of dear ones; sad, because the picture is unreal, and will pass away like the mists of morning. Let us dream on, for our happiness is the fairy offering of imagination—a gossamer veil that lifts anon to let in the sullen tide of sorrow and adversity. Let us build our castles on the highest pinnacle of dreamland, and build them often.

The old landmarks are passing away with those who placed them, and must be noted before they are gone. A few objects, here and

* Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

there along the pathway of life, are preserved and cherished; but the greater number are allowed to perish, to the sorrow of loving descendants. Few people there are who see beyond the narrow circle of their own age, or who, seeing, care for the joy of those who follow them. Items of private interest and often of great public utility, are neglected and permitted to disappear. It thus occurs that to the misfortune of the reader, the historian has an easy task in gathering the few items which fate has assigned him to record. There are many important facts connected with Jackson Township in early years, which have passed beyond the hope of recovery. A few are remembered, and these will be mentioned. When the county was organized in 1809, Plain Township was one of the first five created. Jackson was a part of Plain, and remained thus until April, 1811, when it became a part of Green Township. In March, 1815, Jackson and Lawrence Townships were separated from all others under the former name, and remained thus until Lawrence received a separate creation and organization. Jackson is a good township, having an excellent soil. It is drained by streams which flow west into the Tuscarawas, and by those which flow east into the West Branch of Nimishillen Creek. The first officers of the township were elected at the house of Jacob Click, on the first Monday in April, 1815; but who they were is a mystery not yet solved.

The following is a list of the land-holders of Jackson Township in 1827: John Arnold, Daniel Brougher, Isaac Boughman, James Black, J. H. Brinton, John Beatty, Jacob Brougher, Richard Breed, Elias Benner, Samuel Bachtel, Andrew Bachtel, Jacob Bachtel, Christian Balmer, Jacob Balmer, Jacob Bower, Jacob Click, Jacob Chubb, Samuel Click, Mathias Clapper, Aaron Chapman, Isaac Clay, John Cable, Henry Dissler, William Dickinson, Charles Dinger, David England, George Everhart, Jacob Ettleman, John Fawney, James Gregg, Jacob German, Henry Huffman, William Humbert, James Huston, Abraham Hubler, Jacob Hough, Isaac Hammel, James Jackson, Philip Keller, Henry Keller, Isaac Krytrer, Nicholas Kandel, Jacob Lichtenwalter, Solomon Lichtenwalter, Samuel Luter, John Luter, Mr. Loomis, Freeman Leering, Jacob Livingston, Jacob Mishler, Jacob Miller, Matthew Macy, George Miller, Thomas Marshal, Peter Miller, Peter Moriter, Thomas Nowlin, Jacob Paulus, George Row, Daniel Richmond, Thomas Botch, Thomas Reed, John Shutt, Samuel Spangler, James Speakman, Daniel Slanker, Nathaniel Skinner, Henry Shoemaker, John Sprankle, Michael Sprankle, Adam Shriver, George Shutt, Samuel Spitler, Joseph Saul, Simon Spitler, David Secrist, Jacob Swigart, Simon Stall, Charles K. Skinner, Christian Tresch, William Tresch, Samuel Tripp, Peter Tresch, David Tresch, Henry Tresch, Henry Troup, Martin Winger, Arvine Wales, Richard Williams, Bezaleel Wells, John Wintrode, John Writeham and Frederick Young. This list does not embrace many of those who first settled in the township. Many of those who were most prominent in the organization of the township, and who did a great deal to allure immigration within its limits, left the township before 1820. Indeed, in Jackson, as in all other townships in early days, the first settlers, or rather "squatters," were roving or wandering hunters, who often had large families dependent upon them for support. These men were often old "Indian slayers," who, nothing daunted by the presence of the red man, came into the wilderness with their families without misgivings. It is impossible to describe how the families of some of these hunters subsisted. The husband and father was often absent on long hunting or trapping excursions for weeks at a time, leaving his family to shift for themselves. Often the wife and mother became an expert huntress, by obedience to necessity. It is not known that Jackson harbored any of these families; but it is to be presumed that it did, as hundreds of them swept over Ohio in advance of the pioneer settlements, removing farther westward as the tide of colonization advanced. Although Jackson did not have a separate organization until many years after the county was organized, yet a few settlers located within its borders quite early.

The name of the first settler is not remembered. This is unfortunate, as it is always a pleasure to know who first visited the land

where we reside. Plain Township, lying east of Jackson, contained some of the earliest settlers in the county, and very likely, from its proximity to Jackson, controlled immigration into the latter to some extent. Settlers were in Plain as early as 1805, and beyond a doubt, within a year or two, some pioneer's cabin had intruded its way into the sanctuary of Jackson's forests. The following list comprises almost all the first settlers in the township, and the reader will be politely accorded the privilege of selecting the first settler from the following names: Jacob Ettleman, Nathaniel Skinner, J. C. Balmer, Henry Shoemaker, Isaac Clay, Isaac Bowman, Richard Williams, Daniel Richmond, George Miller, John Lutz, Samuel Lutz, Henry Friday, Simon Stall, Isaac Hammel, James F. Leonard, Michael Sprankle, Jacob Click, John Ganser, Daniel Slanker, Nicholas Kandel, Mr. Capes, a Revolutionary soldier who died at the age of 103 years, Samuel Kandel, Jacob Swigert, Elias Benner, John Fauney, Mr. Stansberry, Daniel Paulus, Mr. Gleason, Mr. Scott, John Sprankle, William Hill, James Huston, James Black, Samuel Click, William Backster, John Arnold, John Beatty and others. Many of these settlers when they arrived in the township had no money, no property, and but few implements of labor. But this did not stagger their resolution, apparently, in the least, as they cheerfully went to work to level the forests, to let in the sunshine and heat, and to introduce to the virgin soil the products of civilized man. The process of clearing land of its timber is not a child's undertaking. After the trees have been cut down and removed, the long process has but barely been initiated. There are the stumps and stones to be removed, and time alone can accomplish this task. It is extremely tiresome and vexing to be obliged to skip around a field full of stumps in plowing and cultivating. It is not soothing to the temper, if a person is in ill humor. It is an ample source for outbursts of volcanic wrath, which savor of brimstone. Add a little whisky to this and you have broken the poor camel's back. Why, it was about all a man was able to do to cultivate eight or ten acres, and when he had a family of some fifteen children, each one of whose consuming powers represented about three acres of productions, you have the dilemma under which many an early settler labored. The only way to provide for this swarm of robust children, was (to use a figurative illustration), to turn them out in the woods like cattle. Those who could obtain a living on their own account did so and lived, the others died. But few deaths occurred, and these were mostly caused by accident. Pioneer children seemed to thrive best on a scarcity of food and clothes, and on their capability of resisting privations and disease. They asked for only sufficient clothing to render them decent—that was the object, to be decent, not to be comfortable. Their comfort consisted in simpicity, in Dr. Tanner fasts, and in hardihood. They were taught to look upon anything else as effeminate and foolish. This is why so many of the old settlers cling to the more difficult means of accomplishing the duties of life. They were taught thus, and having been guided during their walk in life by the precepts of privation learned in infancy, they refuse, when on the verge of the grave, to alter their mode of life by acquiring new knowledge to be applied in place of the time-tried and time-honored old.

Settlers, upon their arrival in the township, usually had a small amount of money, which had been carefully hoarded by the family when it was decided to seek a home in the wilderness. After the log cabin had been erected by the assistance of neighbors, and the family had entered upon their new life, the money began to flow like water from their pockets for this thing and that—actual necessities—until within a year or two nothing remained. Then began the more serious trials; for, dear reader, when you part with your money you part with your most steadfast friend, one that alone stands by you in adversity, and one whose companionship is a solace and a supreme satisfaction. If an entire neighborhood was settled within four or five years, during that period what money had been taken there had flowed away, no one knew whither. It was gone, and in its place had arisen a system of barter and exchange, that, in a measure, supplied a representative of value. Money is not a value; it represents

value, and facilitates exchange by adjusting balances, where values cannot be divided. Money serves to measure value, just as bushels serve to measure grain or provisions. But the settlers had no money, and they were forced to adopt some measure to expedite and effect commercial transactions. Some article in the neighborhood with an almost permanent value was taken as a standard, by which values were quoted. For instance, a deer skin was worth $1.50. That is, it passed for that value during a series of years at the early settlement of the neighborhood. It thus came to pass that grain or provisions were quoted as worth so many deer skins. Other standards of values were adopted. So many pounds of sugar were worth so many dozen eggs. So many yards of calico or linsey-woolsey were worth so many pounds of butter or bushels of potatoes. This condition of things was the outgrowth of a lack of money in the transactions of commerce. It thus was brought about that there were two measures of values—a "cash price" and "trade price," the latter being higher than the former. Calico was worth, say thirty cents per yard in cash, or thirty-five cents per yard in trade. Some few settlers, who happened to have considerable money at their command, took advantage of this condition of the market to make large purchases at a low cash price, and to sell at a high trade price. Perhaps, reader, the fortune you are now enjoying, the fine farm you now own, was acquired thus by your father, when the country was yet a wilderness. Settlers soon saw that the lands were rapidly rising in value, and those who made the money, or who had it, invested it immediately in large tracts of valuable land, which, within fifteen or twenty years, quadrupled in value. Slowly and gradually these hardships for the mass of pioneers were overcome, and money found its way into the frontier settlements. People prosper as commerce prospers. Anything that checks the movements of commercial transactions, seriously infringes upon social prosperity. Our wants are supplied by purchase, or by trade, if money be lacking. Anything that obstructs the satisfaction of our wants, violates the laws which render us happy. Money is the oil which prevents the wheels of commerce from stopping. Trade is a poor substitute, which largely lacks that lubricating quality, which renders smooth and easy the movements of commerce. And yet, even this poor substitute is better than no oil at all. It effects the desired purpose in a bungling manner. If values be permanent, and the system of striking balances be thoroughly understood, trade is often more expeditious than purchase and sale. This is illustrated in the clearing houses in all the large cities. But, even in these cases, money is required and used in adjusting final balances. It is better to have a union of the two, and this was finally secured after money began to flow into the settlements. Long practice had rendered almost perfect the pioneer system of exchanges; and, when money was brought forward, commercial transactions became so prosperous, that the West made gigantic strides in financial prosperity between 1815 and 1835. This was precisely the condition of things in Jackson Township. Improvements went on slowly at first; but, as soon as values could be controlled, the prosperity and consequent happiness of the settlers were assured. Then were laid the foundations of many of the present handsome private fortunes; and then were the rude wilderness homes transformed into those of opulence and civilizing refinement.

Old settlers do not like to lose altogether the recollection of early years. Then, hundreds of deer could be seen in the forests at almost any hour. Sometimes the settler, upon rising in the morning, would see a small herd grazing upon his wheat field. A shot from the door or window would bring down the fattest, and send the others, pell-mell, into the forest. It is stated by old settlers that deer were less afraid of women than of men, and would often approach quite near the former, especially if gaudily colored dresses were worn. This fact was sometimes used as an artifice to secure deer after they had become somewhat scarce. Many of the early settlers were skillful hunters and trappers, devoting much of their time, especially during the winter months, in securing flesh and furs for market. During the hunting season, they

sometimes made as high as $500. It is related that, on one occasion, one of the Lutzes, who had been hunting in the woods, had shot a deer, which had fallen upon the ground. Mr. Lutz went forward to cut its throat; but, just as he leaned over the prostrate animal, it leaped to its feet like a flash, knocking the settler to the ground like a battering ram, and bounding off at full speed through the forest. It had only been stunned by the shot. As soon as the hunter could collect his scattered senses, he looked around to find his deer; but it had disappeared, nor was it afterward to be found. It is stated that one of the Harters, of Plain Township, went hunting deer in Jackson at a very early date. When night came, he had killed eight of these animals, besides a variety of small game. He caught sight of a bear, and followed it several hours, but was finally obliged to give up the chase. Many other incidents of a similar nature are related. When the first settlers came into the township, bears were quite numerous, and a few anecdotes regarding them are related. Mr. Friday, who had settled very early in Plain Township, but who, about the year 1810, had moved to a rude log cabin he had erected in Jackson Township, was one day, just at dark, hunting in the woods in the southern part of the township, when, as he was walking along a high ridge toward home, he saw two bears in the ravine below him. The animals were shambling along together, and had not perceived the hunter. Mr. Friday was but an indifferent hunter at best, and hesitated a moment before he decided to risk a shot at the bears, which were within about twenty rods of him. But he had plenty of resolution and courage, and, taking a rest in the fork of a small tree, he shot one of the bears through the head. Fearing that he might be attacked by its mate, he ran in the opposite direction with all his might for a short distance, without looking to ascertain the result of his shot. At length he stopped to load his gun and listen. No unusual sound was borne to his ears, and gathering courage from that fact, he started back to see what had become of the bears. He approached the spot whence he had fired, and, looking cautiously down, saw one of the bears lying upon the ground apparently dead, but its mate was not to be seen. Mr. Friday walked down, and saw that the bear was indeed dead. This was much more than he had expected, as his rifle was none of the best, and he was a poor shot to boot. The other bear had secured its safety by flight, and Mr. Friday was satisfied to let it go. It is stated that at one time a party of hunters with their dogs, from Plain Township, pursued a bear into Jackson, and having wounded it, fought it with dogs and clubs for a long while, and at last finished the sport by shooting it through the head. The dogs at first were very bold, under the encouraging words of their masters; but, after they had been knocked a rod a few times, no coaxing or commanding could induce them to approach within reach of the bear. One of the dogs was so badly injured that it was afterward shot, to the great regret of the owner. It is with dogs as it is with men, the bravest are the ones that suffer. The wolves were very troublesome in early years, killing sheep, calves, swine, etc., without leave or license. Owing to these midnight marauders, it was almost impossible to keep sheep. If sheep were neglected for one night, and this occurred with every settler who tried to keep them, a flock of wolves was sure to kill half of them before morning. When the settler went out to feed them the next morning, and saw the animals, over which he had spent so much time, lying dead upon the ground with their throats cut, maledictions of the bitterest sort came by the dozen from his lips. Aside from the liability of being killed by wild animals, still it was difficult to keep sheep, owing to noxious and poisonous herbs growing in the woods, upon which the sheep fed. Sometimes half the flock were carried off at once in this manner. Swine ran wild in large numbers in the woods, feeding upon the "mast" which at all seasons of the year could be found in abundance. They were often killed by bears.

Mills of various kinds were erected in Jackson at an early day. James F. Leonard, who at first had located at Canton, where it is said he kept a tavern, built the first saw-mill in the township. Mr. Leonard was an intelli-

gent man, and had followed surveying to some extent. The mill was erected not far from 1815, and was located in the southwestern part, on Mill Brook. A strong dam was built across the stream, and the mill was supplied with water by means of a race. Motion was communicated to the saw and machinery by a large breast-wheel. Mr. Sprankle soon purchased the mill, and, after operating it successfully until about the year 1822, it was permitted to run down. Elias Benner built a saw-mill on a small stream in the northern part, about the time the Leonard mill was abandoned. It was a frame mill, and was operated by Mr. Benner until about the year 1832, when it was bought by Mr. Singley, and after a short period was again sold to Isaac and Henry Bechtel. These men improved the mill and enlarged its capacity, and after operating it until 1838, sold out to Henry Beard. This man, and his son after him, greatly improved the mill, and continued operating it until a few years ago. During its career no steam has been used to operate the mill. It was purchased a few years ago by Mr. Smith, upon whose hands it ran down. It was one of the best mills of its kind ever in the township. In about the year 1820, Daniel Slanker erected a log grist-mill on Mill Brook; it was a rude concern, with one run of stone made out of "nigger-heads," and was known throughout the surrounding country as "the pepper-mill." It richly deserved this name, as the flour it furnished was about as coarse as pepper usually is. Mr. Slanker conducted this mill with success, until about the year 1828, when it was abandoned and was soon in ruins. The following year (1829), he built what is known as the "High Mill." called thus from the fact that it was four stories in height. This mill has been in operation ever since, under a change of owners, and, during the time of its continuance, has done a great deal for the township. Settlers liked to locate near good grist mills, as it saved them long, fatiguing journeys, often through almost bottomless roads. In about the year 1833, the mill was sold to Mr. Lenox; but not long afterward, Michael Sprankle became owner, with whose family it has remained since. Daniel Slanker, immediately after selling the "High Mill," built another at Millport called the "Stone Mill." It is yet running, and has been the best mill in the township, and one of the best in the county; it was, at first, operated by water-power, and, at that time, had a thriving custom trade; but now the motor is steam, and an extensive merchant trade is enjoyed. It has been owned by different parties, one of them being a man named Wellman. The present owners are McLain Bros., of Massillon. It is related that before Mr. Slanker built these mills and while he was yet at Canton, he one day went to the place where they are located, to examine the creek, as to its fall. He became satisfied that it was an excellent site for a mill, but he had no money with which to build one or to buy the land. He was afraid that somebody would get the start of him and buy the site. Jacob Braucher owed him $100, and Mr. Slanker, after a little thought, resolved to offer to take $50 cash for the debt. This was done, and the offer was accepted, and Mr. Slanker immediately dispatched a man with the money to Steubenville to enter the land. He had seen other parties looking around there, and surmised what they were endeavoring to do. The messenger reached Steubenville in the night, and proceeding to the office of the land agent, sat down on the steps, and there remained until the office was opened the next morning, when the land was immediately entered. About two hours later, one of the men who had been seen looking at the mill site, put in an appearance, and made application for the land, but he was informed that he was too late. Incidents of this character frequently occurred in early years.

James Black owned a distillery which was located near the "pepper-mill" in early times. It is thought that the building was owned by Slanker, and that Mr. Black was employed as distiller, though this is not certain. Whisky of fair quality was manufactured at the rate of about a barrel a day. Mr. Lenox also owned one, which was located at "High Mill;" he also made about a barrel of whisky per day. Neither of the distilleries was conducted longer than about six years. Henry Bechtel relates that it was customary, before going

into the field in the morning, to drink a decoction of whisky and tansy, with bread and butter, and after working until about 8 o'clock, a hearty breakfast was eaten by all. Another hearty drink was taken just before dinner, and one also just before supper. It was too often the case that men would drink so much whisky in the hay-field, or harvest-field, as to incapacitate them from labor. Mr. Bechtel was one of the first to put a stop to this; he instructed the whisky carrier to give so much and no more to each man, and despite the fault that was found, persisted in this conduct. Some of the men demurred on the first day, and were on the point of quitting the field, but harmony was restored at night, when Mr. Bechtel placed a pail of whisky and a tin cup on a block in the yard, and told the men to help themselves. A second invitation was not necessary. Mr. Bechtel told them his object in doing as he had done, and further informed them that he intended to continue thus during the harvest. The men saw that their employer had adopted the wisest course, and wisely followed his advice. An old-fashioned harvest-field presented an interesting appearance. Here were the cradlers one after another, swinging their heavy implements through the tall grain and laying it in long even rows for the binders, who followed with rakes, to form and bind the sheaves, and to rake up the grain that had been scattered by themselves and by the cradlers. It took a smart man to rake and bind after a good cradler; frequently, it was all that two wanted to do. It was a common thing to see women in the field, raking and binding after the cradlers. They often could bind as much as a man.

Going back still further, though not beyond the memory of many an old settler yet living, and we see the grain cut by the sickle. It seems unaccountable, and yet with this rude, primitive implement, several acres of grain could be cut down in a single day. What a wonderful change has taken place in harvest machinery during the last half century. Now it is so that the farmer can drive his team around the field all day, and at night his grain is ready for the shock. Truly, this is the age of invention.

Jackson Township, unlike some others in the county, has had but one village proper within its limits. Certain localities, where several residences were erected, have made pretensions to the name and fame of villages; but, aside from these localities, the citizens have generally rejected as ridiculous all such assumptions, and have stigmatized the so-called villages by high-sounding and opprobrious epithets. Of course, such unfriendly conduct met with bitter hostility from the residents, who claimed to be villagers. Those who were disposed to be critical, and who extended the finger of scorn, were frankly told to mind their own business; this did not mend matters, though time did. It is stated that Millport has had as high as twelve families living in it at one time. This fact did not deter the outsiders from criticism; they became more Argus-eyed, or lynx-eyed, than ever, and circulated strange reports regarding the growth of—yes, the villages. Could any conduct be blacker, or savor more of brimstone? And yet the villagers refrained from taking immediate and summary vengeance upon the offenders. They believed with Portia that

> "The quality of mercy is not strained.
> It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
> Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd.
> It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
> 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
> The throned monarch better than his crown."

Two coopers have plied their trade in the village, turning out quite a number of useful articles. Now, say if you dare, it is not a village. Lots in size to suit purchasers have been sold, and now something else is sold besides lots. And still the tale is but half unfolded. James Reed (all honor to him) has braved the frowning face of criticism, and established a store at the village. The outsiders have been so ill-mannered as to "dub" the store "one-horse." Should such conduct be tolerated in this enlightened age? In the language of Gen. Garfield, "Hunt the rascals down." Mr. Reed keeps a general assortment of goods, and his advent was hailed with delight by the ambitious villagers. Bridgeport has shared the same ignominious treatment; even worse, for, as it could boast of only some seven resident families, it has been made the constant butt of jokes, until forbearance has

ceased to be a virtue. This village was first started by Abraham Miller, who built a tavern on its present site, at a very early day. This was probably about the year 1827, when boats first began to run on the canal. Mr. Miller soon secured a paying patronage, and followed the occupation for a number of years. Neither Bridgeport nor Millport has ever been properly platted and recorded.

McDonaldsville was laid out, platted and recorded, in March, 1829. The owners and proprietors were John Clapper and Abraham Routan, and the surveyor was Henry Beard. The village is located on Sections 9 and 10. Twenty-four lots were laid out, to which no recorded additions have since been made. The assignment of the land for village purposes was acknowledged by the owners before Henry Bechtel, Justice of the Peace. At the time the lots were laid out, there were some three or four dwellings in the village. Others were immediately erected, and soon the villagers called for a store. There is a tradition concerning the naming of the village, which is not generally known. Henry Beard, the surveyor, about this time, had been reading Revolutionary war history. He had read of Marion in the Carolinas, and the military achievements in those colonies had made a deep impression on his mind. One of Gen. Marion's subordinate officers was a man named McDonald. This officer, one day, when on a scout, stopped at the residence of a rich old Tory, and asked the latter if he had any good horses. The Tory said he had not, but the officer, not believing him, went to the barn, and there found a magnificent race-horse. The Tory begged the young officer not to take the horse, but all to no avail, as the animal was saddled, and bridled, and ridden away. The horse had attained a wide reputation for speed, and was called "Salem." The young officer rode the animal to the quarters of his General, to whom it was presented. The description given of McDonald so pleased Mr. Beard, that, when the owner of the village asked him what it should be called, he at once suggested McDonaldsville, and the name was adopted. William McCormick opened the first store in about the year 1830. A small building was erected, and, in one apartment, about $300 worth of goods and $50 worth of whisky were placed. This store remained open for about twelve years, and during that time the stock had been increased until it is said to have been worth nearly $1,000. The other portions of the building were fitted up in a suitable manner, and thrown open for public use as a tavern. Mr. McCormick's tavern patronage was considerably injured by another tavern, situated on the Friday road toward Canton, and owned by Michael Aley. This man kept a saloon in connection with his tavern, and the place soon became a great resort for those who loved the "flowing bowl." The revelries were carried on far into the night, and those who left early the next morning, said, "We had a fine time." The patronage was largely taken from McCormick, and yet he made considerable money. He at last sold his store, saloon and tavern to William Heldebrand. Since then, many persons have kept store, tavern and saloon in the village. These three occupations have usually been combined. There has been no time when whisky could not be had for—the money. The village had a hard name for a number of years, not only on account of the quantity of liquor sold there, but also on account of the hard cases who were residents. Of late years the inhabitants have greatly improved in this respect.

Many other parties have embarked on the mercantile sea at the village. William Calbeck was in for a short time soon after Heldebrand. Other merchants have been C. B. Blodgett, John Palmer, Mr. Weidler, Hammer & Braucher, Mr. Roush, William Schick, and the present merchant, William Moose. There have been times when there was no store in the village, but usually there has been, some of them being first-class. A general assortment of goods has been usually kept, and, in some instances, the stock has been worth several thousand dollars. There has been a tavern in the village since the lots were laid out. Shoemakers, carpenters and blacksmiths, have come and gone, leaving the effects of their presence in substantial work. A post office was secured at an early day. It has been customary for the merchants to deal in general country produce, giving goods from

their store for butter, eggs, hams, cheese, etc., these provisions being shipped by wagon to Massillon or the county seat. A willingness on the part of the proprietors to give goods in exchange for country produce, has brought patronage to the stores, that would otherwise have been transferred to stores in the larger places. At no time has the population of the village exceeded one hundred. It was the design of the owners to make the village an important point, where large amounts of capital should be invested, and where the wealthy and educated should assemble for mutual profit. They saw no reason why this could not be accomplished, as villages not so favorably located had passed successfully through the incipient stages of obscurity, disfavor and apparent standstill in growth, to great prosperity and unprecedented improvement; the lots were advertised for sale, but unfortunately, as was too often the case in early years, they were rated so high that mechanics and artificers could not afford to buy, and the result was that the very class of men needed to build up the village in valuable industries, journeyed on to places where they could locate permanently at less expense. After a few years the owners saw the mistake into which they had fallen, and endeavored to extricate themselves by lowering the price of the lots; but their time for possible success had been permitted to slip by, and they sorrowfully clothed themselves in sackcloth and ashes, and mourned over their shortsightedness. Nothing save the presence of a railroad or a gold mine would raise the village from its present obscurity and inaction.

Schools were taught in the township at an early day. The citizens did not wait for large, fine schoolhouses, and highly educated teachers who required large salaries. They must have schools for the children, who were growing up neglected around them. It is too true that people who have a good thing, do not prize it as highly as those who have it not. The latter, not having it, can appreciate the trials to be met without it; while those who have it, do not trouble themselves about the prospect of losing it. Thus it is with schools; people who had passed through life without any book education, had been met by situations where, had they possessed proper education, they could have triumphed over difficulties, which resulted in defeat from a lack of education. These resolved that their children should be spared the same fate. Accordingly, the first schools in the township were taught in dwellings, by teachers who possessed scarcely more than the rudiments of education. Sometimes the dwellings possessed two comfortable rooms, one of which would be fitted up with rough desks and benches for the children, and a stand or table, from which the decrees of the teacher were to be issued. A broad fire-place, whose genial blaze cast a ruddy glow over the healthy forms of the pioneer children, was, perhaps, the most cheerful object in the room. Old settlers insist that the early schoolhouses were much healthier than those at present, as the fire-places served to furnish almost perfect ventilation. It is stated that the first schoolhouse was a rude, round log affair, built at the geographical center of the township, as early as 1816. It was through the instrumentality of Mr. Slanker that it was erected. A Mr. Upson, an eccentric Yankee, was one of the first teachers; it is said that he often punished bad scholars by treading on their toes; this correction produced the desired effect, and was considered as a "Yankee trick." Mr. Upson taught a good school, and, at its conclusion, went to the western part of the State. This house was used until about the year 1820, when it was abandoned, and Mr. Slanker's children were sent to Kendal, where they boarded with a relative and went to school. In about the year 1824, a hewed-log house was built at the center, and since that date, school there has been continuous. A schoolhouse was built on Section 6 as early as 1825; it was a log structure, and two of the early teachers were Samuel Bechtel and Mr. Sorrick. Some eight years later, a better house was built about half a mile farther east, and a few years ago the present brick was constructed. A log schoolhouse appeared on Section 10, not far from the year 1820. Samuel Bechtel taught in this house during the winter of 1821–22. When Christmas came, the boys determined to bar the teacher out, and thus force him to treat them. The teacher rather liked the idea of being barred

out, as they thus secured a holiday. Mr. Bechtel was one of this sort. He resolved, however, to get ahead of the boys; he, accordingly, sent his brother Henry, then a tall strippling of sixteen years, to the schoolhouse to teach in his place. Henry reached the schoolhouse before the boys, and endeavered to kindle a fire, but failed. Two young men, scholars at the school, appeared upon the scene, and not dreaming that it was Henry's intention to teach during the day, assisted him to start the fire. Soon all the large scholars had arrived, and were anxiously awaiting the appearance of the teacher, chuckling with satisfaction at the prospect of barring that functionary out. The hour for opening the school came, whereupon Henry arose and informed the scholars that he had been sent to teach the school that day, and directed them to take their seats and get their books. All did as requested and the day passed without noteworthy incident. Just as the school was about to close at night, Samuel appeared with a "treat" of candy and doughnuts; this healed all disappointment. A schoolhouse was built in the northeastern part as early as 1825. The first schoolhouse was built at McDonaldsville about the time the village was laid out; it was a large building, and was used for a variety of purposes until 1837, when another house was built to take its place, about one hundred rods farther west. Owing to a lack of interest on the part of those in the district, the house was built by Henry Bechtel at his own expense; and even then Mr. Bechtel was required to board the teacher. He secured the services of a competent teacher, Thomas Clemmons, who taught several terms there. The school at the village has occasioned the citizens a great deal of trouble. The present house, a fine brick building, which cost some $2,400, was erected five years ago. The southwestern part had a schoolhouse at a very early day, but almost everything regarding it has been forgotten The first church edifice in the township was erected in 1824 by the Lutherans and German Reformers. It was a union structure, built of hewed logs, and became known as "Mud Brook Church." Among the early members were the families of Messrs. Slanker, Click, Braucher, Tresch, Humbert, Everhart and Heldenbrand. Mr. Ettleman united with the church some time afterward, and, as the building about this time needed re-chinking, he was employed for that purpose; he had never done anything of the kind before, and it is safe to say he never did anything of the kind again after he got through with that job; he plastered the entire outer surface of the building with mortar, until it looked as if mud had been rained from the clouds. The Superintendent pointed out the inappropriateness of the work, but Mr. Ettleman refused to see anything out of place. In about the year 1834, the old log building was replaced by a handsome brick structure, which is yet standing; it is not so handsome as it was in earlier years. The two religious societies that own the church worship on alternate Sundays, and have since their church was first built. Revs. Anthony Weier and Benjamin Foust were two of the early ministers connected with these societies; they were both good men, and were known throughout the greater portion of the county by settlers who yet love to remember their kind faces. Rev. J. J. Fast, a Lutheran, succeeded Weier, and J. W. Hamm, a German Reformer, succeeded Foust. Rev. Hamm preached for the society for almost half a century, and left behind the record of a life full of example well worthy of imitation; his moral influence upon the neighborhood will be felt for scores of years to come. The same two denominations built the "Zion's Church," in the northeastern part, in an early day. It is located on the line between Plain and Jackson Townships, from each of which it has taken members. Further mention of this church will be found in the sketch of Plain Township.

In about the year 1835, an Evangelical Church was built at McDonaldsville; it was a frame building, poorly constructed, and, after being used some ten years, was replaced with another, and is now used as a barn. The present church was built a short time after the last war. The society is in a prosperous condition, and holds regular services. A few years ago, the Dunkards erected a $2,000 church, near the Zion Church; the building is a large frame structure, built without orna-

mentation, and the membership is, at present, on the increase. The township is not so well supplied with churches as other portions of the county. This is due to the fact that many of the citizens belong to churches located without the limits of the township.

CHAPTER XXVIII.*

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP—SOIL AND DRAINAGE—PIONEER FAMILIES—INDUSTRIES AND IMPROVEMENTS—EARLY INCIDENTS AND CUSTOMS—CALCUTTA—NAVARRE AS A WHEAT DEPOT—ITS INCORPORATION—EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

"There was a time when meadow, grove and stream,
The earth, and every common sight,
To me did seem
Appareled in celestial light—
The glory and the freshness of a dream.
It is not now as it hath been of yore:
Turn wheresoe'er I may,
By night or day,
The things which I have seen I now can see no more."
—*Wordsworth.*

THERE is much in a name, notwithstanding the poet's confident assertion that a rose by any other name would be as sweet. It is interesting to know that little things, which have no seeming importance or value, often control the destiny of individuals or nations. It was but a little piece of red-white-and-blue cloth that the rebels fired upon at Fort Sumter, yet it kindled a flame of fiery wrath throughout the nation that swept through the "Sunny South" to the Gulf, and that is yet smoldering in all the Northern States, ready to burst forth at any moment into angry activity at the prospect of impending calamity to the country. It was but a little child, born at the obscure village of Bethlehem, in Judea, among thousands that claimed that beautiful country as their native land, that has filled the whole earth with triumphant joy and bewildering hope. How sweet is the name Bethlehem in every Christian's heart! It is like the memory of joys that are past. It is a symbol of God's presence on earth, and is a comforting lullaby in moments of despondency. The name is immortalized on earth, and is lovingly bestowed upon dear or honored objects by those who profess an adherence to the faith proclaimed to the world by the "Babe of Bethlehem." A large colony of Moravians that came to Pennsylvania a century and a half ago settled in a beautiful valley and founded a village, which was named Bethlehem. Followers of this sect from this locality came to the Tuscarawas Valley long before the State was settled by the whites, and established missions among the Indians. One of these was located in what is now Bethlehem Township, and is fully described in another chapter of this volume. The early settlers were well aware of this circumstance, and when the township was created, appropriately named it Bethlehem.

The township is not of the usual size—six miles square—but lacks about four sections of being up with the standard. This is owing to the fact that the southern boundary of the township is partly of the Greenville treaty line, which takes a dip to the southwest from Section 34. Entering the township about a mile east of the northwest corner, thence flowing with many windings in a southeasterly direction and leaving from Section 34, is the famous Tuscarawas River. It is now only about two-thirds its size in early years. Boats drawing several feet of water were accustomed in early years to ascend this river to the northern part of Stark Co. or farther, to take loads of grain down the river to the Ohio, thence to New Orleans to market. This would be impossible at the present depth of the river. The township is well and thoroughly drained by various small tributaries of the Tuscarawas. As a whole, the township is too rolling for agricultural purposes. The valleys and level tracts of lands are exceedingly rich, as is shown by the heavy crops raised upon them annually. The forest is left standing on the more rolling land. In some cases such land has been converted into meadows or pastures. Coal and stone are found at several places. Out from the river the land is leveler, though even here it is far from flat.

* Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

The question of first settlement is always one of great interest, though it cannot always be solved, owing to the non-recording of early transactions. It is a curious fact, yet people are constantly doing things of which they will be sorry. A little thought is sufficient to convince them. though at the time they are as blind as Cupid to all results. People deceive themselves, because they color their judgments with their prejudices. They seem incapable of taking an unbiased view of any object or question where their interest is involved. Metaphysicians prescribe as a fixed rule for the mental mastery of any subject, a complete rejection of all prejudice, that the mind may be as free as air in all its movements. But few persons are capable of this. With some, the greater the effort, the greater the difficulty. Some have formed wrong conceptions of their own interest. They have studied long and have acquired extensive knowledge, but wisdom still lingers. These are the persons who are unable to tell what is best for them. These are the persons who neglect to record passing events. and thus refuse to provide for ascertaining the probable future, for from the past do we judge of the future. Although people are not in the habit of recording passing events, yet many things are stored in the memory that are recalled when needed. Tradition is a library of fact (sometimes somewhat doubtful) that the historian is at liberty to peruse. It is the deepest spring from which the waters of the past are drawn. Old records are often valuable, as will be seen below. The following is a catalogue of all the land-holders of the township for the year 1827: Ebenezer Allman (320 acres), Jacob Anspaugh, Harman Buchtel, Jacob Bixler, Samuel Bixler, George Brantingham (625 acres), Christian Blough, John Burkholder, John Bachtel, John Brinton, Jacob Burkholder, Jacob Burns, Henry Burkholder, John Cook, James Chapman, Aaron Culver, John Kreighbaum, Jonathan W. Condy(who owned nearly all the lots in the village of Bethlehem), William Christmas, John Dinnius, Peter Dinnius, Hugh Davidson, Henry Fry, George Foulk, Michael Finley, Henry Grendle, Joseph Gibbon, Christian Garber, Abraham Galloday, Horton Howard, John Hutchinson, Samuel Hughes, Edmund Hogg, John Housel, James Hughes, Henry Hipsh, William Jolly, John Kerstetter, George Keen, Baltzer Koontz, Adam Kemmel, William Lewis, Charles Linerode, Daniel Longenacre, Isaac Lash, Thomas McKean, Alexander Mock, Gotlieb Myers, Samuel Mufflin, John Naftsinger, Daniel Oller, Peter Rider, Abraham Rowland, John Roan, Abraham Shrock, Adam Shell, Christian Schwenk, John Shalter, John Sherman (not the ex-Senator), John Shorb, Jacob Shorb, Henry Shoemaker, Nicholas Stump, Mathias Shipler, Simon Snyder, Frederick Stump, Joseph Snively, Michael Sterner, Thomas Troul, John Troul, Thomas Taylor, Zaccheus Test—(ninety-nine lots in the village of Calcutta were owned by unknown parties)—Herman Van Dorstan, Henry Van Dorstan, Benjamin Whetmore, Henry Wade, John Wright, George Warner (686 acres), Jacob Youngman, Abraham Yant (322 acres), John Yoder, Jr., and William Young.

Among the above are some of the earliest settlers in the township. Many came in prior to 1827 and left before that date, and their names, of course, would not appear on the list. The following regarding the early settlement of the township, is taken from sketches written a few years ago by Rev. David Yant:

"The Indian capital of Tuscarawas at the old Indian crossing place above Fort Laurens, the Post Mission and Calhoun's trading-house were located at and near the mouth of Sandy, and were included in the original boundaries of Bethlehem Township. Richard Carter, a Quaker, and Joshua Comly, a brother-in-law of Carter's, settled at the mouth of Sandy at an early day. Elizabeth Himes, whose maiden name was Musser, says that the Musser family came to Laurensville, opposite Fort Laurens, in 1807, and that Richard Carter was then living at the mouth of Sandy. Carter was a bachelor, his two sisters, Sally and Maria Carter, two pleasant young ladies, keeping house for him. They are well remembered by the writer. A trading-house had been built upon the ground previously occupied by Mr. Post's mission, by John Fleming, a mulatto from Canada, and a man by the name of Armstrong, who had been captured when he was but fourteen years of age by the Indians, and grew up to manhood among them, acquiring their tastes, habits and modes of life. His father found him and tried to persuade him to return to his home in Western Pennsylvania; but it was in vain. His nature had been entirely recast in the Indian mold. He said he would not work, and returned to the Indians. It is much easier to

make an Indian out of a white man in life and habit, than to make a white man out of an Indian. Richard Carter got possession of the trading house after Fleming left, and kept up a brisk trade with the Indians. The friendly treatment of William Penn and his Quakers had so far won the confidence of the Indian tribes generally, that the former were classed as a distinct race. Beaver Hat said: 'When an Irishman fills my powder horn, he fills it about half full; an American fills it a little higher; but a Quaker fills it up full.' The same generous and Christian treatment would have secured the same confidence to the Irishman and the American. But the country has reaped the harvest of a bad seeding with the Indian. Richard Carter went to Wheeling for supplies, and left Elizabeth Himes (then Musser) aged fifteen, and her brother, in charge of the trading house. The young fellow was fond of the hunt, and left his sister two days alone with the Indians. She said she was not afraid unless they got fire-water, but an Indian came along who was on a 'bust.' He took a butcher knife, cut the string of the window shutter and proceeded to throw out the furs and skins, and completely emptied the post. Mrs. Himes knew there was no use to oppose him, but a squaw came along and persuaded the Indian away, and returned and put things to rights. Mrs. Comly, the wife of Joshua Comly, took the fever at the mouth of Sandy, and died. She left her heart-stricken husband with the care of four small children. This was, perhaps, the first death among the settlers. Mrs. Comly was buried on the Stump farm. Mrs. Elizabeth Himes kept house for Mr. Comly until he was able to make further provisions.

"The great flood of 1815 is still remembered. It took place in the month of June. Carter's house stood by the house of John P. Bordner. A canoe had been tied at the bank of the river, and the water had risen during the night so as to leave only the untied end of the canoe upon the surface. My father, Abraham Yant, and Philip Yant, my grandfather, managed, by swimming and diving, to untie the canoe, and run it on the porch of the house. The inmates had retreated to the second story, and were carried out, and brought to our house, until the flood abated. Richard Carter owned over 500 acres of land, of what has since been known as the Brantingham tract. He traded the land to George Brantingham, another Quaker from England, for city property in Philadelphia, Penn., and removed there about 1818.

"Many chapters might be filled with interesting incidents and anecdotes, but a few only can be given. Game was abundant; deer were so numerous that they were hardly ever out of sight for a day. Bears were not so plenty, but they were frequently met with. On one occasion, John Swank, who lived in sight of our farm, went through the woods to George Kuhn's, somewhere near where Davidson Brown now lives. He treed four cub bears on a dogwood sapling, made strings of some tow he had in his pocket, climbed the sapling and secured the cubs by tying two together. When he came to the ground the noise of the cubs attracted the mother, who rushed at him with her jaws wide open. He dropped the cubs on the side of a large fallen tree and jumped upon it, and the bear came up on the opposite side, but did not attack him. He broke off a dead limb and frightened her off, and after following her a short distance, returned, caught the cubs, made his escape and brought them home. Swank parted with two of the cubs and kept two, which grew finely. The bears and a pet pig slept in the shelter of a hollow sycamore that had been sawed off and placed for the purpose. One rainy night after washing day, when a grapevine full of clothes had been left out, the bears put their natural instincts to work, and taking the clothes proceeded to the woods and climbed a large red-oak tree, the top of which parted into three branches, where they made a nest of the clothes and lay snugly down. In the morning the clothes were gone, and the bears were gone. After many conjectures and a protracted search, the white clothes were seen and soon the whole mystery was solved. Then the question was, how to get the clothes. This could only be done by chopping the tree. When the bears became sensible of the situation, they coolly ran out on a limb, rolled up into a ball, dropped to the ground, and scampered off home. They afforded abundance of amusement, and in our evening visits, would waylay us in the dark. In the chase the hindmost "codger" was sure to be caught by the foot in the paws of the bear, frights and screams availing nothing, but we were never hurt. My father had a large, strong, active greyhound, named Beaver. Swank's children came on an

evening's visit and one of the bears accompanied them. Beaver was frantic with rage at the bear, but never would take hold of it. The bear ran up a tall sugar tree, sat among its branches and growled. When the children left it came down and took to the fence, and the dog followed, making a fearful noise and threatenings of mortal combat, but would not come in reach of the bear's paw. I never saw an animal for which I had formed so strong an attachment, as Beaver. He lived until old age rendered him nearly helpless. He had been my constant companion in my hunts and rambles, killing and treeing the wild game; but at last it was determined that he should be killed to put him out of his misery. I pleaded for his life, caught him round the neck and wept as though he were my brother, but without avail.

"Richard Carter left the mouth of Sandy in 1816. George Brantingham, a Quaker, his wife Phœbe, and Sarah Bolton, an unmarried sister of Mrs. Brantingham, with four children, came to the mouth of Sandy in the spring of 1816. Mr. Brantingham traded city property in Philadelphia to Richard Carter for a tract of 500 acres of land, and settled upon it. The Brantingham children were Joseph, Hannah, George and Sarah. The children, like their father, were full of life, and soon exchanged their city ways for the more free and active enjoyments of the backwoods. My father's family and the Brantingham family became much attached to each other, and were lifelong friends, notwithstanding their different religious views. When my father would kneel in family prayer, George Brantingham would sit in solemn reverence, with his hat on, and worship God in the spirit. The want of religious society of their own faith, rendering the further stay of the Brantingham family at the mouth of Sandy undesirable, and the tract of land owned by Mr. Brantingham was subdivided and sold. The neighbors tried to reconcile him to stay, stating as a reason the fertility of the land, to which he replied: "If we live for hog and hominy, we need not leave; but if we live for something better we had better go.' This striking declaration of the choice of a good man contains an important admonition. There are many, vast numbers indeed, who live only for 'hog and hominy.' Esau lived for hog and hominy, or he would not have sold his birthright; Lot was governed by hog and hominy or he would not have pitched his tent toward Sodom. In 1821, the Brantingham family removed to the vicinity of Salem, Ohio, where George Brantingham, Sr., died, in 1845, aged seventy-five years. Phœbe Brantingham, his wife, died in the spring of 1853, in her eightieth year. Among the early settlers, none were more conspicuous than Mathias Sheplar, Nicholas Stump and Ebenezer Allman. Mr. Sheplar was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., November 11, 1790. His first wife was Elizabeth Retan. He came to Bethlehem Township in an early day; was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and several times a member of the Legislature, both of the House and Senate; served one term in Congress and filled various minor offices, in all of which stations he retained the confidence of the people, as a moral, upright man, and faithfully discharged the various duties assigned him. Mr. Shepler was married three times. His first wife died while yet young. He was married to Elizabeth Bechtel, who died in 1837. His last marriage was with Sarah Linerode, the widow of Otho Linerode, and daughter of John Sherman. She still lives at the age of seventy-six though much enfeebled. Mr. Shepler died in April, 1863, a member of the United Brethren Church. His remains are interred in the Sheplar burying ground, on the farm where he formerly resided.

"Nicholas and Frederick Stump came from Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., in 1808. Most of the goods belonging to Nicholas were lost in crossing the Nimishillen. Frederick Stump settled in Perry Township, on the farm now occupied by his son, Levi Stump. Nicholas Stump settled on the northwest quarter of Section 10, now owned by Henry Myers. Nicholas Stump was elected several times to the office of County Commissioner, when public honesty and economy were the rule. Rings, jobs and reckless extravagance are the results of a *superior refinement* and the advancement of the age.

"Ebenezer Allman came from Bentleysville, Washington Co., Penn., in 1807. His sons George and William were out a year or so previous. They settled on the northeast quarter of Section 4, now occupied by Mrs. Eve Allman, a daughter of Frederick Stump, and the widow of Barney Allman. Carroll Allman was killed by the falling of a tree, in his seventeenth year,

and was the first death in the family. Jane was married to George Klingle, referred to as the first dry goods merchant in Bethlehem. Sarah, another daughter, was married to Jerry Sluts. The family consisted of seven sons and two daughters. Ebenezer Allman died in 1828, aged sixty-four; Agnes, his wife, died in 1839, aged sixty-six.

"Abraham Yant came from Allegheny Co., Penn., to Bethlehem Township, in the fall of 1812. He stopped at the house of Nicholas Stump, who went with him and showed him the northeast and southeast quarters of Section 24, then vacant. He went to Steubenville, located one quarter, returned to his home, seven miles from Pittsburgh, near the Monongahela River, worked at the shoe bench until the spring of 1814, when he came out and located the other quarter, built a shanty or camp of butternut poles, stayed three months, cleared a field, planted it in garden vegetables, corn and potatoes. While at work in the wild woods his supplies of bread were procured from the settlers, the wild turkeys and pheasants supplied him with eggs, and his rifle abundantly supplied him with venison and turkey. He returned in July, and started for his new home about the 1st of September, and arrived at the cabin on the 19th of September, 1814. The family consisted of my grandfather, Philip Yant, Sr., my uncle, Philip Yant, Jr., my father and mother, Abraham and Catharine Yant, my brother Anthony, and my sister Magdalene, I being then sixteen months old, and the youngest. The moving party were on the road two weeks, with wagon and two horses. The season was remarkably wet. My mother says she carried me all the way; that it rained every day, and I cried the whole journey. The little hut had a fire-place on the projecting corner, and it contained room for kitchen purposes, a bed, and the dear old "trundle-bed" The rest of the family slept in the covered wagon. A cabin house was soon put up, with a log fire chimney, puncheon floor and clap-board roof. The farm in its natural state was heavily timbered with oak trees of immense size on the hill slopes, and the bottoms were covered with sugar maple, beech and hickory. It was hard labor and a slow process to clear up a farm; but by perseverance, late and early, every year added an eight or ten acre field to the opening. Labor was cheap. The best choppers could be hired for $8 or $10 per month. The sugar season afforded the greatest enjoyment and the hardest labor of any other part of the year. Camping out and running the sugar camp day and night was full of fun and excitement, through slush, snow and rain. The exposure was not considered dangerous. Half a dozen different camps, within neighboring distance of each other, afforded a vast amount of social enjoyment for the young folks. The log-cabin pioneers, with all their hardships and simple, rough fare, were healthier and enjoyed social life to a greater degree than falls to the lot of their more refined and weakly descendants. Abraham Yant became a minister of the German Baptist denomination. The last few years of his life were spent in the Gospel ministry. He died in January, 1842, aged sixty-one years. His widow, Catharine Yant, survived him, and reached the unusual age of ninety-three years before her death occurred.

"Prior to 1815, Bethlehem and Pike were included in Canton Township; but, in 1815 and 1816, Pike and Bethlehem held elections jointly. Bethlehem Township was created on the 12th of December, 1816, and an election held in April, 1817. Baltzer Koonts was the first Justice of the Peace. The first couple married in the township were Aquilla Carr and his wife, Nelly; her maiden name is forgotten. The ceremony was performed by Squire Koonts. Adam grounds, the father of Jacob Grounds, came to Bethlehem in 1806 or 1807. The first three barrels of salt were brought into the township by Mr. Carr. He conveyed them up the Cuyahoga River in a canoe, hauled the canoe across the Portage, south of Akron, to the Tuscarawas, and floated down to Bethlehem. He sold one barrel to Godfrey Huff at the mouth of One-leg Creek; Mr. Grounds got one barrel, and the other was secreted in the woods, to keep the Indians from finding it. The salt was sold at $25 per barrel, but Mr. Carr said he would haul no more at that price. Jacob Grounds taught the first school at Bethlehem, and was clerk of the first election held at Canton. James Gaff made the ballot box, for which he received 50 cents. The first entries of land were made by Brinton & Condy. Richard Carter, Nicholas Stump, Ebenezer Allman, Harman VanDorston, Mathias Shepler, Charles Linerode and others.

"In 1819, Mr. Brantingham laid out the town

of Calcutta, had a sale of lots, and built a warehouse on the bank of the river. Several flat-bottom boats were loaded here for the southern trade, the cargoes consisting of flour, whisky, bacon and pottery ware, the latter being manufactured at Canton. A store was also established and continued for several years by Frederich C. Phersich, a German. His goods were valued at about $500, and comprised axes, hoes, salt, tobacco, groceries and a small quantity of prints and muslins. Of course he kept whisky. There was where his greatest profit was realized. His store became quite a resort on this account. Some six or eight dwellings were erected in Calcutta, in which as many families resided for a few years. A blacksmith appeared, and, it is said, a printer named White came there with the intention either of starting the somewhat doubtful venture of a newspaper, or of doing a general advertising business, or both. He was probably looking up a location, as he stayed there but a few months. The outlook was decidedly unfavorable for such an enterprise. The warehouse did quite a thriving business for a few years, until the river was no longer safely navigable by the flat-boats. Calcutta was considered the head of navigation on the Tuscarawas. The river, except at a high stage of water, proved unsafe, and a number of shipwrecks, with loss of cargo, put an end to the New Orleans trade upon the Tuscarawas. The last flat-boat that passed down the river was about 1822, or a year later. As the leading idea of building up a town of some commercial importance, was directly connected with this trade, the prospects of the future city of Calcutta were abandoned with it. The town plat was vacated, and is now embraced in the farm of John Kaler.

"Thomas and Charity Roach, from Kendall, Stark County, frequently stopped at Brantingham's, on their way to visit the Zoarites, in whose welfare they interested themselves greatly. George Brantingham went with Thomas Roach to a Yearly Meeting at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, during which Mr. Roach took sick and died, and was buried at the Short Creek Quaker burying ground. Charity Roach and her husband, Thomas Roach, were without children. Charity, with the true spirit of Christian benevolence and charity, founded the 'Roach Charity School.' She requested Sylvanus Buckius, a tinner, to make a 'roach' (a fish) to be placed upon the building as a vane, so that the name should not be forgotten; it is there to this day. There was but little need of this, as the 'name of the righteous shall be an everlasting remembrance.' Although not upon an extensive scale, it is one of the noblest charities in the State. Men of wealth who do not know what to do with their abundance, should pay it a visit, then 'go and do likewise.' The remains of Charity Roach rest in the old burying ground at Kendal. Many a poor orphan has stood by her humble grave and called her 'blessed.'

"The village of Bethlehem was laid out by Jonathan W. Condy, in 1806. Mr. Condy and Martin Brinton, a brother-in-law, were lawyers from the city of Philadelphia. They located large tracts of land in Bethlehem Township. Mr. Condy was accompanied by the Rev. Richard S. Goe. Religiously, they had embraced the tenets of Emanuel Swedenborg. Their project was to establish a religious society, molded after the Moravian Society at Bethlehem, Penn., after which the town was named. Mr. Condy was a man of enterprise and integrity. He built a saw-mill on the stream east of the village, and contracted the building of a grist-mill; but the latter was abandoned. He erected a storehouse on the northwest corner of Market and Second streets, which was occupied by James Klingle. This was the first dry goods store in the village. It was afterward occupied by Mr. Goe as a store, and was torn down but a few years since. For various reasons, Mr. Condy's expectations were not realized. He returned to Philadelphia until after the location of the Ohio Canal, when he came to see his landed interests. On riding across a corduroy bridge his horse was attacked by yellow jackets, became frantic, threw Mr. Condy, broke his shoulder, and otherwise very seriously injured him. From these injuries he died a short time afterward, and was buried in the old graveyard. This was in August, 1827.

"After the location of the Ohio Canal, Navarre was laid out by James Duncan. The year before, Nathan McGrew had laid out on the western side a village, which he named Rochester. Raffensperger and Chapman afterward laid out an addition to Rochester. The three villages, Navarre, Bethlehem and Rochester, became places of immense trade in wheat and dry goods. The principal merchants were D. &

H. Allman, Hill & Co., Chapman & Raffensperger, Poe & Co., Wirt & Burgent. The leading export was wheat. Before the opening of the Ohio Canal it did not bring thirty cents in cash, but now commanded remunerative prices. For some years this sudden impulse in trade went on in a torrent, results quite satisfactory were realized, and handsome fortunes made. Its influence upon the country was seen and felt in the enhanced value of real estate, the taste of buildings and all kinds of improvements. This season of prosperity was followed by the stringency and reverses of 1837 to 1840. Fortunes that had been gathered in the years of prosperity, were more quickly swept away. The failures in mercantile circles were as common then as at the present. Trade, like the ocean, seems to be subject to ebbs and flows. Much of the money made in wheat raising remained in the hands of the purchaser. All the original firms largely engaged in the produce trade failed, but the farmers did not. They jogged on, slowly and surely, some wiser than before. Every generation learns this truth—that dealing in large sums begets recklessness and extravagance. Quickly made is quickly spent. A post office was established at Bethlehem, February 8, 1828, Thomas Hurford being the first Postmaster. On the 14th of August, 1843, the name of the office was changed to Navarre, and George W. Sweringen became Postmaster. Soon after Navarre was laid out, James Duncan built a mill, and connected with it a store. The Ohio Canal supplied the water-power procured from the State. The mill did a prosperous business, and was a great advantage to the place and the surrounding country. It is now owned by James Corl, and is doing a good custom business. Soon after Rochester was laid out, James Sproul built the steam-mill. After changing hands several times, it is now owned and successfully operated by the Coup brothers. The prospective importance of Navarre, as a business point, soon began to decline. The superior advantages and enterprise of Massillon drew capitalists to that point. The Fort Wayne & Pittsburgh Railroad, the iron works, machine shops and car works located at that point and successfully carried on, have largely directed trade from Navarre. The latter is still a place of considerable business. Projected railroad facilities, should they be realized, may add to its present value."

The village of Bethlehem was laid out while Stark was yet a part of Columbiana County. The original village plat may be seen at the county seat of that county. Calcutta was laid out as stated above, in 1819, though the plat thereof does not appear on the records at Canton. One of two things must be true: either the record of the plat has been lost or destroyed, or the plat was not properly recorded. When the Ohio Canal was built through the township and opened, Bethlehem was re-enforced by population and prosperity. By 1830, there were some twenty dwellings. H. & D. Allman opened a store there in about the year 1828, and had a stock of goods worth probably $4,000. In October, 1833, Nathan McGrew laid out thirty-six lots on fractional Section 5, about three hundred yards west of Bethlehem, along the bank of the river, and named the village thus begun Rochester. He immediately offered the lots for sale, but Bethlehem proved a formidable rival, and he did not succeed very well. In March, 1834, James Duncan laid out nineteen lots on the bank of the canal between Rochester and Bethlehem, and named this village Navarre. The reason for the projection of new villages so near together and so near Bethlehem is not very clear. The latter village was so situated that quite a steep bluff was between it and the canal. This rendered the shipment of all kinds of productions a troublesome matter, as buildings could not be located on the bank, and, even if they could, teams could not approach to unload grain. And besides this, there was considerable fun thrown at the village on account of its inactivity in the management of the grain trade. People seemed afraid to locate there, and men with capital moved on to localities which pleased them better. This state of things continued until a few years after the opening of the canal, or until the other villages were laid out. Mr. McGrew laid out Rochester on the bank of the canal, but there the approaches were unfavorable to the rapid handling of grain. These facts led Mr. Duncan to lay out Navarre. The Massillon Rolling Mill Company was in existence at that time, and had considerable capital at its command. This was partly invested in land. Mr. Duncan was a member of the company, and was authorized to purchase the land upon which the village of Navarre now stands. This he did. He also laid out the village with the intention of building

his up at the expense of the other two. His plan, owing to the imperfect location of the other villages as regards the canal, and the jealousy that had sprung up between them, was in a measure successful. The Allman Brothers, who were then keeping store in Bethlehem and doing a general warehouse business, were induced to transfer their interests to the new village of Rochester. This movement met with opposition from the Bethlehemites who at first endeavored to persuade them to remain, but finding this course unavailing they made efforts to kill out Rochester. Duncan built a store building in Navarre, and J. & W. Chapman, who were selling goods in Bethlehem, moved to the former place. The withdrawal of the Chapmans and the Allmans from Bethlehem was a serious blow to the expectations of that village. McGrew who had been in business there had left and laid out Rochester. These men saw that, in view of the growing trade at that point, a better location was not only desirable but, if extensive business on the canal was to be done, it was necessary. This, among other things, led them to break away from Bethlehem. After they left, George Pfoutz opened a store where they had been, and bought grain at the old warehouse they had occupied and deserted. This was about the year 1835. Duncan built at Navarre a grist-mill and a saw-mill, besides other buildings, including several dwellings. In short, he did his best to build up the village he had founded. The saw-mill was soon afterward burned down, but was immediately rebuilt. After a few years, it was again burned down, and was then permitted to remain down. Stump & Fisher opened a store at Bethlehem in about the year 1838. The Allman Brothers, when they went to Rochester, built a storehouse and also a large warehouse. From this time forward there was constant rivalry between the three villages. In each there were merchants who were buying large quantities of grain and produce, and as a necessary consequence each was envious of the prosperity of the others. Close margins were made in consequence, the merchants endeavoring to undersell each other in store goods and over pay each other in the trade in grain. The results are easily guessed. Their business soon languished under this pressure, and when the financial troubles of 1837 came on, the merchants failed and made an assignment of their property. From this time onward almost every man who engaged in buying grain at the villages failed in business. As soon as a man opened a store in either of the villages he must dabble in the speculation in wheat. These men did not profit by the experience of those who had failed before them. They, forsooth, were shrewd enough to foresee the future condition of the markets. And another thing: they would not permit the other buyers to do a more extensive business than themselves; that would not do. The facts are curious, yet this was about the condition of affairs for a number of years. Failure after failure succeeded each other, and still a fresh supply of daring capitalists crowded their way to the front. Among the men who have been in business in the villages are the following: Isaac Hawk, Charles Poe (a descendant of the renowned borderer of that name), Enos Raffensperger, who with Chapman, in 1845, laid out a large addition to Rochester, Hill & Waldron, Martin & Harris, Brobts & Rudey, R. & J. Sprankle, Davidson & Company, Mr. Wertenbergert, D. Mentzer, Bash, Minor & Company, Goodman, Chapman & Company, J. & M. Bash, Goshorn & Rose, Goshorn & Eckrode, Dennius & Draoenstrod, Zerby & Gorgas, H. V. Beeson & Company, Hall & Company, Loutzenheiser & Company, Hetzler & Company, Thompson & Baxter, J. & J. W. Raffensberger, G. H. Cross, and others. Among the present business enterprises are, G. H. Cross, John Weidman, Daniel Metzer, Alexander Garver, G. W. Henline, Grossklaus & Ricksecker, Gnau & Moog, A. Schmidt, J. Loud, Mrs. Donnovan, milliner, and others.

In about the year 1850, there was formed what was called the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Association." This company of perhaps fifty men was not incorporated, but it had a paid-up capital of nearly $20,000, which was divided into shares of $25 each. The business was controlled by a board of directors. A large warehouse and a large dry goods store were built, and the company began buying grain and dealing in goods. It owned one or more canal-boats and a large hardware store. As high as 3,000 bushels of grain were bought in one day, and, during the years of the company's greatest activity, nearly 100,000 bushels of wheat and other grains were purchased and shipped to Cleveland on the canal. The company had unbounded credit, and soon went beyond its means.

Within about six years after its promising start, the company found that almost its entire capital was swallowed up in book accounts and stock in store. From the fact that the company was conducting a similar business in other villages, and had come to about the same strait in those places, it was found impossible to continue. An assignment of the property was made, and the individual members were required to make up what the assets lacked of meeting the liabilities.

In about the year 1844, W. Wann erected a suitable building, and began manufacturing plows, stoves, steam engines, hollow-ware, etc. He employed a few assistants, and, after continuing a few years, admitted a partner named Widgeon. These men then extended the scope of the enterprise somewhat, and after the lapse of a few years, sold to C. & J. Snyder. Finally, Yant, App & Company purchased the foundry, and, in addition to what had been manufactured before, began making wheat drills. After this, under other owners, the business was changed to that of wagon and carriage making. At present, under R. Hug, the building is a planing-mill, where doors, windows, blinds, etc., are manufactured.

The first public house of entertainment was kept by John Shalter, on the southwest corner of Third and Market streets. The first one in Navarre was opened by J. Yant, opposite Mr. Sisterhen's shoestore, and was known as "Yant's Hotel." The building is yet standing. He was succeeded by a Mr. Horton. The "Reed House," known first as the "Navarre House," was built by Richard Goe. The present landlord is B. F. Reed, whose good looks are proverbial, and whose knowledge of horse-flesh is almost infinite. Men named Wingert and Sprankle kept tavern in Bethlehem at an early day. Since the earliest times, as might have been expected, rivalry and jealousy have marked all commercial relations between the villages. Nothing serious has transpired, the rivalry usually confining itself to bitter thoughts.

On the 29th of August, 1871, a petition, signed by over fifty qualified voters, residing in the combined villages, was presented to the Commissioners of Stark County, praying for the incorporation of Bethlehem, Navarre and Rochester, under the name of Navarre. The subject was laid upon the table until the September session, when all things, pro and con, having been duly considered, it was ordered that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. The boundaries were fixed, but were afterward amended. In April, 1872, the first municipal election of the incorporated village of Navarre was held. As soon as the officers were qualified, the necessary ordinances were drafted and adopted, and a small tax levied for municipal purposes. A small, strong, wooden jail was built at a cost of about $150. The following is a list of the city officers up to the present time, with the dates of the commencement of their terms of office :

Mayor—1872, Jacob E. Mentzer; 1876, Mathias Sisterhen.

Clerk—1872, Alfred J. Rider; 1876, Charles Diedler.

Treasurer—1872, Henry R. Bennet; 1876, Alexander Garver.

Marshal—1872, James Linn; 1876, Seraphim Shively; 1878, Edward R. Sterl.

Street Commissioner—1872, John A. Keplinger; 1874, Michael Ungeshick; 1875, Jacob Wolf; 1875, Seraphim Shively; 1876, John J. Biddle; 1878, John Linn.

Councilmen—1872, Samuel Miller, two years; Mathias Sisterhen, two years; Peter Theobald, two years; John Baltzer, one year; Gotlieb Winter, one year; William O. Siffert, one year, 1873, Peter B. Welsh, George W. Swarengen, Enos Raffensberger, Edward J. Hug; 1874, A. S. Duley, John Leow; 1875, David Ricksecker; 1876, J. M. Corl, J. C. Kritzinger, J. E. Loud; 1877, A. W. Goshorn; 1878, T. F. Lerch, A. Henderson; 1879, J. W. Ream; 1880, William Donnovan; 1881, Kern Ackerman.

The first school in the township was taught at Bethlehem by Jacob Grounds. When this occurred is not known. The village was laid out as early as 1806 ; but the school was not probably taught until eight or ten years later, when a log schoolhouse was erected. This house, or log building which succeeded it, was yet standing in 1835. Soon after this date the old schoolhouse was abandoned, and a large, two-story structure erected in its place. Navarre and Bethlemen could not agree on school privileges, and the former and Rochester united means and erected a small brick schoolhouse, to which a large addition was made some time afterward. This building is yet standing, and is used as a dwelling. In 1871, the three villages, or rather the one village of Navarre, contracted with M. V. Leeper and A. W. Goshorn for the erection of a large, brick union school' building. It was completed during the summer of 1872, and cost, including the furniture, etc.,

about $11,000. It is two stories in height, and contains four rooms. R. S. Page was the first principal in this building, and received $70 per month for his services. His assistants were Misses M. E. Adams and R. E. Poe, the one receiving $35, and the other $25 per month. The present enumeration of scholars in this union district is about 325, with an average attendance of some 70 per cent. The school year begins in September and ends the following May. The early country schools were slow in starting. In 1820, there were but two or three schoolhouses in the township outside of Bethlehem. By 1830, there were five or six, and in 1840, nearly as many as there are at present. Log schoolhouses were usually first built, and afterward, as time passed and settlers became numerous, better ones took their place. The following is the condition of the township's school funds:

Balance on hand September 1, 1879	$1,828 55
State tax	630 00
Irredeemable fund	149 42
Local tax, for school and schoolhouse purposes	5,078 93
Fines, etc	33 44
Total	$7,720 34

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid teachers	$1,737 00
Sites and buildings	525 00
Amount of interest on redemption bonds	1,545 65
Fuel and other contingent expense	434 58
Total	$4,242 23
Balance on hand September 1, 1880	$3,478 11
Value of school property	$9,000 00
Average paid male teachers, per month	$33 00
Average paid female teachers, per month	20 00
Number of male pupils enrolled	248
Number of female pupils enrolled	224
Total	472
Average daily attendance, males	171
Average daily attendance, females	156
Total	327
Number of school districts	8
Number of schoolhouses	8
Population of Township, 1880	2,303

The following is taken from the sketches of Mr. Yant:

"The first house of worship in the township was the German Lutheran log church in the northeast part of the village. This was built about 1810. Jacob Grounds was employed to erect the building, which he did in a creditable manner. The next was the Salem Church, known as the Sherman Church, built and occupied jointly by the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations. Rev. Anthony Weyer, of Canton, was the Lutheran Pastor of both these churches. Rev. Benjamin Foust was the Pastor of the German Reformed society. Salem Church was built in 1818. Rev. Weyer served the congregation for many years. Lately the house, a large two-story log building, was sold and torn down. The Lutherans built a neat frame church in 1871. Previous to the building of Salem Church, Mr. Weyer held religious services at the house of John Sherman, who donated the ground for the church and burying ground.

"The Catholics have a good church building and school. Their first church was a log building that had been intended for a wag n shop. It was taken and altered, provided with necessary furniture, and occupied by the congregation. After a time they built a brick church, which, not many years ago, was enlarged and is their present church. The Catholics have the strongest church society in the township. They have also a separate school building. This is a frame building, and was constructed in 1872, at a cost of $1,800. Between 70 and 80 scholars are in attendance, though but one teacher is employed, who usually is a female, and receives about $30 per month for her services. The German Lutheran, the English Reformed and Lutheran, the Methodist Episcopal and the United Brethren in Christ, have each good houses of worship, flourishing Sabbath schools and fair congregations.

"The first Methodist society was organized by Revs. Walter Athey and Curtiss Goddard, at the house of Ebenezer Allman in 1815. Mr. Allman was leader of the class. The members of the society were Ebenezer Allman, Agnes Allman, Abraham and Mary Phillips, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheplar, wife of Mathias Sheplar, Elizabeth Sheplar, Abraham Sheplar, Samuel and Sophia Miller, Capt. John and Ellen Brown, John Alexander and Henry Coder. Regular preaching was continued at the house of Mr. Allman until 1835, when the church was built in Bethlehem. John Brown was not satisfied as a member of the Methodist Church, and in after years he connected himself with the Catholics, and died in that faith. He is buried in the Catholic burying ground at Navarre.

CHAPTER XXIX.*

LAKE TOWNSHIP—SURFACE FEATURES AND CLIMATIC CONDITION—FIRST SETTLERS AND EARLY ORGANIZATION—INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL GROWTH—VARIOUS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—VILLAGES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

"Ye say they all have passed away,
That noble race and brave;
That their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested wave;
That 'mid the forest where they roamed
There rings no hunter's shout;
But their name is on your waters,
Ye may not wash it out."

—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

MANY of the more valuable portions of the history of Lake Township have been carelessly permitted to pass into forgetfulness, and the truth of the old saying, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business" has thus been verified. This is to be deplored, as not only are the early incidents interesting and even fascinating, but they often furnish important information, without which endless disputes would arise and extreme bitterness be engendered among quondam friends. The preservation of old records is often of great public moment; yet, notwithstanding this fact, it is unfortunately too often the case that men, in whose keeping such records are confided, become negligent, whereby valuable material is lost or destroyed, thus entailing upon their successors and succeeding generations an infinite amount of trouble and annoyance. It is as if some person should contract some troublesome and disgusting disease, and afterward transmit it in its most malignant type to his descendants through several successive generations. Such procedure has a lasting effect, and guileless parties are made to suffer the consequences, that should have fallen like the curse of Jove upon the offender. While township records are not usually of general public value, they occasionally are so, and should be preserved with that prospect in view.

As will be learned more fully elsewhere in this volume, Stark County, before its organization as such, was for a time attached to Columbiana County, and in about the year 1806 was divided into two townships, Canton and Lake, which included all the present county and more. The boundary between the two townships was the line running east and west between Canton and Plain Townships. How they came to be called Lake and Canton is a mystery more profound than that of Eleusis. Dr. Slusser thinks that Lake, which included all the northern half of the county, was thus named because it was nearer Lake Erie, or because a portion of it was drained by streams which flowed to that lake. It is the opinion of the writer, however, after much inquiry, that the township derived its name from Congress Lake. The presence of that lake was undoubtedly known, as it must have been discovered by hunters, and by those who were looking at lands with a view of settling. The hunters in Columbiana County can be imagined as saying, "I'm going up in the lake country to hunt bears," so that the region became designated as "the lake country." At all events, that portion of the county was known as Lake Township while it remained attached to Columbiana. When Stark was organized, the present Lake Township was a part of Plain, and remained thus until the 8th of April, 1811, when all the northwestern portion of Plain, including the present Lake, was organized as Green Township. No other changes were made with Lake Township, as it now stands, until the following proceedings relative thereto were enacted in June, 1816, by the County Commissioners: "Ordered, That the 12th Township, in the 8th Range, be, and it is herby, erected into a separate township by the name of Lake. Ordered also, That the qualified electors of said township meet at the house of Joseph Moore in

*Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

said township, on the 4th of June, 1816, for the election of township officers. Ordered further, That advertisements for said election in Lake Township be put up at the house of Peter Dickerhoof in the town of Union, and at the house of Joseph Moore. (Signed) James Latimer, John Kryder, and James Drennen, County Commissioners."

The name of the first settler in this township is not known with certainty. Among the earliest, however, were Joseph Moore, Henry Schwartz, the Markleys, Jacob Brown, Mr. Camp, John Fryberger, George Machaner, John Morehart, Martin Bachtel, Peter Ream, Mr. Wise, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Pontius and several others. It seems, upon examining the county records, that while the first election of officers was ordered to be held at the house of Joseph Moore, on the 4th of June, 1816, the meeting was not thus held, which fact called out this further act from the commissioners: Ordered, that an election be held June 29, 1816, at the house of Joseph Moore to fill the necessary township offices. The names of the first officers cannot be recovered. The township soon became quite well populated, and the material condition of the settlers became more satisfactory. Land was rapidly taken up, and soon Government land became a thing of the past. The following were land-holders in the township in 1820: Christopher Auble, Jacob Bachtel, John Bushong, Jacob Bauer, John A. Bauer, Jacob Brown, Conrad Broombaugh, John Creighbaum, George Creighbaum, John Clay, Christian Christ, Jacob Critshal, Peter Dickerhoof, George Everhard, Peter Eby, George Frank, Jacob Fouse, John Fouse, George Nodle, Simon Harsh, William Holsinger, Anthony Housel, William Irwin, Jesse Johnson, John Ruder, George Myers, Joseph Moore, Jacob Mayer, Christian Balmer, Peter Pontius, Daniel Markley, George Markley, John Markley, John Morehart, John Muny, George Null, Benjamin Pontius, Solomon Pontius, Nicholas Pontius, John Raber, Thomas Raber, Abraham Reem, Peter Reem, Conrad Raber, Philip Roser, Jacob Ruff, John Shorb, William Stripe, Jacob Sell, Jacob Sholt, John Wise, John Weller, George Westerberger, Michael Snyder, Henry Swartz, Jonas Smith, George Stut, George Snyder, Jacob Schaffer. William Staddon, George Stidger, Daniel Smith, John Thompson, Jacob Warstler, William Wise, Henry Wise, and John Wise. This list is taken from the tax duplicate of that year, at the county seat.

The township was an inviting locality for the settlers. The soil had every appearance of being very rich, and gave in its silent way ample promises to the prospective husbandman. An unusual number of small swamps abounded, but it was seen that the most of these could be drained in after years without any very great cost. An abundance of limestone was to be found by removing a few feet of earth, and coal, also, was soon found to be abundant in the western part. The township is situated on the "Ohio Water Shed," as the waters of the southern part reach Nimishillen Creek, a member of the Ohio River basin, while the waters of the northern part flow into the Little Cuyahoga, a member of the Lake Erie basin. In the northeastern part is a fine sheet of water called Congress Lake. How it came to receive this name is not stated. It is likely that for many years the lake remained the property of Congress, and finally became so designated. It is about a mile and a half long by half a mile wide, and is perhaps fifty or sixty feet deep. It is well supplied with fish. Since the Connotton Valley Railroad has been projected through the township, it is the design to make a pleasure resort of the lake. Suitable buildings are to be erected on the lake shore, for the comfort and accommodation of pleasure-seekers. This will add to the attractions of the township as a locality in which to live.

Lake Township, on account of its swamps and bodies of water, was the resort, in early years, of large numbers of wild animals, which found a safe retreat there when pursued. It thus became a favorite hunting ground, for, in the winter, when the marshes and streams were frozen, hunters could trace the quarry to its lair. Many of the settlers were skillful hunters and trappers, and on account of the bounty offered for scalps and the market value of the furs, made considerable money. The country was destitute of every kind of money. When the settlers first

appeared, they often had considerable means, but this was soon drained from them like blood. After that they were obliged to do without money as a medium of exchange, and substitute their own wants instead. All commercial relations were carried on by a system of exchanges, the base of which were the individual wants of the parties participating. This gave rise to what were known as the "trade price" and the "cash price." Those who were fortunate enough to have considerable means at their command, and who were wise enough to invest it judiciously, soon amassed large fortunes, and their descendants are now reaping the advantages. Men without money or property, and with large families dependant upon them for support, suffered incredible hardships and privations, and were often compelled by the force of circumstances to relinquish their title to their half-improved farms, and return to the Eastern States. The most of those who came to the West, however, made up their minds before starting to undergo the coming adversities, and to be cheerful under the burden of difficulties and dangers. The taxes on their farms had to be paid in money. This money was often raised by the sale of furs. There were the furs of the mink, the beaver, the muskrat the otter; and the skins of the bear, the wolf, the panther, the deer, and various other animals. The pursuit of these animals, both for sport and profit, led to many an exciting adventure, as thrilling as any of those narrated on the page of fiction. Several of these incidents which transpired in Lake Township have never been made public. George Nodle, one of the earliest settlers, owned two cows that were permitted to roam at will through the woods in quest of food. On one occasion about sunset, the cows not having returned, Mr. Nodle started with his little dog in quest of them. He was an experienced and skillful hunter, and as usual when leaving home, took his rifle with him, although he had but four and a half bullets left. Reaching one of the streams which had overflowed its banks, Mr. Nodle was unable to proceed any farther, but sent his little dog across to start the cows, should they prove to be on the opposite side. Away went the dog, and was soon barking vigorously off in the woods, although after several minutes it did not appear with the cows. Mr. Nodle at last succeeded in crossing the creek, and hurried forward to ascertain what the dog had encountered. It was now almost dark, but as the settler approached the spot where the dog stood at bay, he knew that something unusual was about to transpire. He cautiously peered through the twilight, and saw with astonishment a mother bear and her three cubs. He instantly drew up and shot the large bear, and then, loading rapidly, shot in turn each of the cubs. He now had but half a bullet remaining, and it became a question of doubtful propriety in his mind whether he had better await the return of the sire of the bear family that had been slaughtered, or leave the spot immediately. He finally adopted the latter course. It is probable that the cows remained undisturbed in the woods that night. On another occasion, a bear caught and partly consumed a member of the genus *Sus* belonging to Mr. Nodle, who, the following night, guarded it with his rifle in hopes of killing the marauder. During the night the bear appeared, but was shot by the unerring hunter. Many circumstances similar to the last occurred. The bears were extremely fond of pork, and would often come boldly into a door-yard, in broad daylight, and in sight of the family, who were peering in fright from the windows, seize and carry off a hog or calf. A very unusual and surprising incident occurred on one occasion —one that in many respects has no parallel in the history of the past. The incident is related on the authority of several prominent citizens of Greentown, and is as follows: An early settler, whose name could not be remembered, was one day in the woods without his gun, when he was attacked in some manner by a bear, and compelled to ascend a small tree for safety. The bear was terribly enraged, and began making desperate efforts to dislodge the terrified settler, perched like a hawk in the branches above. It began to tear at the tree with teeth and claws so savagely as to threaten, if continued, the speedy fall of the tree. The settler hallooed repeatedly and loudly for assistance. The calls finally attracted the attention of a boy of about four-

teen years of age (probably the son of the distressed settler), who started with gun in hand to discover what was meant by the continued calls. As he approached the spot, he was probably cautioned by the settler in the tree, and directed how to proceed. At any rate the boy cautiously approached the place until the bear was seen, when he drew up, took deliberate aim, and sent a bullet crashing through the bear, at which the animal fell over and gave up the ghost (if it had one). The settler, considerably relieved, descended from the tree, which was found to be completely girdled, from the effects of which it died. The settler would not permit the tree to be felled, but kept it standing, in remembrance of the occurrence, until it was blown down. Did not the boy display remarkable intrepidity in approaching and shooting the bear? Many other incidents of a similar nature could be mentioned, but these will suffice to show that extreme danger often accompanied the sojourn in the backwoods.

Industries began to spring into life immediately after the township was first settled. Saw-mills and grist-mills of primitive fashions began to appear on the various streams, to supply for the increasing demand articles nearer home. Roads were apparently bottomless, and the sticking qualities of the mud were demonstrated to the settlers—often to their infinite annoyance and sorrow. The continued impassable condition of the roads (if they can be properly called such), led to a demand for mills, stores, etc., near home, and led to their speedy erection. Whisky was an article found on the mantel in every household, for to be without liquor was thought to be without one of the necessities of life. Men at work in the field must have it; and, when visitors appeared, it was deemed a gross breach of hospitality to restrain from setting up the drinks. No house or other building could be raised without it. It is asserted that there were fewer drunkards then than now; but this is undoubtedly a mistake. The custom of imbibing was so common and drunken men were so numerous that people did not notice the evil effects as they do now. Time has wrought a wonderful change in this, as in many other things. Saw-mills started up as early as any industry, but these, like those of the gods, were compelled to move slowly. The streams were sluggish, though there was double the volume of water then than now. George Creighbaum erected his saw-mill on a branch of the Nimishillen some time before 1830, and for many years did extensive work, as there was a steady and increasing demand for lumber to be used in the construction of dwellings and barns. His son William operated it after him until but a comparatively short time ago, when Elias, son of William, and grandson of George, assumed ownership and control. This mill in its time has been a good one. Simon Harsh also built an early one, not far from the year 1825. This was also a good mill in its time. Other mills will be mentioned farther along. The following men have, at various times, conducted distilleries in the township, some of them beginning in very early years: Jacob Harbrook, George Everhart, Lewis Hanshalter, Mr. Shriver, John Bushong, Andrew Pontius, George Creighbaum and Henry Swartz. More than one of these men owned the same distillery. There were certainly enough to supply the township with all the liquor needed, which is saying a good deal, as the German element of humanity can carry as much liquor without staggering as any other. They are cold and phlegmatic, and not easily persuaded to fall, when King Alcohol beckons.

There are four villages in the township—three of them wholly, and one partly in Lake and partly in Plain. These four are Cairo, Hartville, Greensburg and Uniontown. The origin of these names is obscure or perhaps altogether unknown. Cairo is numerically the weakest, although it began its career many years ago. D. T. Machamer has been conducting a store there for a number of years. The village has a post office, and a church, built by the Lutherans and Reformers perhaps forty years ago. When these few things have been said, the past history of Cairo has been almost wholly unfolded. The records of Hartville are not much more voluminous. So far as could be learned, neither Hartville nor Cairo was ever properly laid out and recorded. Hartville has had a population of some twelve or fifteen families,

while Cairo can scarcely boast of having had that number. As nearly as can be remembered, John Houghton opened the first store in Hartville soon after 1830. His stock of goods was small, but included many useful articles. Joseph Brown embarked on the mercantile sea some time afterward. Peter Shellenberger was another early merchant. It is likely that others have sold goods in the village, but their names are locked forever in the casket of forgetfulness, and the key is concealed. Some future historian may discover it. John Morehart opened a tavern about the year 1838. Daniel Baum is the present landlord. George Machamer and Henry Grossenbaugher are the present merchants. They have a fair country trade, and are presumed to be making some money. Dr. Hoffman was located in the village quite early. Some other things might be said of the village, to its credit. Some thirty years ago, Elias Shriver erected, in the northern part of the township, a large grist-mill, in which were placed five sets of stone. The capacity of the mill, which is operated by steam, is said to be 360 bushels daily. The present owners are Bitter Brothers. The mill is in operation both day and night, and not only does it have an extended custom trade, but it ships considerable flour to distant points from the station at Uniontown. It is probably the best mill of the kind ever in the township.

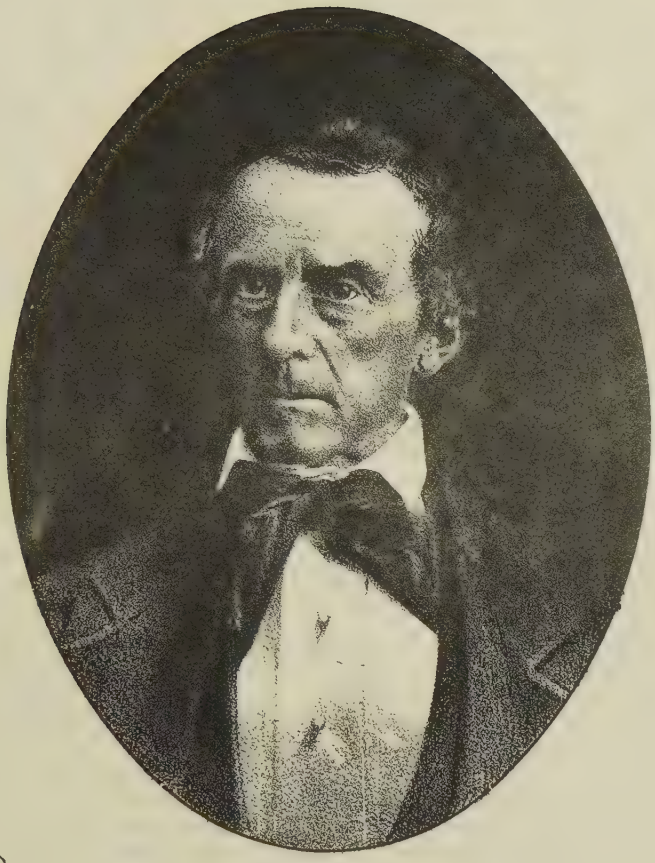
The town of Union was laid out by Elias Brenner and Thomas Albert, owners and proprietors, in April, 1816, from portions of the northeast and the northwest quarters of Section 7, Township 12, Range 8. Sixty lots were laid out, and immediately offered for sale. Albert was an old bachelor, and like all members of that class was possessed of curious or eccentric traits of character. A few houses were immediately built, and as many families resided therein. As early as 1825, George Myers and W. H. Whitney opened a store, and not long afterward secured the location of a post office at the village. It is said that George Guisweit was in with a small stock of goods before these men, which, if true, would make him the first merchant in the village. When he first began selling goods is not so well known. He peddled his goods all over the surrounding country, which fact secured for him the universal and homely appellation, "Cheap George the peddler." He did not have altogether more than $200 worth of goods, and although a portion of these was sold at his house in the village, the greater portion was peddled as stated. He became known to everybody, who seemed to think that he was a proper subject for their jokes. All was taken in good humor by him, and he was well liked and well patronized; so that, although he sold his goods very low, he contrived to make considerable money. After him came Myers & Whitney, who kept a good country store, and had an extensive trade. Other merchants in the village have been Aultman & Holwick, Samuel Woods, J. B. Woods, D. T. Frank, William Steese, Feather & Glasser, M. & M. Joseph, Woolf & Foust, Stutzman & Price, W. H. Nees, Nees & Price. Mr. Nees is yet in business in the village. It is probable that others than those named have followed the mercantile pursuit in Uniontown. Charles Brown is one of the present merchants, as is also the firm, Hunsman & Schick, Some of the earlier stores were inferior and short-lived, while others were well filled and had an extensive trade. There have been times when Uniontown was a lively business village. In early years, when there were no railroads on which to transport goods and thus vary the cost of conveyance, one store was about as good as another. Stores in small villages could sell as cheaply as those in large villages, and in consequence, if they were well filled, it was better to patronize them, for they were nearer. Some of the early stores had on hand as high as $10,000 worth of goods, and probably Hunsman & Schick have more than that quantity at present. John Bolender built a cabinet-shop in 1868, which he has since conducted. He furnishes work for some three employes, and manufactures bureaus, tables, chairs, bed-steads, secretaries, etc., and has a fair trade. Joseph T. Halloway preceded Mr. Bolender at the occupation, for he began not far from the year 1830, and continued a number of years. John Woolf was another, who made spinning-wheels, etc. Samuel

Woods opened a tannery many years ago, beginning with some ten vats, which were afterward increased to more than twenty. Large quantities of leather were prepared, and what could not be used at home was shipped to distant places. There were no such persons in early times as commercial travelers. Merchants in the West were in the habit of going East twice or more times a year to purchase their goods, which were then hauled by wagon to their destination. Then it was that settlers crowded in to have their choice of the stock on hand. Wearing apparel of all kinds was not ready made, but made to order. Farmers were obliged to buy the cloth with which to clothe their families, after which either a tailor was employed to do the cutting, or the task was turned over to the wife and mother. Some of the latter became proficient from long practice, and could furnish a neat fit every time. Journeymen tailors traveled throughout the country to secure engagements at cutting, fitting, or making. Shoemakers did the same. Leather enough to make shoes for the whole family was purchased at the tanneries, after which the services of a shoemaker were called into requisition, and the family provided with shoes for the coming year. In this manner, Samuel Woods' tannery secured a large trade. His son, J. B., succeeded him. Charles Glasser also conducted an early tannery, as did William Motz. There were two of these in the village at the same time, but it is thought that Mr. Woods' disposed of the most leather.

George Winters began hatting in the village in about the year 1833; he was an adept at the occupation, having followed it in the East before coming to Ohio. Except, perhaps, by means of a few rude mechanical contrivances, all his work was done by hand. During the month of June, he visited the surrounding farms where sheep were kept, and selected the finest article of lamb's wool to be found to be used in hatting; he owned a small shop in which his goods were kept for sale; he continued some ten or twelve years, manufacturing, in the meantime, large numbers of excellent hats; his hats became celebrated for their capability of resisting rough usage and continued wear; he finally left for other fields.

In about the year 1855, C. W. Lane erected suitable buildings and began manufacturing plows, kettles, pots, skillets, etc., an occupation that he followed a number of years, when he sold the foundry to H. B. Richards and John Fritch. These men built a large shop and greatly increased the scope and capacity of the undertaking. They attempted the manufacture of cultivators, but failed to produce satisfactory implements, and finally the whole project was either abandoned or transferred to some other locality. The following doctors have practiced in the neighborhood, while residing in the village: Devaux, Reed, Zollers, Parliman, Weimer, Buchtel, Ashman, Steese, the present physician, Allen, Hatcher, McConnell, Waldron and Richards; this may not be a complete list. George Bolinder opened a tavern in about the year 1825; he had for a sign a large blue ball; in 1827, this sign was removed, and an ordinary signboard erected in its place, bearing the date 1827. Other tavern-keepers have been William Wagner, Isaac Statden, Samuel Swinehart, Joseph Dreese, J. W. Creighbaum, John Bender, Leonard Raber, Amos Johnson, James Woolf, Urias Weitman, Enos Fasnocht and John Leed, the present landlord. Joseph T. Halloway is said to have been the first Postmaster, receiving his appointment about the year 1825. The office is now under the control of Mrs. Dr. Steese. This concludes the brief history of the village of Uniontown.

Greentown has had a similar history, varying only in names and dates. No one can realize the truth of the maxim, "History repeats itself," until he has made history a study. Human nature is the same the world over, and as history is but a record of human experiences and achievements, it necessarily repeats itself. Greentown was laid out in February, 1816, by Henry Wise and Peter Dickerhoof, owners and proprietors. A total of sixty-four lots was laid out, thirty-two of which were on the land of each proprietor. The lots were laid off from the northeast and the southeast quarters of Section 30, Township 12, Range 8. In accordance with a peculiar freak of the owners, the village was unusually and peculiarly laid out. Each square was divided by two diagonal alleys,



Jacob Schwartz



and at the four corners of the central square were four small open parks, or squares, the one at the northwest being called Jones' Square, the one at the northeast, Burrow's Square, the one at the southeast, Blakely's Square, and the one at the southwest, Allen's Square. Mr. Wise owned the northern half of the village, and Mr. Dickerhoof the southern half. Both men, in after years, did a great deal to build up the village. It is said that the daughters of Mr. Dickerhoof worked regularly in the fields. One day, Betsey, his daughter, while busy in the field, suddenly felt something touch her shoulder, and, turning quickly around, saw a tall Indian standing laughing at her side. It is also related that there was a man at the village, in early years, who had lost an arm and a leg, both from the same side of the body. One day Betsey asked him how he came to lose his limbs, but he avoided her repeated questioning for some time, and at last said: "I will tell you, if you promise not to ask another question." This she agreed to do, whereupon the man said: "They were bitten off." As may be imagined that answer made the whole subject more mysterious than it was before; but her promise prevented Betsey from asking any further questions. But to return to Greentown. It is said that James McNabb built the first house in the village. When this building was torn down, a few years ago, the air-dried body of a rat was found between the walls, in such a position as to show that it must have been inclosed there when the building was constructed. It is thought that this building was erected immediately after the village was laid out. Other buildings were soon erected, and erelong, several families were found residing in what may be called ancient Greentown. It is probable that a man named Goodwill opened the first store in the village. The date is not given, although it was not far from 1820; he did not own over $200 worth of goods. Hiram Myers, who succeeded him, had a very good store, and made some money, devoting the most of his time to this pursuit. Other merchants have been: Ephraim Ball, who failed, and "became $1,000 worse off than nothing," G. & M. Wise, W. J. Lininger, Henry Nunamaker, Wylie, Smith & Co., Henry Clemmer, Isaac Hunsberger, Thomas Gorgas, Pollock & Hayes, J. H. Wise & Co., Henry Shanafelt, Young & Stine, Feather & Glassor, Willis & Baugh, H. Shanafelt & Co., Peters & Shafer, France & Bair, S. S. Bumberger, who failed, O. P. Shanafelt, Shanafelt & Shafer and Isaac Hall. Some of these kept large fine stocks of goods on their shelves, and received excellent patronage. Others had small stocks and small patronage. It has in all cases been true that a good store at the village has done well; it is the case in all small villages, and in large ones, also, that poor stores, miserably conducted, apparently poison the public confidence and respect. They vitiate the public taste for good ones. This is true everywhere. Too many men undertake the mercantile pursuit, as a result of uncontented dispositions, who were never cut out for John B. Astors or A. T. Stewarts; knowing nothing of this interesting occupation, they blindly peg along for a few years, perhaps, after which the significant words, "failed" or "busted" could be appropriately inscribed on their banners. This is true in every occupation in life. Men should search for the pursuit best adapted to them; when found, it should be followed to the exclusion of all others. The system of skilled labor has become both a science and an art. Experience teaches that it is better to seek excellence in few things than mediocrity in many. Various industries have flourished from time to time in Greentown. In about the year 1857, Houck, Morgan & Co. purchased the old Methodist Church, intending to use it as a shop in which to begin the manufacture of engines, etc. One was really constructed, several others repaired, and then the undertaking was abandoned, much to the disappointment of those men at the village who may be looked upon as capitalists, and who had expected to be financially benefitted by the presence of the industry. After the enterprise was abandoned, the owners built the grist-mill, which is yet in operation in the village. The mill is operated by steam, and has two run of stone. A small custom trade has been the extent of the mill's operations. It has changed owners several times; one of the owners, finding that he could do better with the mill elsewhere, threatened to remove

it to Alliance, in case he could not sell it. The citizens did not wish the mill removed, and to prevent this disposal of it, finally formed themselves into a company with the title, Wise, Housley & Co., and purchased the mill property for $6,000, paying much more than it was really worth. These men were Leidigh Housley, John H. Wise, Michael Wise and Abraham Miller. Several changes in the ownership were afterward made, until the mill is at present owned by Housley & Ball. It is doing a limited custom work. A number of years ago, Christian Kryder and Henry Shanafelt, Sr., started a furnace on Section 36, and began manufacturing stoves, plows kettles, pots, skillets, etc. They at first bought their pig iron at Hanging Rock, and had it shipped by canal to Massillon, whence it was hauled by wagon to the furnace. The enterprise was begun soon after 1840, and was continued by these men some twelve years, when the property went to Levi Kryder, son of Christian, who conducted the business until ten or twelve years ago, when it was purchased by Wise & Acker. The present owners are Wise, Acker & Hissner, who manufacture scrapers, cultivators, some hollow-ware, plows, making a specialty of plow points, of which they manufacture great numbers. Col. Ephraim Ball, who resided at the village about forty-five years ago, had his attention called to a new threshing machine, and, after he had examined it, he concluded to engage in the manufacture. Himself and brother finally formed a partnership, and purchased the right for Wayne County for $200, giving their written obligations for that amount. After some maneuvering, they finally built appropriate buildings at Greentown, and Mr. Ball made the first machine with his own hands, having scarcely any tools, or other suitable implements; he had no money nor credit in the undertaking, for all the neighbors looked upon the project as erratic and visionary, and besides Mr. Ball was in debt over $1,000. This first machine was sold to John Miller, of Greentown, for $102. It was not portable, which was considered a serious drawback to the value of the thresher; so Mr. Ball set his wits to work to devise one that was portable. The necessary patterns for the castings were made and taken to Messrs. Hart & Brown, of Massillon, where they were criticised and pronounced satisfactory, if about $25 worth of paint and varnish was added. Here it was that, from the criticisms on his labors, Mr. Ball became a skilled pattern-maker. About this time he began wooding cast-iron plows. A horse-power for the thresher was made, but the machine had to be sent out of the county to be tested, to escape an execution in the hands of the Sheriff. After being tested, the machinery was pronounced imperfect and unsatisfactory, and was finally sold, and the proceeds used in paying off the execution. In February, 1840, Mr. Ball and his three brothers, having obtained a promise from their father for $400, concluded to build and conduct a foundry. Their intentions were ridiculed by the citizens, who looked upon the undertaking as wild and visionary. Everything was got in readiness, and, finally, in June, 1840, the citizens, to the number of several hundred, assembled to see the "big fizzle" at the first casting. When the castings for three plows, a dog-iron or two, and a few skillets, were taken in good shape from the moulds, it is said the citizens would scarcely believe their eyes, but handled the various articles to see if indeed they were genuine pot-metal, and sound. It is said that Mr. Ball, Sr., was so pleased with the result that he bought a bottle of whisky and treated all hands. It was extremely difficult to get patterns for the different articles of machinery, as the prices were very high, and the Ball brothers were without money. Necessity compelled Mr. Ball to devise some for himself. He finally made one for a plow from a piece of tough, knotty maple plank: and, so excellent were the plows made from this pattern, that hundreds were sold all over the county, and even in distant places. All this business was done in the face of executions and judgments that poured in as soon as it was discovered that Mr. Ball was handling a little money. There were eleven executions held against him at one time. The brothers manufactured cooking stoves, plows, hollow-ware, and a few threshing machines. One day several men came to Mr. Ball and offered him $600 for his foundry; but the latter, knowing

that it was worth much more than that, refused to take less than $1,000. They threatened that if Mr. Ball did not sell for $600 they would build a rival establishment. This was finally done, and the first thing Mr. Ball knew, his rivals had purchased the right to manufacture the plow upon which he had been engaged. This left him almost helpless, but he went to work, and finally devised a pattern of his own, which, in the end, proved as valuable as the one he had lost. After a time Mr. Ball began manufacturing the Hussey reaper, six being made at one time. Three of these were sold in the county, and three were taken to Illinois. This was in about the year 1848. Twelve were constructed in 1849, and the harvest was almost over before one was sold. One was taken to Louisville, where a public exhibition of its workings was given before a motley crowd of men, women and children. The farmers saw with astonishment how nicely the standing grain went down before it. The owner of the field immediately purchased the reaper, but his cradlers were so bitterly opposed to it, declaring that it would leave them, like Othello, without an occupation, that it was finally returned to keep peace in the family, as it were. Other public exhibitions were given amidst much opposition and numerous discouragements but, in the end, ten out of the twelve reapers were sold, at low prices, and on time. Mr. Ball constructed a few separators about this time. The motor for his foundry was an old horse, named "Prince." This now venerated animal was apparently subject to fits and starts, sometimes running the motion of the machinery up to a frightful rapidity, and then suddenly lowering it so that no motion, or but little, could be perceived. At last a ten-horse-power engine was purchased, at Cuyahoga Falls, for $400; this proved to be a great improvement on the old horse. In January, 1851, Mr. Ball's partners sold their interest in the foundry to C. Aultman and David Fouser, and, in April of the same year, George Cook and Lewis Miller were added to the partnership, which then became known as E. Ball & Co. Soon after this, the whole business was transferred to Canton, but just before this occurred, Jacob Miller became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Ball, Aultman & Co. The subsequent wonderful career of this partnership will be found in another portion of this volume. The enterprise begun by Mr. Ball under so many discouraging circumstances, and against such opposition, has spread its branches over all the earth. More than 11,000 reapers have been manufactured in a single year, and shipped to all parts of the world. A valuable lesson, well worthy of perusal, may be read in the history of this enterprise.

But little more remains to be told of Greentown. Among the physicians at the village have been Stough, Ogden, Parliman, Dolwick, Chittenden, Ashman, Jones, Stephens, Bomberger, Belding, and J. E. Dougherty, who has been at the village for some thirty years. His son, L. E., a graduate of the Columbus Medical College, is at present associated with him. Almost every physician in the township has been of the allopathic persuasion. Among the tavern-keepers have been William Rupp, Mr. Roberts, G. H. Wise, Henry Shanafelt, Sr., Peter Shanafelt, Israel Schlott, C. F. Dunseizen, Samuel Getz, H. B. Herr, Gerhart Leed, Benjamin Eby, Urias Weidman, Samuel Miller, Samuel Botz, Samuel Shriner, Haak & Shanafelt, Ruck & Haak and Mr. Greenwalt. H. P. Houck built a saw-mill in the village twenty-five or thirty years ago. It has changed owners several times, but is yet in operation. The Greentown Coal Company and the Mogadore Coal Company are mining black diamonds near the village. The former employs some fifty hands, and mines not far from one hundred tons daily, while the latter is yet in its infancy. Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron, has lately completed a large warehouse at the station, where a little village is in the act of springing into life. About six years ago, Isaac Strife began burning drain tiles, red and fire bricks, near the station. Hiram and James Stripe have just began to manufacture sewer-pipes, fire bricks and roof tiles. Daniel Myers buys and ships quite a number of cattle during the winter months.

Schools were early instituted in Lake Township. It is probable that several terms were taught before schoolhouses were erected, the sessions being held in dwellings or in deserted buildings. Much of the early school

history has been forgotten. Too bad. If accounts are correct, the first schoolhouse in the township was a hewed log building, erected in Uniontown about the year 1820. This house was used many years and for all purposes; it had a broad fire-place, and rude seats that soon became smooth and polished by continued use. When the weather was cold, and a blazing fire was roaring on the hearth, the room was pleasant to contemplate. More than one old settler will remember this old house, as the first place where he heard the word of God preached, or where he received his first instruction of a literary character. It was a homely room, but within its venerated, if not classic, walls, minds that have since shaped the records of the township, first caught glimpses of the multiplex affairs of the busy world. In about the year 1826, another schoolhouse was erected, but it was not intended to take the place of the former. The citizens were not willing that their children should forget, or be deprived of learning their native language. One of the schools was to be English, and the other German. Teachers were employed, and for a number of years the villagers boasted of having two schools in session at the same time. Some fifteen or twenty years later, both houses were abandoned, and an old church that had been built by the Methodists was secured and devoted to school purposes. However, it must not be understood that before this both the English and German schools were kept in session continuously. The German school was somewhat irregular, and did not continue many years after about 1826, when it first started. The present school building was erected some twelve or fifteen years ago. It is not remembered with certainty when the first school building was built in Greentown. It is likely, however, that it was erected soon after 1820; at least, in 1835, a respectable log schoolhouse, in which was a ten-plate stove, was used by the villagers. Inasmuch as another house was built between 1840 and 1845, it is to be presumed that the building referred to was the first erected, and had been used since soon after 1820. A man named Goss was one of the early teachers in the old house; he was accustomed to adopt unusual modes of punishment, compelling troublesome scholars to stand or sit in extremely unpleasant and excruciating positions. It is said that he sometimes put red pepper in the mouths of bad children. On one occasion of this kind, while he was administering the pepper punishment, the scholar, in a rage, bit his fingers severely. The teacher did not die of hydrophobia, neither did the scholar suffer from the bite he had taken, other than by means of the "licking" that probably followed for the unscholarly act. N. W. Goodhue, an attorney of Akron, taught the first school in the second building. This house was a comfortable frame structure; it was used until a few years before the last war, when the present building was constructed, at a cost of about $1,800; it is a one-storied building, and has two rooms. Two teachers are employed a portion of the time. The country schools sprang into existence between 1820 and 1830. Some of these were German schools, and it was only after the lapse of time that their character was altered. The township is well supplied with good schools.

The Methodist Church, in Greentown, was erected a short time before the last war, and cost in the neighborhood of $2,500; it took the place of one that had been built in an early day. A short time before the second house was built, the old house was purchased by Houck, Morgan & Co., who converted it into a machine shop, mention of which was made a few pages above. The present membership of this society is large. The Reformers and Lutherans built a church in the western part of Uniontown some fifty years ago; this church is yet in use, although a short time ago the members remodeled it so that it now has the appearance of a new church. It is a large, fine-looking frame building, with a steeple that rises, perhaps, seventy-five feet in the air. The membership is quite large. The Methodists early built a church in Uniontown. The building was a small concern, and, as stated above, was finally converted into a schoolhouse. After that the Methodists had no organization worthy of notice until about twenty years ago, when two societies —the English Methodists and German Methodists (or Albrights)—united means, and built

a comfortable church; this is yet used, and the two societies are in a thriving condition. The English Reformers built a church in Uniontown nearly forty years ago, which was used until during the last war, when their present building was constructed. Some thirty years ago, the Methodists built at Hartville, but after about twenty years, sold to the Reformers, who are now in possession of the church, and are quite strong. About six years ago, the Lutherans also built at Hartville; this society is in a prosperous condition. The Dunkards built a church north of Hartville a few years ago. Another society of this denomination, about twenty-five years ago, built a fine little church south of Hartville. These societies are said to be prosperous, with a good average membership. The Lutherans and Reformers have a church at Cairo, which is said to have been built at an early day. The township has some ten church societies, and twelve school districts. This speaks well for Lake. Can any other township equal it in this respect? If so, we will pause for an answer.

CHAPTER XXX.*

MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP—COMING OF THE PIONEER—ROLLINGS AND RAISINGS—LIST OF OLD SETTLERS—MILLS AND FOUNDRIES—DISTILLERIES AND DRINKING CUSTOMS—THE QUAKERS AND THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—VILLAGES—EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES —SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL SOCIETY.

"Alas for them! their day is o'er,
Their fires are out on hill and shore;
No more for them the wild deer bounds,
The plow is on their hunting-grounds;
The pale man's ax rings through the woods,
The pale man's sail skims o'er their floods;
Their pleasant springs are dry;
Their children—look, by power opprest,
Beyond the mountains of the West,
Their children go to die."

—*Sprague.*

THE common experience of old age is an earnest wish to live over again the life that is swiftly drawing to a close. How many mistakes have been made! how many hours have been unprofitably spent! how blind to good advice and influence! The stealthy and inevitable approach of death baffles the desire for a renewal of youth and fills the heart with bitter remorse at the thought of what might have been. Youth is always bright with hope and expectancy; but, as the years glide by, the scales fall from the eyes, and the sorrowful experiences of earth trace wrinkles of care upon the brow and bend the once stalwart form toward the grave. No rocking vessel on life's great sea can escape the angry rain that dances upon it, or avoid the bitter winds that check its course.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like a toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head."

Let us learn from the wretched experience of others—learn from the lives that have gone down amid the gales of sorrow that encompass the earth, to shun the shoals and quicksands that beset our course, that the sunset of life may be gilded with the gold of eternal joy.

There is a strange attraction in reviewing the occurrences of past years, and in noting the wonderful improvement that has resulted from the expanding intelligence of man. Within the short space of the last half-century, the United States has experienced almost unparalleled growth in all that makes a people great. Inventions in all departments of progress have succeeded one another with great rapidity, until the means of sustaining life are vastly numerous, and within the reach of all. No State in the Union has seen greater change during this period than Ohio. The forests have disappeared; the swamps have been drained; costly residences have gone up where once stood the log cabin; riding and gang plows have succeeded the old wooden mold-board; harvesters have succeeded the sickle; knowledge has driven ignorance from the land; a

*Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

broader charity has sprung up in the religious world; intemperance has been greatly reduced; railroads and canals have usurped the duties of the old stage; telegraph lines have bound distant lands together; and thousands of other changes have taken place. Philosophers contend that happiness is the real object after which all mankind are striving. Some find temporary happiness in one thing, some in another; but, as yet, abstract happiness has not been found. Man, as yet, is not truly happy. He imagines himself to be, and, for a time, relishes a mock enjoyment; but, after a time, his happiness is gone, and he must seek farther for the alleged object of life. Philosophers say we worship God with the selfish object of our own happiness in view, and not because we delight to glorify God. At least, the latter is a secondary consideration. This view accords with their theory regarding happiness. They say that real happiness consists in doing good—that all our enjoyment is imaginary until we can appreciate the sublime gratification of a noble act. All have experienced, in a slight degree, that fine feeling which results from having done an unusually good deed. When all mankind shall "cease to do evil and learn to do well," unalloyed happiness is at hand, and the millennial days have come with perfect joys.

Marlborough was not universally settled as early as most of the other townships in the county. While some few settlers arrived very early, no great rush was experienced until after the war of 1812. This was largely due to the fact that the township, covered with water as it was, and containing many marshes and swamps, was not regarded with especial favor by those who were seeking homes in the West. It could not be expected that, when dry and elevated land could be secured at a low figure, settlers would choose that which was swampy and covered with water. And it must be remembered that lands which at present are low and marshy, were in early years covered with water. The removal of the forests has let in the heat of the sun, and extensive systems of drainage have let out the surplus water. Perhaps one-fourth of the township could not be cultivated in early years, owing to the large amount of land that was covered with water. And this obstacle to cultivation has been only partially removed up to the present time. Large portions of land in the northwestern and southwestern parts are yet to be reclaimed. Some portions probably never will be, as they are covered to the depth of two feet and over with a heavy peat bed that will resist the efforts of the husbandman. The township is situated on the Ohio watershed, as a portion of its water reaches Lake Erie and another portion the Ohio River. Deer Creek, in the northern part, is the only stream of any note, although in early years several others contained considerable water. This creek reaches the Mahoning River. A portion of the swamps in the northern part is drained by irregular inlets of Congress Lake, while the greater portion of the southern part is drained by the branches of Nimishillen Creek. Sufficient drainage, either for cultivation or for sanitary measures, was not secured in the western part until large sluices were dug; but now the farms are encroaching on the low, marshy lands, and in some instances small swamps have been reclaimed and turned up by the plow. The soil is rich, the controlling or prevailing element being a fine sand, which is found so necessary for the proper growth of the smaller grains. Marlborough has considerable land which cannot be cultivated. That which can be cultivated is very rich and productive.

Many things concerning the early settlement have been forgotten. Lexington Township, which at first included Marlborough, was created in 1816, at the March term of the County Commissioners. Prior to this, and before the county of Stark was organized, this portion of the State was within the jurisdiction of Columbiana County. In June, 1821, the following action was taken by the Commissioners:

Ordered, That agreeable to a number of petitioners of Lexington Township, the same be divided, and the twentieth township in the seventh range, be named Marlborough, and the nineteenth township in the sixth range be named Lexington. Also *Ordered*, That an election be held in the township of Marlborough, on the 25th day of August, 1821, for the purpose of electing officers of the same.

This action was followed by the election of township officers, but their names have been unfortunately forgotten. In March, 1823,

the following curious proceedings were enacted:

WHEREAS, The Board of Commissioners of Stark County, in the year 1821, at their June and December sessions, struck off, and by their order organized two new townships in said county, called Marlborough and Washington; and, as there have been some doubts about the legality of said order, it is now

Ordered, That the 20th original surveyed township in the 7th Range be stricken off and divided from the 19th Township in the 6th Range, named Lexington, and that said 20th Township be organized and called by the name of Marlborough, and the election in said township continue to be held at the same place it has during the past year.

Since this date, so far as known, no further change has taken place in the geographical limits of the township. Those who purchased the first land in the township paid $2 per acre, but, after a few years, the price was reduced to $1.25 per acre. The following is a complete list of patentees of Government land in the township in the year 1810: S. D. Cope, Peter Baum, D. Markley, Mahlon Wileman, R. Beeson, John Brown, David Brown, William Copeland, P. Baum, J. Enlow, J. Snider, B. Harna, David Johnson, Martin Houser, J. Heiser, William Hoover, Nathan Haycock, Phillip Hollingbaugh, Christian Hoover, Abraham Harmony, Jacob McIntifer, Christopher Markley, John Miller, James McGirr, John McGirr, Christian Palmer, Elijah Price, Thomas Price, C. Foutz, Abraham Wileman, Jacob Wileman and Samuel Winger. In the year 1820, the following land-holders were residents of the township: Jerub Baldwin, William Beeson, Conrad Brombaugh, William Cozens, James Enslow, Elisha Everett, Christian Houser, Nancy Harpley, Amos Holloway, Phillip Hollobaugh, Exum Johnson, Joseph Brown, Peter Baum, John Brown, David Brown, Isaac Elliott, Timothy Gruwell, Daniel Houser, William Hoover, John Hamlin, Nathan Haycock, Martin Houser, and others. Among the early residents of the township, in addition to those named above, were the following: William Pennock, Israel Scott, Martin Bractingham, Matthew Vaughan, John Hardy, R. B. Wells, Samuel Welch, Jeremiah Shaw, Robert Hamilton, Nathan Price, Amos Coates, Abraham Troxel, John Lyman, Thomas Crockett, Joseph Taylor, Abram Niswonger, Henry Niswonger, Samuel Weary, John Shellenberger, Peter Shellenberger, John Whitstone, Nimrod Smith, Jacob Replogle, Jonathan Nees, Jacob Nees, Mr. Clingaman, Michael Young, David Keiser, Jacob Immel, Eli Shriver, Mr. Logue, Abraham Shriver, Mr. Paulus, Mr. Roudabush, Mr. Seagley, Joel Bair, William Allman, Christian Beard, Henry Shaffer, David Thomas, Peter Lilly, William Hatcher, Jacob Harper, Edward Brooke, and several others.

Mahlon Wileman was the first permanent settler in the township. He came with his father during the autumn of 1805, and erected a rough log cabin on Section 1, after which the father returned to Columbiana County and did not return until the following spring. Mahlon remained alone at the cabin during the winter of 1805–06, clearing, in the meantime, some six or eight acres of land around the cabin. He did his own cooking largely, although, every two or three weeks, he went to Columbiana County for supplies of bread and like articles. The greater portion of the meat eaten by him was obtained from the woods by means of his rifle. It is said that Mahlon Wileman was one of the most powerful men ever in the township. This, combined with good sense and undaunted courage, rendered him one of the most prominent of the early settlers. He was a Quaker, as were also some two-fifths of the early settlers. In the spring of 1806, Abraham, the father of Mahlon, came to the township with his family, and soon afterward Mahlon went south to Section 23, where he cleared and improved a farm, and where he subsequently died. Abraham Wileman died in his ninety-ninth year. Many interesting incidents are related concerning Mahlon Wileman, which have not, as yet, been made public. Of course, the woods at this time (1805 to 1810) were filled with a great variety of wild animals, such as wolves, bears, wild-cats, panthers, deer, turkeys, hogs and Indians. It is related by Mr. Brooke, who has made the history of the township a study, that Mahlon Wileman, when he went to Columbiana County for supplies of provisions, fearing that thieves would carry off his utensils, etc., gave them in charge of an Indian chief, whose band was encamped on Deer

Creek, until he should return, at which time every article was given up in good order, according to agreement. Mahlon went out hunting one day, and, seeing a large buck, cautiously approached, and shot it. The animal fell to the ground, and Mahlon approached to cut its throat. But the animal had been only stunned by the shot, and, leaping to its feet, made for the hunter with head down and hair erect along its spine. To avoid it, the hunter leaped behind a tree, but the angry buck pursued him round and round, until at last he was compelled to face the situation, which he did by seizing its antlers and endeavoring, with all his enormous strength, to throw the animal on the ground, that he might dispatch it with his knife. For a time the contest was doubtful, as the buck was large and strong, but at last the hunter, by a change of position, was enabled to use his knife, and a few moments later the buck was dead. At another time, when Mr. Wileman was on his way north to Atwater Township, as he was passing along the rude bridle-path in the northern part of Marlborough Township, he suddenly saw a full-grown bear in the branches of a large chestnut tree. When sufficiently close, Mr. Wileman took deliberate aim and shot the bear dead. It came to the ground with a crash, and immediately afterward the settler saw two others, either in the same tree or in others near by. This was the sort of sport Mr. Wileman admired; so, as quickly as he could load his rifle and fire, he brought both of the bears, in turn, to the ground. Mr. Wileman's brother-in-law, Joseph Marshall, who resided just across the northern line in the other county, one day captured three deer that had ventured upon a body of very smooth ice, and, unable to stand, had fallen down. The son of William Hatcher relates that one day his father, in the short space of about three hours, killed three deer. What renders the fact noteworthy is that this took place not far from 1830, at which time almost the whole county was quite well settled, or at least, deer had become quite scarce. An occasional herd of six or eight was seen, but the animals were shy, and seemed to be changing their locality. It is related that Mr. Warstler was one day returning from Canton on horseback, when, as he was passing through the deep woods, he saw a large bear reared upon its hind legs by the foot of a large tree, as if it anticipated an encounter with the traveler. Mr. Warstler, being without a gun, concluded that a retreat was the best policy. This was done with greater expedition than skill. All the settlers had their experiences with wild animals. It is stated that, on one occasion, Mr. Gruwell, the second settler in the township, while hunting in the woods, came very nearly being devoured by a bear. The circumstances are traditional, and may not be altogether true. He was walking along, so runneth tradition, with his rifle in his hand and his eyes bent on the ground, when, upon suddenly turning around a few large trees which stood close together, he came within four feet of an enormous bear that had just killed some small game and was eating it. The bear instantly gave a ferocious growl, that chilled the blood of the settler and caused his hair to stand straight up on his head, and, rearing up on its hind legs, it extended its powerful paws to clasp the settler in deadly embrace. But the settler was not anxious for an embrace, for, at the first glimpse of the bear, he leaped back several yards and cocked his rifle. The bear, with angry growls from its bloody mouth, began to make movements as if about to approach the settler, and the latter, taking quick aim, sent a bullet crashing through its head. Without waiting to ascertain the effect of the shot, the settler ran from the spot with all his speed, and, when at a considerable distance, paused to load his rifle, look back, and listen. He could hear nothing, so, after his rifle had been carefully loaded, he returned to the spot, and, when there, found the bear thrashing around upon the ground with a mortal wound. A second shot finished the huge creature.

Timothy Gruwell was the second settler in Marlborough. He reached the township with his family during the spring of 1807, and located on Section 24. He erected a small log cabin, with the assistance of the Wilemans, into which his family was immediately moved. Mahlon Wileman was his nearest neighbor. In the month of August, 1807, the Gruwell family were visited by a little stranger, a

daughter, which was named Elizabeth. This was the first birth in the township. Mahlon Wileman was sent to Columbiana County for a doctor, who alone could perform the ceremony of introducing the little stranger, who came, without bag or baggage, to the family. Mahlon afterward related that, as he was passing through the dark forests on his horse, the wolves came all around him, and began howling dismally. He could see their sharp noses and fiery eyes from the clumps of bushes, but none were bold enough to attack him.

Prior to the appearance of Mr. Gruwell, and immediately afterward, a considerable portion of the best land in the township was purchased by various parties, who did not come to the township until several years later. During the war of 1812, and immediately afterward, the settlers came in rapidly, and soon all the best land in the township had been entered. It was the custom in all the neighborhoods, in early years, when a new settler came in to turn out and assist him in erecting his cabin. It is stated by old settlers that this was done owing to the kindly feelings which each settler entertained for his fellows; yet, while this is partly true, it is not wholly true. The truth was, the settler was unable, without an immense amount of hard work, to raise the heavy logs to their positions on the slowly rising building. This led to a demand for assistance on all occasions of the kind, until at last it became unfashionable to remain away when your services were needed. Of course, the settlers were social, and all were at par as far as sociability was concerned. Persons with similar inclinations, desires, joys or dangers, are drawn together by the laws of sympathy; or, in other words, "birds of a feather flock together." On the occasion of a house-raising, it was customary not only for the men to turn out, but the women also, to do the cooking. This was more noticeably the case on the occasion of large log-rollings. It is stated that, at certain seasons of the year, several consecutive weeks were often spent in going from rolling to rolling. Of course, the occasion was as dry as Sahara without whisky. A rebellion was sure to ensue if this "necessity" was withheld from the workmen. That was something not to be tolerated for a moment. The man who was so stingy that he would not furnish whisky at his rolling did not deserve the assistance of his neighbors. Thus the men thought in that day, but that day, thank goodness, is gone. It was no unusual thing to see the men, some of them, so drunk that they were unable to work, in which case their bodies were deposited in some secure place, that the spirit might return when the alcohol had gone. The logs were rolled together in several heaps, some of which were very large, and these were afterward burned by the settler. Fifty or sixty men were often present at these rollings. Loud shouts rang across the field, and the merry joke or hearty oath were passed about. The women in the cabin, as busy as bees preparing an abundance of food for the hungry men, were not less jovial. One thing in this connection should be noticed: From the fact that about one-third of the earliest settlers were Quakers, liquor-drinking and swearing were, to a great extent, avoided. The eastern part was the Quaker neighborhood, and here it was that this remarkable and quiet people labored for their subsistence and worshiped God in their peculiar way.

At an early day, it was thought that there was lead in the township. How this report came to be in circulation is not known to the writer. Squirrels became so thick in about 1825 that numerous hunts were instituted to destroy the pests. In one of these hunts, 1,700 were killed, and a man named Thomas Grant, of Lexington Township, showed the scalps of nearly two hundred. He received the prize. The first road in the township was the Diagonal road. This was surveyed and improved at a very early day. Many incidents are related concerning the hard times the early settlers experienced. Mills and stores were distant, and the paths (not roads) through the woods were in such a plight, during a portion of the year, at least, that driving a team through them was out of the question. The settlers did not care to visit China by the underground route, notwithstanding the fact that it was the shortest. They wanted flour and meal, not pigtails or trinkets. "Washee, washee," was then unknown, and even tea was not much thought of in connection with the

empire of China. So, when flour was wanted, a bag of wheat was taken on horseback to the nearest mill, which sometimes ground the grain as coarse as pepper, and here, after perhaps two or three days, and sometimes a week, the grinding was done. In the meantime, perhaps the family was without bread. Indeed, it was no uncommon thing for families to live on meat alone for several weeks. Sometimes they had bread and no meat. It was rare to have an abundance of both. Often, the wife took the rifle and killed a deer, or did other things requiring manly skill, strength and courage.

At last, mills were erected in the township. The first was built in about the year 1816, by Abraham Wileman, and was located on the old Wileman farm. A strong dam was built across the creek, which was then quite large, and an old-fashioned undershot wheel communicated motion to the machinery which propelled the saw. The mill was operated for a number of years, and, although it ran slowly, still a great many logs were sawed. The rate at which sawing was done is not remembered. It is related, however, that Mr. Heacock offered a bushel of wheat for 100 feet of oak lumber, and a bushel of corn for 100 feet of poplar lumber, but Mr. Wileman rejected the offer. The next saw-mill was built soon afterward, by William Pennock. This also was a good mill in its day. Indeed, these two early mills were Godsends to the settlers. Benjamin Elliott erected a saw-mill about the year 1825. It was on a small stream that is now dry, west of the town of Marlborough. About the same time, Exum Johnson built another, which was located about a mile and a half northwest of town. Elisha Butler built one on the old Whittaker farm soon afterward, and about the same time (1830), Jacob Wirtz erected another, one and a half miles north of Marlborough. Of course, all these mills were operated by water-power, as steam had not yet been "harnessed." Strong dams were built across the streams, and water obtained in the ordinary way by means of a race. Several of these mills ran for many years, and did long and faithful service. The others were abandoned after a few years. Jacob Wood owned a mill north of town at an early day, as did also Joseph Taylor and Charles Shinn. Mr. Keiser owned and operated one in the western part in a later day. John Eby also owned and operated one in the western part. Perhaps the best saw-mill ever in the township, aside from the present ones, was built in the town of Marlborough in about the year 1843, by Allman & Ellison. It was operated by steam, and did a great deal of work. Some of the present mills are owned by Lewis Warstler, at New Baltimore; Pennock & Mason, D. Harmony, and others. The township has, from the earliest settlement, been supplied with numerous and good saw-mills.

There has been but one grist-mill of any consequence in the township. This was erected some thirty-five years ago, in Marlborough, by Pete, Barlow & Co. The building was two and a half stories in height, was about forty by sixty feet, and for a number of years the mill was operated both day and night, two sets of hands being employed. The mill was an excellent one, and, during the period of its continuance, which was some twenty years, furnished an excellent quality of flour. It did both merchant and custom work. Another small grist-mill was started up in Marlborough, but it did not amount to much.

In about the year 1820, Jacob Nees built a small distillery in the southwestern part of the township. It was a rude affair, and was built in a hurry, to supply a sudden and strong demand for the drink which inebriates. Mr. Nees had one small copper still, but it is uncertain where his grain was ground. The liquor, a rather poor article, disappeared about as fast as it was made. People in those days were judges of whisky. It did not take them long to decide upon the merits of a drink, as constant use in their families made them familiar with the taste, smell, and general characteristics. Mr. Nees manufactured whisky at the rate of some twenty gallons per day while the distillery was running. At certain seasons of the year, it was discontinued. After being conducted for a period of about twelve years, the enterprise was abandoned. Between thirty and forty years ago, Jacob Haag built a distillery, which was constructed on a little more extensive scale, as about a

barrel of whisky was made per day. This is said to have been an inferior article, and yet it was used quite extensively at rollings and raisings. It was discontinued at the end of some ten years. So far as remembered, these were the only distilleries ever in the township. About the time they ran down, temperance revivals had begun to sweep over the township, and, indeed, over all the country. People, upon opening their eyes and looking about, discovered that liquor was not one of the "necessities of life." They saw that it drained the pocket, maddened the brain, and sent desolation into many a happy household. A few farmers who were not timorous at last resolutely expelled all liquor from their raisings and rollings. This, of course, met with bitter opposition, as all reforms must at first, but gradually the act became universal, and soon it became unfashionable to offer liquor at public gatherings.

It is well known that the Quakers throughout Ohio were prominently connected with the Underground Railroad in early years. For many years before the last war, and especially after the enactment of the fugitive slave law, Ohio was continually traversed by runaway slaves, who had found their former life too irksome to bear. With but little to eat, and the same to wear, with a constant fear of being captured by their owners, and of the dreadful punishment sure to follow, hunted like wild beasts through the forests and swamps, the poor slaves bravely faced the situation and turned their eyes toward the polar star. They soon learned that the Quakers were not only willing to assist them in escaping, but often went to considerable trouble and expense to accomplish this result. One day, a powerful negro named Tom (perhaps he was the veritable Uncle Tom of Mrs. Stowe), who was closely pursued, came to Mahlon Wileman and begged for food and help. These were immediately furnished, and the negro sent on his way. A few hours later, as Mr. Wileman was burning brick near his house, a man came riding rapidly up, on a tired horse, and asked hurriedly if himself and animal could be fed, at the same time inquiring if Mr. Wileman had seen a large negro named Tom. Mr. Wileman quietly answered "Yes" to all these questions, telling the stranger, at the same time, among other things, that he could have the remainder of the pie Tom had been eating a few hours before. This made the stranger wild with rage, and he sternly demanded where Tom was, at the same time making a hostile movement toward Mr. Wileman. This act roused the quiet Quaker, and, taking up his heavy poker, he threatened that if the man did not immediately leave the place, he would be taken astride the poker and thrown into the fire. The Virginian saw that there was no fooling about the matter with the powerful Quaker, so he mounted his tired horse and rode slowly away. Benjamin Marshall and James Austin were both prominently connected with this branch of the Underground Railroad. They helped feed and secrete many a dusky slave en route for the dominion of the British Queen. Joseph Lukens, Edward Brooke, Abraham Brooke, and many others, throughout the township, were engaged as conductors, engineers or train-dispatchers on this road. It is safe to say that scores of slaves were helped on their way North by the Quakers of Marlborough.

The village of New Baltimore was laid out on the 26th day of August, 1831, by John Whitacre, Stark County Surveyor, and Levi Haines, owner and proprietor. Eighteen lots were laid out on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 4, to which one or more additions have since been made. Samuel Hatcher opened the first store during the year 1832. The goods were received from Philadelphia, were placed in the half-finished building, and Isaac Pennock, then a young man of about twenty years, assisted in unpacking the goods, which comprised a few hundred dollars' worth.

William Hatcher one day treed a bear. A man named Stevens, from Randolph, owned a large, savage dog, and, as a matter of course, Mr. Stevens declared that his dog could whip the biggest bear that ran in the forest. As soon as the bear was treed, Mr. Hatcher said, "Now's the time to try your dog." Accordingly, the dog was got in readiness, and the men began cutting the tree down. When this was about half accomplished, his bearship concluded to come down, which he did backward. As he

reached the ground, the dog, which had been set on by its master, seized the bear by the hind leg. Mr. Bear turned quickly, and, with one blow, knocked the dog about a rod, at the same time making off through the woods at its best gait. Mr. Stevens' do(r)g had received its quietus, and refused any further introduction to the bear. Some half a dozen other dogs nipped around the animal as it ran off, and the settlers were so afraid of hitting them that they withheld their fire until the bear had made good its escape. Mr. Stevens' opinion regarding the ability of his dog to thrash bears was hopelessly shaken. But to go back to the village. In connection with his store, Mr. Hatcher conducted a tavern, the first in the village. Other merchants at Baltimore have been Taylor & Warner. Asa Rawson, a Justice of the Peace, kept store there for a number of years also. Among others have been Hatcher & Ellison, John Criss, Ellison & Shaw, Baird & Capple, Jacob Bair, and the present merchants, Abner Taylor & Son. A firm known as Prouty & Co. built an ashery at the village in about the year 1846. It was located where A. R. Damon now resides, and, for a period of some four years, considerable potash was manufactured and shipped away to market. Not far from 1840, Thomas Burns erected a suitable building and began hatting. He obtained lamb's wool from the surrounding farms, and this was manufactured into a good, serviceable hat. Benjamin Curstetter conducted a harness and saddle shop in early years. A foundry was built at an early day, but by whom has been forgotten. After a number of years, W. T. Cole purchased the property, with whose family it has remained since. Charles Cole, son of W. T., is conducting it at present. There have been manufactured at this foundry plow-shares, grates, and a variety of other articles. Two tanneries were built at Baltimore in early years. The one that started first is yet in operation, and is owned by Mr. Snyder. Several other industries have flourished at different times in the village. Notices of some of these will be found in other portions of this chapter. New Baltimore's population is 160.

Four men owned the land upon which the village of Marlborough was at first laid out. Moses Pennock owned the land on the northwest corner; William Pennock that on the southwest; Samuel Ellison on the southeast, and Denny Johnson on the northeast. In November, 1827, these proprietors secured the services of a surveyor, and had laid out at the corners twenty-four lots, six of which were on the land of each. An open space at the corners was left for a public square. Since the above date, several additions have been made to the village, until the lots now number nearly two hundred and fifty. William Pennock's residence was the first in Marlborough. It was built before the place was thought of as a village. William Paxon built the second house in town; John Gruwell built the third; Israel White probably the fourth; James Shinn probably the fifth. Mr. Paxon opened the first store. It is said he began with some $1,500 worth, and continued, with a paying patronage eight or ten years. During this period, a post office was secured, and James Shinn received the appointment as Postmaster. The terminal points of the route were Warren and Canton, and at this time the mail was carried on horseback. Caleb Atwater, with $2,000 worth of a general assortment of goods, opened the second store. This was not far from 1834. A few years later, he sold to James Shinn, who, in about 1844, failed in business, and the goods, which had been increased until worth some $5,000, were auctioned off at Canton. Since this time, the following men, among others, have spent a portion of their time over the counter in Marlborough: Cook & Hamilton, Jacob Stroud, Hamilton & Irish, Jonathan Shaw, Brooke, Scott & Leek, Hutton & Coates, Stevens & Chapple, Abram Wileman, William Hatcher, Daniel Gaskill and Israel Gaskill, very early; T. C. McElroy, Jesse Johnson, Henry W. Pennock, McClun & Son, Werner & Gaskill, at present, Henry Pennock, France & Bancroft, Dellenberger & Warstler, at present; J. A. Quay, Edward Mendelhall, F. L. Campbell, F. B. Spellman, Andrew Holibaugh, Isaac Lynde, and E. J. Morris. In about the year 1850, Amos Walton & Co. built a foundry in the village. This kind of an enterprise seems to have been epidemic about that time. There was scarcely a township in the county that

did not have something to do with this business. The main portion of the building referred to above, was a two-story frame, thirty by fifty feet, and, beside this, there were additional molding rooms, etc. An average of about twelve men were employed. The company began manufacturing steam engines, and for eight or ten years furnished, perhaps, twelve or fifteen a year. These engines were designed to be used in saw-mills, grist-mills, etc.

About five years after this company started up, another company, known as Mitchner & Dutton, erected the necessary buildings, and engaged in precisely the same occupation. Why this was done is not known to the writer. It is possible that the demand for engines was sufficiently strong to support both companies; on the other hand, it may be that intentions of a personal nature may have caused the new company to start up. At least, the latter began manufacturing engines, but at the expiration of a year the property was destroyed by fire, and was not afterward rebuilt. The former company abandoned the pursuit eight or ten years after starting. A short time before the last war, Doering Bros. erected a woodenware factory. A portion of the old foundry building was used. The company manufactured large quantities of shovel-handles, fork-handles, hoe-handles, etc., etc., which were shipped away to market. The enterprise was discontinued at the expiration of some three or four years.

A. C. Shriver started a carriage factory about ten years ago. He employed about eight men, and, it is said, manufactured as high as 100 carriages a year. A few years after the village was laid out, Moses Pennock began a general wool-carding and cloth-dressing business in the village. This was continued by him, to a greater or less extent, for twenty or twenty-five years. He finally sold to Peter and George Wise, and they sold to Eli Hoover, upon whose hands it ran down. A few years ago, George Begs built a distillery a short distance from town. He manufactured grape wine and apple-jack. G. W. Carr made nearly 3,000 barrels of cider last year. The village has no saloon, and no liquor is sold except for medicinal purposes. The town is one of the most enviable in this respect of any in the entire county, and the villagers rejoice that it is so. In 1874, Bailey, Taylor & Crocker began a general fruit packing business in Marlborough. They manufacture their own cans, and during the busy season of the year, employ as high as 200 assistants, a great portion of whom are women. At other seasons, their help is reduced to about ten persons. Two thousand four hundred cans of fruit were packed the first year, since which the business has been steadily increased, until 250,000 cans were packed the last year. When this vast number is considered, and also the fact that the tin cans are made by the company, the importance and extent of the industry can be realized. The company begin to can maple syrup early in the spring, and then, as the season advances, string beans, peaches, tomatoes, pumpkins and apples are handled. This is one of the most extensive and important industries ever in the township. The company have a branch factory at New Baltimore. This was begun last year, and 60,000 cans were packed. The packed fruit is conveyed to Limaville, where the company have a branch factory and a warehouse, and whence the goods are finally shipped to market. Many other interesting things might be said regarding Marlborough. The population of the village is about 300. Of course, some claim it is greater.

Much regarding the early schools is lost in the reservoir of the past. From the fact that the township was comparatively late in being settled, and from the fact that, in the older settlements in neighboring townships, schools were started earlier, and afforded the children of Marlborough a seat of learning, terms were not taught until after the township had become quite thickly populated. The Quakers were not backward in appreciating the value and advantage of education, and, while they did not send their children to imperfect and hastily organized schools in the township, still, schooling must be had, and the children, when they were large enough to traverse the distance, were sent to adjacent townships. The first schoolhouse in the township was undoubtedly built in the Quaker neighborhood,

east of Marlborough; but when this occurred is a mystery. It could not have been later than 1820, and was very probably as early as 1815. This is remembered as an old log affair, which was yet standing in 1826. If the recollection of old settlers is correct, there were but two, or perhaps three, other schoolhouses standing at that time (1826). One of these was known as the Lilly Schoolhouse. Another was standing about one-fourth of a mile south of Baltimore; another possible one was standing in the southeast corner. The early log houses were erected by every one turning out and assisting, and these buildings were also "God's first temples." Or perhaps private dwellings preceded them in this particular. The first schoolhouses were used from five to fifteen years, and then were succeeded by better ones, and these have been succeeded by one or two others in each district. At first one school district started up, and then, as the settlement became larger, it was divided, and at last each of these was divided, and so the division, or creation, has gone on until the limit of the present number was reached but a few years ago. The first schoolhouse in the village of Marlborough was erected in about the year 1832. The Methodist society assisted, as a body, in the construction, with the understanding that they were to have the use of the house for religious purposes. After some eight or ten years, this building was replaced by a frame structure, which, after many years of use, was abandoned, and the present house, a large, low, frame affair, was built. This occurred a few years before 1850. The second house is now used as a cooper-shop. Machinery for grinding grain was placed in it for a short time. There is some talk of building a new house, although the old is yet serviceable. It has three rooms, three teachers being employed during the winter, and two during the summer.

About thirty-five years ago, William McClain built the present hotel building, which was then located in the northern part of the village. He employed two or three assistants, opened a select school, or seminary, and, for a number of years, his institution of learning was a credit to the place. A large number of scholars was enrolled (perhaps over a hundred), and the institution was highly successful in a pecuniary point of view. But Mr. McClain had some other object before him, whereupon the seminary was permitted to stop, and the building, after standing vacant for a time, was purchased by John Ellison, moved to where it now stands, and opened for the reception of the public. A schoolhouse was built in New Baltimore in about the year 1834. It took the place of the old log, a quarter of a mile south. Levi Haines, the proprietor of the village, was employed to teach the first school, but was taken sick about the middle of the term, whereupon Miss Emily Roseter was hired to teach the remainder, the compensation being $1.85 per week, she boarding herself. How is that for wages, ye pedagogues of the present day! Give us no more grumbling about low wages. After a number of years, this house became too small to accommodate the scholars, whereupon another house, just like it, was erected within a few feet, and two schools, for several years, were in session at the same time. Finally, the present large frame structure was built. It is related that, in early years, the Baltimore School, and one north, in Portage County, organized and conducted an interesting literary society. And it came to pass that a number of young men belonging to the former, invaded a neighboring sugar camp one dark night, and swore eternal secresy as to what then and there transpired. But the whole affair leaked out, unknown to the boys, and came upon them like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. A satirical poem, written by Dr. J. C. Woods, was read at the next meeting of the literary society, and the poem, in graphic language, recited the movements of the boys, while on their invasion for "stolen sweets." The confusion, dismay and chagrin which followed were complete, and brought undying fame to the fearless writer.

The Quaker Church, east of Marlborough, was undoubtedly built before 1820. It was a hewed-log building, about twenty-five by forty feet, with rude seats and other furniture, and a large chimney which communicated with the broad fire-place, wherein were kindled the ruddy fires that imparted cheerfulness and

comfort to the otherwise gloomy room. Here the Quakers continued to assemble to worship in their peculiar way until not far from 1840, when they concluded to build a new church. About this time, owing to dissenting views regarding church discipline, and some of the fundamental doctrines of the sect of which George Fox was the founder, the Hicksites and the orthodox decided to separate. This was delayed, as was also the erection of the new church, for a number of years. Finally, the present house was built. Soon after the Quaker's first church was erected, the German Lutherans and German Reformers built what is known as St. Peter's Church. The house, which was of logs, was used a number of years, and finally, about fifteen years ago, the present church was constructed. Not far from 1845, the Methodists erected their church in Marlborough; prior to this they had used the schoolhouse and private dwellings. The Disciples' Church in Marlborough was erected at a later day. The United Brethren have a small frame church in the southern part of the township; it is known as the "Chapel." There are two churches, one Methodist, and the other Disciple, in the village of New Baltimore. There is also a Lutheran Church some two miles north of Marlborough. The township is well supplied with good churches, and has been from the earliest day. It must not be understood that the various religious societies were not organized until the churches were erected; some of these societies had been doing good work for years, but, owing to their poverty or lack of membership, were compelled to worship in schoolhouses or dwellings. Among those families that early belonged to the Quaker society, were the following: Wileman's, Gruwell's, Pennock's, Logue's, Ellison's, Brantingham's, Heacock's, and others. It was common to hold meetings in dwellings, and even long revivals, of several weeks, were sometimes held here. Of course, many of these things do not refer to the Quakers, who would quietly seat themselves in their place of worship and wait for the spirit to move them.

Marlborough Township is noted for having several agricultural organizations to further the interests of the producer. Alfred Brooke is dealing quite extensively in thoroughbred cattle and sheep; so, also, are Alpheus Bloomfield and others. The Marlborough Agricultural Society owns a fine fair ground within half a mile of the village, upon which are an excellent third-of-a-mile track and a grove that has no superior in the county. The stock is divided into twenty shares, all being at present owned by twenty men. A township fair is held every autumn, and last year a small amount in premiums was paid. Buildings worth about $1,200 are standing on the grounds. This enterprise, and all others tending to bring into prominence and repute the labors of the farmer or stock-raiser, cannot be too highly commended. The movements in the township in this direction could be profitably imitated by other townships of the county.

One of the most important organizations ever in the township is the Soldiers' Relief and Memorial Society. It is hard to die, especially in robust health, and relinquish all the joys of living in this bright world. It is sad in the extreme, and requires a great sacrifice. We owe a debt to the brave boys who laid down their lives for their country, which we can never repay. This grand country, instead of being separated into jealous and hostile factions to-day, and thereby entailing repeated and bloody wars, is, in effect, united, and the people are enjoying the fruits of liberty and peace. This is the debt we owe our fallen brothers, and the sentiment of gratitude within us requires that we cherish in everlasting remembrance, the names of those who established the peace which is now enjoyed. The following is the design of the above society: "For the benefit of the Union soldiers of this township and their posterity, this society has decided to make a record of the military services of all soldiers who enlisted from this township; also, those who are now or may become residents of the township." The society has rules and regulations governing its actions, and the regular meetings are held on the second Monday preceding the third of May of each year. The society reports the number of enlistments from Marlborough during the last war as 111. Of these, twenty-three died while in the army,

and nine have died since the close of the war. The society is officered as follows: I. S. France, President; William H. Werner, Vice President; Albert Hatcher, Treasurer; Joseph W. Gaskill, Secretary and Recorder. Committee, Marlborough Precinct: Milton Whetstone, Jonas Warstler and John Zellers. Committee, New Baltimore Precinct: Hamilton Day, Madison Walker and Alpheus Hamilton. Committee, West Precinct: Henry Bixler, George Werner and C. B. Gibson. Every township in the county should have a similar organization.

CHAPTER XXXI.*

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—NATURAL FFATURES—CATALOGUE OF EARLY SETTLERS—LOST CHILDREN—DISTILLERIES, MILLS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES AND IMPROVEMENTS—EARLY SCHOOL AND RELIGIOUS ADVANTAGES—FAIRMOUNT CHILDREN'S HOME—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

"I sat an hour to-day, John,
Beside the old, old stream,
Where we were school-boys in the past,
When manhood was a dream;
The brook is choked with fallen leaves,
The pond is dried away,
I scarce believe that you would know
The dear old place to-day."

—*Anonymous.*

THIS township, one of the best in the county for agricultural purposes, was not fully settled until comparatively late years. The land-buyers, who came from the East, either to purchase with the view of future speculation, or to secure farms which would not become exhausted at the first few crops, were not such inferior judges as to pass blindly by the rich woodland of Township 18, Range 6. Accordingly, men of considerable wealth and prominence in Pennsylvania selected and entered their choice of the land in Washington Township, and returned to the Keystone State, to see their property in the West multiply in value. Then, if they desired, they came out West (caught the malignant Ohio fever, a very troublesome disorder, which was very exacting in its requirements), and established themselves on their new farms. It occurred then, that, from the fact of the township being purchased largely by men who did not move West until after the county received its first rush of settlers, extensive early improvement did not take place until after other portions of the county were quite thickly populated. The most of the land was entered as early as any in the county, and more than one early settler, who came in late, and, having occasion to pass through this township, made inquiries regarding the land, but, finding it already taken, pushed on farther West. The forest, dark and heavy, covered the entire township, save where occasional glades along the streams had intruded. Here and there in the bosom of the forest was a pathway of tangled, fallen trees, telling of the mad visitation of some tornado in past years. Large trees had been twisted off by the angry cloud, and tossed like straws from their former standing-places. Some had been torn asunder by the fury of the wind, and the mangled debris scattered far and near. Save these occasional spots and the glades, nothing disturbed the heavy monotony of the deep woods. The land, though lying in the main level, was traversed by gullies and crossed by irregular ridges that were probably relics of the Glacial period. Small streams sprang from tiny fountains, and wandered away in search of sweeping rivers, or became lost in the bosom of some inland pond. From east to west across the center of the township, a ridge arose, which separated the head-waters of Sandy Creek from those of the Mahoning. The ridge, though irregular, and severed here and there, is distinctly defined. The northern portion of the township slopes away toward the north, its waters quietly mingling with Beach Creek, a principal affluent of the Ma-

*Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

honing, while the southern portion sends its waters into Hughes' Creek and Black Creek, head branches of Sandy Creek, which is itself a leading branch of the Tuscarawas. The entire township is drained by streams which ultimately reach the Ohio River. It is therefore within the Valley of the Ohio.

The names of the first settlers are unfortunately unknown. While they can probably be given among others, yet they cannot be distinguished, with few exceptions, from those who came in comparatively late. The following is a complete list of the land-holders of the township in 1827, though this does not, of course, embrace the names of those who first located in the township and afterward removed. It is also quite likely that some of the men whose names are given never resided in the township. The following is the list:

Samuel Bosserman, John Boyer, Isaac Bonsell, Jacob Conrad, Henry Davis, Michael Dickey, Isaac Tinsman, Joseph Grim, John Galbraith, Holland Green, Frederick Harbster, Jacob Harbster, Charles Hambleton, Jesse Hughes, Caleb Johnson, Ellis N. Johnson, Simon Johnson, Jacob Kittsmiller, Jacob Klingaman, David Klingaman, Timothy Kirk, Russell Kees, Ezekiel Marsh, David Miller, John Millison, Roswell M. Mason, John McHenry, Jonathan Pierpont, Elias Risely, John Ruse, Jr., Samuel Stuckey, John Shively, Jacob Shively, John Shellenberger, Jacob Shidler, Daniel Shidler, William Shaefer, John Spoon, Jacob Secrist, Jonathan Sharpless, John Towns, Samuel Talbot, John Talbot, John Unkefer, David Unkefer, Thomas Wickersham and William Wood.

The reader is left to distinguish between those who came early and those who came late. Beyond a doubt, there was one family or more living in the township as early as 1806. A few years ago, at the usual township election, when a number of the first settlers had assembled to poll their votes, Ellis N. Johnson, who was present, asked the question, "Who was the first settler in Washington Township?" No one could give a satisfactory answer.

The first known settler was Ezekiel Marsh. Ellis N. Johnson, a splendid specimen of the Quaker fraternity, who is yet living in the township, hearty and hale, at the unusual age of ninety-three years, says that, in the year 1810, being then of age, he left Washington County, Penn., for Ohio. He passed through Salem, following the section lines, which were easily distinguished by the blazed trees made by the surveyors, and at last entered the northern part of Washington Township, which was then known as Township 18, Range 6. When Section 14 was reached, Mr. Johnson heard the ring of an ax, and, movi g in that direction, saw a powerful man chopping. The stranger at the same time saw him, and each advanced toward the other. This man was Ezekiel Marsh. It did not take the two men long to become acquainted, as all formalities and evasions or concealments were cast aside. Marsh had made a small clearing of an acre or more, and had built a small log cabin about fourteen feet square. He had probably erected the building without assistance, as the logs were small and the cabin was low. The structure was furnished with a large, rough, mud-and-stone chimney, of unique design, and a window of one pane of glass graced one end. One door served the purposes of the master.

After remaining with Marsh a short time, Mr. Johnson went back to Pennsylvania, and did not return until 1823, at which time he brought out his family and located permanently in the northern part of the township. During his absence in Pennsylvania, the greater portion of the township was entered, and many improvements had gone on. Each of the settlers had cleared from ten to forty acres, and fields of tossing grain were growing where once, and but a short time before, the monarch of the forest reared his head.

After Marsh had lived a few years upon the farm where he first located, he sold out, or traded out, to Isaac Tinsman, and purchased another farm near there, upon which he lived until his death. He was a large man, with the strength of Theseus. One day, as he was passing a neighbor's cabin, he heard screams and oaths issuing therefrom, and, surmising that the wife was receiving a beating from her drunken husband, concluded to enter and try to adjust matters. As he entered, he saw the wife prostrate on the floor, while over her was

her half-drunken husband. With his left hand he pinned her to the floor, and with his right wielded a heavy cudgel, which fell unsparingly on the unfortunate woman. Marsh stepped quickly forward, and, seizing the husband by the shoulders, swung him away from the woman; but, in the movement, the enraged husband caught up a butcher-knife from a table, and, with a quick stroke, plunged it into Marsh's abdomen. The stroke was effective, and Marsh staggered and sank upon the floor. He was conveyed home, but, after suffering great torments for a few days, died. The murderer was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to pass the remainder of his days in the penitentiary. The sentence was carried into effect. The murder occurred in comparatively late years.

Isaac Tinsman, one of the first few settlers, improved the old Marsh farm, upon which he lived many years.

William Shaefer was one of the earliest in the township, as were also Harbster, Dickey and Stuckey. The early settlement was gradual, but the township slowly filled up with Germans and others, many of whom came from some other settlement in Ohio farther east. A few Quakers settled in the township—enough to spice it with industry and good morals. This country, in early days, was vastly different from what it is now. There were but few small clearings, and these were dotted with charred stumps. The soil was much damper than at present, and the streams contained twice as much water. Bogs, ponds, marshes and swamps, large and small, were numerous, and served as a retreat and a resort for large numbers of wild fowls and wild animals. Springs were numerous that have since gone dry, and some of them were

> "Of a water that flows,
> With a lullaby sound,
> From a spring but a very few
> Feet under ground—
> From a cavern not very far
> Down under ground."

Some, also, were brackish, and were visited by deer, that seemed to like such water better than that containing lime. These springs were guarded during the night by the old settlers, and the sweet venison eaten by the family the next morning attested the success of the watcher. It is said that Mr. Tinsman, on one of these occasions, shot a large buck that dressed about 225 pounds. It came down to one of the ponds to drink, and, although it was quite dark, Mr. Tinsman, who was sitting in a small copse near by, could see it clearly outlined against the glassy surface of the water, and with one shot brought it to the ground.

Mr. Dickey and Mr. Marsh brought sheep into the township very early, but these poor creatures had a sorry time of it. Some of them ate of a poisonous weed growing in the woods, and, after swelling up to an enormous size, finally died. No remedy could be found. Whisky was tried, and for a short time seemed to check the progress of the poison through the system. All the larger carnivorous animals in the forest had a special "tooth" for mutton, and lost no opportunity of satisfying their greed. As soon as the shades of night fell, the sharp howls began, and did not wholly cease until a short time before the break of day. Woe unto the sheep that were carelessly left in the woods or were lost! It was no uncommon thing for the owner to find half his flock torn and mangled. Then was when our grandfather violated a certain commandment. Of course, we cannot prove that charge on the old gentlemen, but there is a strong inference that our surmises are correct. There was a strong demand for wool, from the fact that all kinds of wearing apparel called for exorbitant prices, and, as the settlers had but little money with which to meet this demand, they were compelled, in many cases, to improvise clothing from buckskin, etc. This condition of things led many to bring in a few sheep, which were carefully housed and fed, and the wool therefrom was clipped, carded, spun, woven, and finally made into warm, heavy suits of clothing. The carding was done by hand; the spinning, on the old wheel; the weaving, on a small loom; and the suits were made by tailors who traveled from house to house to ply their craft. It was customary for families to get a considerable quantity of cloth on hand, and then to have all the members supplied at once with new suits or gowns. Linen suits were commonly worn in the warmer months. Almost every family had its small

patch of flax, which was carefully tended, and afterward prepared by the flax-beater for the spinning-wheel. Almost every family had its own weaver; those who did not, found no trouble in having their woolen or linen cloth woven at some neighbor's. Wool and linen were quite often combined, and then the suit was called "linsey-woolsey." The cloth was often, and usually, highly colored with leaves or bark from the woods. The gaudy appearance of the suits and dresses at assemblages of the settlers brings to mind the Dolly Varden colorings of later years.

Ague and fever were seemingly much more common in early days than at present. Doctors were few, and were abused then even more than now. Poor fellows! they have to bear the slings and arrows of uncharitable criticism, and are met everywhere with the sarcastic remark, "He kills more than he cures." The early doctors traveled over large sections of country. They rejoiced in various cognomens and schools not recognized in the systems to-day. There were Indian doctors, the fire doctors, the water doctors, the steam doctors, the charm doctors, the "regulars," and various others, who dealt out their nostrums with a prodigality incompatible with the medical maxim of to-day, which directs that the desired results be attained with the use of the least possible quantity of medicine. Notwithstanding the quantity poured down the sick, the ague still shook whole families. In the words of a rural bard,

> "And it shook him, shook him sorely,
> Shook his boots off and his breeches,
> Shook his teeth out and his hair off,
> Shook his coat all into tatters,
> Shook his shirt all into ribbons,
> Shirtless, hatless, coatless, toothless,
> Minus boots and minus breeches,
> Still it shook him, shook him till it
> Made him yellow, gaunt and bony,
> Shook him till it shuffled for him
> Off his mortal coil, and then it,
> Having laid him cold and quiet
> In the cold and silent churchyard,
> Shook the earth all down upon him,
> And he lies beneath his gravestone,
> Ever shaking, shaking, shaking."

The reader will observe that the "poet" treats of the sick as of the masculine gender, leaving conjecture tossed with doubt as to how the opposite sex withstood the sickness.

The old doctor was an important personage. His bottles and bags were regarded as wonders, his judgment was unanswerable and his prescriptions implicitly obeyed. He was welcomed and fed at every household. Time passed on, and the practice of medicine improved.

Stock, when turned into the woods, were usually carefully marked, and bells hung about their necks, that, when wanted, they could be found. Hogs required no care, as they were enabled to sustain themselves the entire year on the "mast" that at all times covered the ground. During the autumn, they became very fat, but gradually got thin during the winter. They became so wild that no one could approach near them, and it was necessary to shoot them when the family were out of pork. They were often very savage, and would sometimes attack the settlers, whose only safety then lay in flight, or in ascending a tree. The tusks on some of them attained a length of six inches or more. Trouble often arose regarding the ownership, and the practice of ear-marking was reduced to a system. Bears were very fond of fresh pork, and were not particular whether the swine had been properly dressed or not. They would attack some unfortunate *sus scrofa* in the woods, and, despite its struggles and squeals, tear it in pieces and devour the tender flesh. It is related that, on one occasion, a large bear, evidently made desperate by hunger, attacked a hog in William Shaefer's stable-yard. The attention of the family was first attracted by the squealing and commotion outside. Upon going out, they discovered that a full-grown bear had thrown a hog upon the ground, and was busily engaged tearing it with teeth and claws. The members of the family ran out and shouted, whereupon the bear made off, stopping every few rods to rear upon its hind feet and show its white teeth, to resist any attack that might be made upon it. The hog was so badly torn that it was shot. Incidents of this kind were quite frequent. More than one settler was chased by wolves, or had his adventure with some other dangerous animal. The Commissioners of the County offered a bounty for wolf and panther scalps, and this led those who were fond of hunting, and were

skillful, to venture out on long excursions in pursuit of these animals. The earliest settlers often found great difficulty in paying their taxes. Every penny was carefully laid away for this purpose. Animals were trapped and caught, and their skins sold, and the money was used to satisfy the Tax Collector.

On account of the miles upon miles of trackless forest that covered the country, it was a common thing for the settlers, or their children, to become lost. It seems strange, yet those who have been in that unfortunate situation, describe the bewilderment as maddening. The senses refuse to act in their ordinary manner, but take note of things in a new and singular way. Familiar objects are seen in a new light, and are no longer recognized. Ellis N. Johnson relates that, on one occasion, when out in the woods, he came upon a large fallen tree, that had probably been cut down for a bear, in which he observed a large quantity of fine wild honey. He placed as much as he could carry in an improvised bag, and started for home; but he found that the cardinal points of direction had deserted him, or, in other words, he was lost. He endeavored his utmost to ascertain which way he was going, but the effort resulted as it always does, in increasing the bewilderment. After wandering around a long time, he finally came to a stable, in the yard of which was an old horse. The animal was poorer than Job's turkey, and Mr. Johnson wondered why in the name of humanity the owner did not feed the poor creature, and take better care of the yard. He moved on a little farther, and saw a log house and near it a woman, who, when she saw him, asked, "What have you there?" It then dawned upon the bewildered Mr. Johnson, for the first time, that his own wife was talking to him, and that the horse and stable-yard he had seen were his own.

About the year 1821, two small children, a brother and sister, the former six, and the latter eight years of age, belonging to a family in the southern part of Portage County, became lost while out after the cows. The children tried to drive the cattle toward what they thought was home, but which, in reality, was a different direction, and as the animals refused to go as desired, they were abandoned by the children. Had they been wise enough to have followed the cows, they would have had no trouble in reaching home. The cows went home, and the children wandered farther off in the tangled wilderness. As night and the cows came without the children, the parents became alarmed, and immediately surmised that they had become lost. The country was new and thinly settled, but the parents hurried about and roused what few neighbors they could. Guns were fired, horns were blown, but no tidings came of the wanderers. The morning dawned, and by this time quite a collection of neighbors, near and far, had assembled to begin the search in a systematic manner. A few traces of where the children had been were discovered, and a long line was formed to begin the march southward. If slight but sure signs of the children were discovered, the horn was to be blown once; if good signs, twice; and if the children themselves, three times, when all the searchers were to gather together. The search was given in charge of an old hunter, who had attained a wide reputation for his ablility to track game from very slight signs. All day long the search continued. During the afternoon, the old hunter saw a footprint made by one of the children. The horn sounded the news along the line. The track was near a large tree that had been cut for a bear, and after a few minutes, the old hunter held up a bit of calico that had been torn from the dress of the little girl. The horn again carried the tidings along the line. The excitement became intense, but none were permitted to leave the line. The parents were excluded from the line and left at home, for fear that when a few signs were discovered, they would rush forward in their eagerness, and obliterate them. The line was ordered not to break until the horn sounded thrice in succession for the same reason. The old hunter, and a few competent assistants, took the advance, and announced their success to the others, who were beating the bushes for a mile or more on each side. Darkness again came, and the search had to be abandoned, save continued soundings of the horns and reports of the guns. The line of march was taken up at

daylight in the morning, and continued, with an occasional sign, until nearly night. The searchers passed southward, through Lexington Township, and thence into Washington, advancing as far as Section 14, very near where Mr. Tinsman lived. Here the old hunter picked up a piece of spice wood that bore the marks of teeth upon it. One suggested that the branch had been bitten by a deer; but the old hunter proved that to be impossible, as on the limb were the marks of upper teeth. The horn again rang out its welcome note. The line moved on, and shortly came upon a "slashing," of some five acres. Here the old hunter saw plainly where the children had walked in. They had followed an old deer path that led to the center of the slashing. This was a splendid retreat for the animals when they were attacked by swarms of flies, as the place was thickly covered with weeds and undergrowth. "What shall be done," was the question. The old hunter was told to enter, which he did; as he passed along the path, he saw an object bound off a log and rush toward him. It was the little girl; she was utterly wild, paying no heed to his questions and seeming to fear him, although she had run into his arms. He asked her where her brother was, but she did not understand him, and made an effort to leave and run off in the undergrowth. The search was continued in the slashing, by the hunter and his assistants, and in a few minutes the little boy was found, fast asleep, under the protecting side of a large log. He was roused up, but was as wild as his sister. The horns rang out three times in succession, and the overjoyed settlers gathered together in a few minutes. The children were taken to Mr. Tinsman's house, but they refused to eat, and made continual efforts to rush out in the woods. A little nourishing food was forced down their throats, and then they were conveyed rapidly toward home. The parents heard the horns and shouts, and were overwhelmed with joy when their children were placed in their arms. The little boy and girl did not recognize them, nor their home, but stared wildly around. They were put to bed and were soon asleep. Early the next morning, the little boy called out, "Where's my little ax?" The little girl awoke, and called for her calico dress (the one that had been torn in pieces in her rambles). The children were all right, but, strange to say, could not remember anything of being lost. Other incidents of a similar nature are related.

Ezekiel Marsh built the first grist-mill in the township. It was located on one of the small streams, at a point where the natural surroundings favored a limited though strong and constant water-power; a dam of stone, brush, earth and logs, was built across the stream, and from this a race conducted water to the strong breast-wheel that communicated motion to the machinery of the mill. Two sets of stone were placed in the mill, one for grinding wheat, and the other for corn. The exact date of its erection is not known, but it was probably before 1820. He also built a saw-mill on the same dam, and operated it in connection with his grist-mill. Both mills were well patronized, and were a great accommodation to the settlers. Sawing was ordinarily done on shares, the sawyer taking half the lumber for his work. Settlers from a great distance around came to the mills for their lumber and flour. Marsh, with the assistance of his sons, conducted both mills until his tragic death, after which they went to his son, Ed, who, after a few years, permitted them to run down. Soon after the village of Mt. Union was laid out, Hale Brothers, of Steubenville, erected a large woolen factory. They had talked the matter over with the citizens, and had at first concluded not to build, thinking, doubtless, that they might have an elephant on their hands; but when the citizens had come forward, and had promised to erect the building for them, they furnishing the lumber, etc., the brothers concluded to undertake the enterprise. No sooner was the building erected and ready for occupancy, than it took fire and burned to the ground, consuming all the apparatus, machinery, etc. The brothers went to work and erected another in its place. This was operated for a time, and then sold to Solomon Teegarden, who did quite an extensive work at carding, fulling, etc., for a few years, when the establishment was again destroyed by fire and was not afterward rebuilt. The enter-

prise was scarcely a success at the village. No cloth was manufactured.

Henry Schooley, of Salem, at quite an early day, came to the village, looking for a site for the establishment of a flouring mill. The citizens desired such an industry at the village, and agreed to build the mill for Mr. Schooley, and have it ready for operation within thirty days. This was agreed to, and accordingly done. Two sets of stone were placed in the mill, and a small steam engine furnished the motion. Good flour was furnished, and the mill grew in favor and soon obtained a flattering patronage. Finally, four good sets of stone took the place of the two old ones, and the owners began doing a combined merchant and custom work, which has continued until the present time. Mr. Schooley, at last, sold out to Mr. Bard, who yet owns and operates the mill. A grist-mill was also built at Strasburg soon after the location of the railroad station at that point. It is a large frame building, and, under a change of owners, has done good work from the start. It is yet in operation.

Distilleries and temperance movements, to check their effect, have played a prominent part in the history of the township. George Goodman conducted a distillery, about two miles southwest of Mt. Union, at quite an early day. While in operation, his distillery turned out some twenty gallons of good whisky per day. He owned but one still. The most of his liquor was sold at the still, and the balance probably found its way into some of the neighboring tavern bar-rooms. Michael Miller also built one, about five miles south of Mt. Union. His still was a little larger, and he is said to have manufactured about a barrel of excellent whisky per day. Ezekiel Marsh probably conducted the most extensive distillery ever in the township. It was built at a spring, near his house, and the surroundings and apparatus were such that Marsh found no difficulty in distilling over a barrel of whisky per day. In order to insure the excellence of his liquor, he was in the habit of re-distilling it, and for this reason it gained repute for excellence and concentration. These three distilleries were erected prior to 1838. Everybody drank liquor in early years; it was a rare thing to find a house where it was not used, and that, too, by every member of the family. It was kept on the side-board or mantel-piece of almost every house, and when visitors called it was customary to take a horn to kindle friendship and hospitality into a flame. Many an old settler has said to the writer, "Why, I was raised on the whisky bottle." It was given to children to quiet them, or to make them noisy, as the case demanded. Women took it to steady their nerves, and to give them courage. Everybody used it in warm weather to secure cooling effects, and in cold weather to secure warming effects. It was used by all in sickness and in health, and was looked upon like the Montebank's "Grand, Elliptical, Asiatical, Panticurical, Nervous Cordial," as a panacea for all diseases incident to humanity. In about the year 1828, a movement was inaugurated in the Eastern States, which asserted that whisky was not a "necessity," that its use as a beverage was degrading and shameful, and that it became all lovers of morality and sobriety to discourage its use in every proper way. Such theories were, at first, boldly and confidently contradicted; but soon thoughtful people saw truth and good advice in the theory, and all over the country temperance societies sprang into life. The wave of revolution swept over Ohio, meeting, everywhere, strong opposition, but slowly and surely outriding it all. Ellis N. Johnson was a gifted speaker. He had that happy faculty of being able to turn everything which transpired while he was on the stage to his own advantage. He never hesitated for a word, but "talked right on," with the eloquence of conviction and the force of reason. He instantly took the lead in the temperance reform. His first temperance speech in the old schoolhouse, near his farm, attracted wide attention, and roused thoughtful, moral people into action. People discussed the subject at their firesides and at public places. All the better class of citizens spoke boldly in favor of the reform; but dram-drinkers and owners of distilleries discouraged the movement, and continued their practices. Mr. Johnson received abundant encouragement, and was invited to speak in all the adjoining

schoolhouses and townships. People were, at first, surprised at his views regarding liquor drinking, and flocked forward by the hundreds to listen to him. A strong temperance society was immediately organized at Mt. Union. The following is the preamble and constitution prepared and adopted:

WHEREAS, The use of ardent spirits is not only unnecessary and injurious to the social, civil and moral interests of men; but tends to promote pauperism, crime and wretchedness, and to hinder all efforts for the intellectual and moral benefit of society; and, as one of the best means to counteract its deleterious effects is the influence of united example;

Therefore, We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Mount Union and vicinity, recognizing the principles of abstinence from the use of ardent spirits and from its traffic, do hereby, as the basis of our union, agree to form ourselves into a society, and for this purpose adopt the following constitution:

SECTION 1. This society shall be called the "Mount Union Temperance Society," auxiliary to the Stark County Temperance Society.

SEC. 2. The object of the society shall be by example and kind moral influence to discountenance the use of ardent spirits and the traffic in the same, except as a medicine or for mechanical purposes.

SEC. 3. Any person who practically adopts the important principles of this society may become a member by signing the constitution, or by requesting the Secretary to do so for him.

SEC. 4. The officers of the society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, and a Corresponding Secretary, each of whom shall be chosen annually, shall continue in office until his successor is elected, and shall perform the duties customarily assigned to such office.

SEC. 5. The society shall annually appoint five members, who, together with the officers, shall constitute an executive committee, three of whom shall form a quorum, for the adoption of such measures as shall be best calculated to render the society the most useful.

SEC. 6. There shall be an annual meeting of the society, at which time the officers shall be elected.

SEC. 7. The society at any time may strike the name of any member from its lists, on being satisfied that such member has violated the principles of the society.

SEC. 8. This constitution may be amended by a majority of the members present at any annual meeting of the society, providing that such amendment does not materially alter the principles declared above.

SEC. 9. The President (or either of the Vice Presidents in cases of the sickness or absence of the President) is authorized to call a meeting of the society at any time he may deem proper.

This constitution was read at every place where Mr. Johnson spoke, and at every meeting scores appended their names to the rapidly increasing lists. The Quakers were the first to enter the reform, heart and soul, and finally the church societies in the vicinity did likewise. The list of names is yet in existence, but is too long to be inserted here. Soon the work of the society began to be felt by the liquor sellers and manufacturers. Job Johnson was engaged, at the time, in keeping store and tavern in the village of Mt. Union, and like all other tavern-keepers kept and sold liquor in his bar-room. His brother, Ellis N., continued to lecture, and he to sell, until at last he was converted to the temperance faith by a lady living in the neighborhood. In conversation with her, he had said, by way of excuse, that he no longer sold to drunkards, whereupon she proceeded, with cutting language, to tell him that course was the worst he could pursue, for he sold to young men and boys all the time, and was continually creating a new stock of drunkards. The thought went to his heart like an arrow, and he soon afterward stopped selling, and became a standard bearer of temperance. In consequence of his conversion, as above stated, he published his change of opinion under the caption, "My Last Excuse Gone." If the writer is correctly informed, Robert Hilton was, at this time, selling liquor at Mt. Union. He attended one of Ellis N. Johnson's strongest meetings, and the vivid colorings of the subject by the speaker went home to his heart; for the next day, meeting Johnson, he said: "I can't stand everything; what shall I do?" He was told to stop selling, and, with that sudden resolution which takes possession of all true converts, he went to his desk drawer, and taking therefrom $400 worth of notes that had been given him for liquor, advanced to the fire with the intention of burning them. Johnson told him to wait. Hilton replied: "If it's wrong to sell, it's wrong to collect." Johnson then told him to postpone the destruction of the notes until the morrow, when it could be done publicly to a large assemblage. The day was an important one, and over four hundred people were present. Hilton had on hand $14 worth of whisky; the hat was passed, and $13 were raised and given him. The liquor was then taken and placed on a heap of fagots, and the whole was set on fire. While it was burning,

Hilton went forward, and, in the presence of the audience, cast his $400 worth of notes in the fire. It was a day of great rejoicing, success and enthusiasm. Ellis N. was, at that early day, called the "Old Pioneer." Michael Miller, who owned the distillery in the southern part, invited the "Old Pioneer" down to his neighborhood to hold a temperance meeting, saying that he "wanted to see the elephant." The result was that Miller was completely converted. A few days before he had made a contract with a man from Deerfield, named Hartzell, to furnish 400 gallons of whisky, and part of the consideration had passed. He made up his mind to annul the contract, and not furnish the liquor. The malt was fed to the hogs, and when Hartzell appeared for his liquor, he received no satisfaction, nor whisky. He immediately instituted suit before Ellis N. Johnson, Justice of the Peace, for damages sustained, and obtained judgment for $27.50, much to the chagrin of the Justice, who, though bound by duty to apply the law as he understood it, did so reluctantly, saying in conclusion, as he decided the case: "The money is yours, legally, but morally you have no right to touch it." The moral aspect of the case did not trouble Mr. Hartzell, for he coolly pocketed his damages and walked off. The temperance organization saw the sale of liquor in the towuship almost or wholly cease; saw every distillery close its doors, and saw confirmed drunkards reform and lead sober lives.

Mt. Union was the first village properly laid out and platted in the township. Four men owned the land at the corner where the lots were laid out. Richard Fawcett owned on the northeast; John Hare on the southeast; E. N. Johnson on the southwest, and Job Johnson on the northwest. Forty lots were laid out, twenty in Washington Township and twenty in Lexington, ten being on the land of each of the above men. The lots were located on Sections 1 and 2, in Washington, and on Sections 35 and 36, in Lexington, and all were laid out under the directions of the owners, in August, 1833. At this time, there was but one house standing on the site of the village. This was the residence of Job Johnson, and was located on the corner of Main and Mt. Union streets. Job Johnson, immediately after the village was laid out, erected some three or four other residences, on some of the lots, which, with the buildings, were offered for sale. In a short time several buyers appeared, and soon the town had all the appearance as such. Job Johnson opened his store and tavern; carpenters, blacksmiths and artificers of various sorts appeared; industries sprang up and business multiplied rapidly. The old settlers say that Mt. Union was an unusually promising place in early years. A more detailed account of the improvement will be found in the chapter on Lexington Township.

Freeburg was laid out on the southeast quarter of Section 28, in February, 1842. The land was owned by Isidon Carrillon, and thirty-two lots were surveyed and offered for sale by the owner. The growth of the village was quite slow, and nothing but the presence of a railroad or an important industry could alter its fate of comparative obscurity. Stores have come and gone like spring blossoms, and have been about as numerous, though not as sweet. There have been times in the history of the village, when Goldsmith's lines were peculiarly appropriate:

"Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,
Thy sports are fled and all thy charms withdrawn;
Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is seen,
And desolation saddens all the green."

At other times the prospect has seemed as bright as a May morning, and the hearts of the citizens have throbbed in anticipation of the future. Why cannot Freeburg have a railroad as well as any other town? If it "shells out" enough the road will be built. Money will buy in this case as it has in others. That fact may be relied on.

Strasburg was laid out in August, 1842, by Gregory Gross and Jacob Sardier, owners and proprietors, on the south half of Section 8, Township 18, Range 6. Thirty lots were laid off by the surveyor, and these were immediately thrown into market by the owners. They were sold slowly, as there was no great inducement for capitalists to invest money. Stores were opened one by one, industries flourished in succession, and hopes were kindled into flame in the breast of the owners

that their names might be sung by unborn millions, like those of Romulus and Remus. But they, like others of earth's children, were doomed to disappointment.

"Their hopes, like lilies of the morn,
First blossomed into life, and then
By bitter winds
And icy rains
Were scattered to the earth again."

They saw other villages around them repeat the multiplication table; but they, with all their striving, could never reach addition. They became familiar with the rules of subtraction, much to the division of their interest. The village is subject to fluctuations in population and prosperity. It has lost all probability of fame and renown, though its ambition is mountainous and measureless. It received its greatest impetus when the railroad station was located there. At that time improvements advanced quite rapidly. Some grain and stock are shipped on the railroad from this point.

It is a known fact that the first schools in the township were taught in the settlers' cabin, though dates and distinctions cannot be given with certainty. It is said that Marsh permitted his cabin to be used as a schoolhouse, and that a young man just f om the East, passing through the township, was employed to teach a term or more there, which he did, receiving his pay by subscription, and boarding around. It is also stated that beyond a doubt several terms were taught in the township prior to 1820. If possible, when the settlers living in a neighborhood wished a school, a double log cabin was selected, the school being taught in one room, while the owner's family resided in the other. Or, it was quite common to find a cabin that had been deserted by the owner, and this was taken and supplied with rude desks and seats, and devoted to the cause of education. One of the first schoolhouses built, if not the first, was the old log building at Mount Union, which was erected in about the year 1825. It was constructed of hewn logs, and was quite a large building, having been built with the design, as all early schoolhouses were, of being used for a variety of purposes. Job Johnson was one of the first teachers in this house. The management of schools sixty years ago differed essentially from that at present. The discipline was different, and so were the modes of imparting instruction. There was what were known as "loud schools" which may be understood as those where the scholars studied at any pitch of voice they chose. They usually chose to be heard, and the din and confusion in the room in such a case can be imagined. It was probably some teacher of these schools who wrote the following lines:

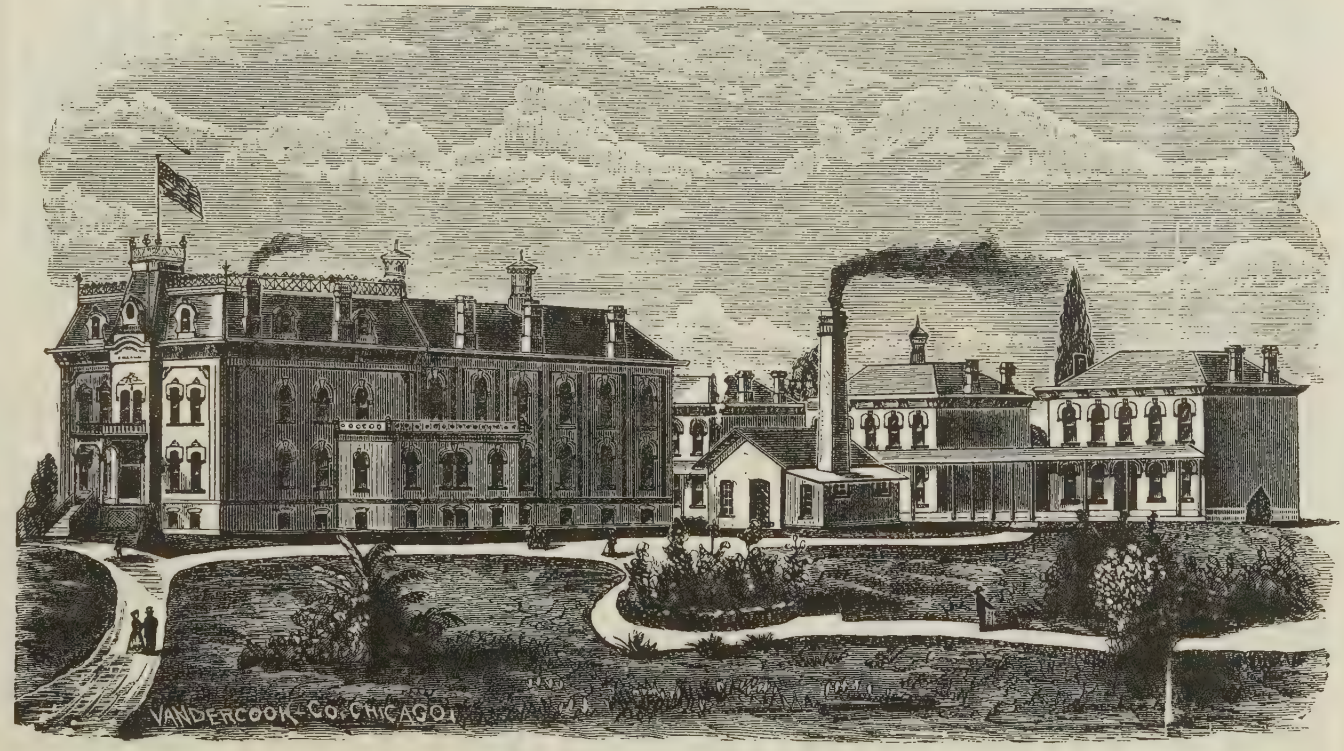
"Since when the devil tempted Job
With all the troubles on the globe,
And strove to put him in a passion,
School-keeping was not then in fashion;
For, had he tied him to a school,
Job had not kept his temper cool."

Before 1830, several schoolhouses were erected in the township. It is thought that the township was first divided into school districts in about the year 1824, and that immediately afterward, two or more schoolhouses were erected. As time passed on and the township became more thickly populated, the districts were divided and subdivided until the present number—ten—were created. It was the case in almost every district, that log buildings were at first erected, and, when these had served their day, frames or bricks took their places. In some districts three or more schoolhouses have been built.

*The Fairmount Children's Home for the district of Stark and Columbiana Counties of Ohio, is located in the eastern portion of Washington Township, on Section 13, four miles south of Alliance and one mile west of the Columbiana County line. The farm contains 154 acres and is very favorably located, in a good neighborhood and easy of access. The object of the institution is to furnish a home and "home-training" for indigent children under sixteen years of age, of the two counties, where they can be supported and provided with physical, mental and moral training until suitable homes can be provided for them, or until they become capable of earning and providing for themselves, or their parents or guardians for them.

The General Assembly of Ohio having

*The account of the Children's Home is by Thomas P. Hopley, Esq



FAIRMOUNT CHILDREN'S HOME.

passed a law authorizing counties to establish Children's Homes, prominent citizens of Columbiana and Stark Counties commenced agitating the matter with the view of securing action from the Commissioners in regard to an institution of this character. It was originally intended that the counties of Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage and Stark should form the "Home district," and, with this end in view, the Commissioners of these counties held their first joint meeting at Alliance, on September 18, 1874, at which time a Board of Trustees was appointed composed of the following members: Hon. J. K. Rukenbrod and Joshua Lee, of Columbiana; Dr. G. W. Broke, of Mahoning; William Barber, of Stark, and William Grinnel, of Portage. Mr. Rukenbrod being a member of the Ohio Senate was ineligible to the office and shortly afterward resigned, and James Davis, of Columbiana, was chosen to fill the vacancy. The trustees visited several institutions of like character and during the next four months arrangements were perfected for a Home, but in the meantime the counties of Portage and Mahoning withdrew from the district and Messrs. Levi Stump and C. K. Greiner, of Stark, were appointed to the vacant trusteeships. The Commissioners of the two counties on May 4, 1875, signed the deed for the land which they purchased from Thomas Rackstraw, paying him $13,770 for the farm. H. E. Myers, an architect of Cleveland, prepared the plans and specifications for the building, and the contract for erecting it was awarded to Messrs. Parkinson & Morrison, of New Lisbon. The entire cost of the buildings and furnishings was about $65,000; the real estate is now valued at $15,000, making a total of $80,000 which have been devoted by these two counties for charitable purposes in this form.

Fairmount Home consists of the main building, two cottages, the farm house, the bake house and a large boiler house in which is generated steam for heating the several apartments. There is also a barn, wagon house, ice house, a slaughter house and the necessary outbuildings. The main building is three stories high above the basement; the greatest width is 82 feet and the greatest length is 115 feet. In the basement are large fruit, vegetable and dairy rooms, the kitchen, laundry and industrial rooms. On the first floor are the office, reception rooms, parlor, dining rooms, pantries and store rooms. The Superintendent's family rooms, guest rooms, store rooms and three large school rooms are situated on the second floor. On the third floor are rooms for employes and large tanks for hard and soft water. Centrally located on the first three floors are fire plugs connected with the tanks. Situated in the rear of the main building are two cottages each thirty-two feet in width and thirty-nine feet long. In each cottage on the first floor is a nursery, a sitting room for children, a bedroom for the nurse and cottage matron, a wash room and a bath room. On the second floor of each cottage are two dormitories and a wardrobe. The cottages are connected to the main building by a covered passage. In the "farm-house" is a large family of boys, a sitting room, a large airy dormitory, a bedroom for the matron and family, the necessary rooms for the kindergarten — accommodating the children from four to six years of age.

Fairmount Home was completed and erected in 1876 and dedicated with appropriate exercises in October of that year. The Board of Trustees employed Dr. J. F. Buck to take charge of the institution. This gentleman had been for the previous seven years connected with the Ohio Reform Farm at Lancaster; he brought with him to the Home much valuable experience and has been the means of making the Home a great success. The building was opened for the reception of inmates October 31, 1876, on which day sixteen children were received from the Stark County Infirmary. From that date until October 31, 1880, a period of four years, 392 children were received into the Home; 168 the first year, 71 the second, 90 the third and 69 the fourth. Of these children 140 were in the Home October 31, 1880; 194 have been placed in families where they have found desirable homes; 17 have died and 41 have been returned to friends, discharged or sent to other charitable institutions of the State. These children have been gathered from the two counties of Stark and Columbiana. They have

been supported and educated at an expense to these counties of less than $10,000 each year. But a money value cannot be placed on that which will be gained by these children when placed under good influences in private families, where their chances for becoming good and useful men and women will be enhanced, and the probabilities of their becoming burdens upon society will be greatly diminished. Fairmount Home, however, is to a great extent self-sustaining. The farm embraces 154 acres, a considerable portion of which is cultivated and yields a bountiful harvest; the work of the farm is largely performed by the older boys, who are required to assist one-half of each day from May to October in the general farm work. The smaller children are a great help in market-gardening and cultivating small fruit. These duties are part of the practical education furnished by the Home, for as the greater number of those who leave the institution are indentured to farmers the principal thought kept in their minds while at work is not "how much" but "how well." The farm also contains rich pasture lands for cows which furnish an abundant supply of milk and butter. The practical household education of the girls is not neglected, for they are taught to be handy with the needle by a lady who has charge of the industrial department, and many articles of use are manufactured in this room by the older girls who work one-half of each day and during the year make all the clothing needed by the inmates of the Home. The assistance of these older girls is also of great value in the kitchen, laundry and dining rooms of the Home, and the instruction which they have received in these several departments will be of great importance to them in any sphere in which they may be placed in future years. The money saved in consequence of the amount of labor performed by the older girls in these departments as well as in others for so large a household is an item of no small importance; but, when compared with the importance of this training to habits of industry and order, the money value sinks into insignificance.

The children while at the Home are not only taught to work in order that they may be able to support themselves, but their education receives due attention both physical, intellectual, moral and religious. Believing that sound minds can be best developed in sound bodies, everything which has a tendency to develop the physical organization receives close attention by the Superintendent. Wholesome food, pure air, cleanliness of person, healthful exercise on the play-grounds, and moderate labor about the buildings, garden and fields, are the means relied upon for building a symmetrical temple for the mind. Many of the children receive their first lessons from books while at the Home. Those of school age are divided into two separate grades according to their proficiency. Both grades are in session during the entire school day. The older scholars who work half the day attend school during the other half, but those from six to ten years of age have attended school regularly during school hours without vacation. All who are of sufficient age are required to attend the Sabbath school exercises, which consist mainly in reciting portions of the Scriptures and singing. Ministers of different denominations and the Young Men's Christian Association of Mount Union have, during past years, favored the Home with sermons and addresses on Sabbath afternoons without any compensation. Fairmount is emphatically a home for those who otherwise would be homeless, and it is a wise economy for the citizens of Stark and Columbiana Counties to take these poor, friendless children and provide them with a good home training so that at majority they will be able to take care of themselves, rather than have them homeless and hardened criminals or confirmed paupers. Fairmount is doing a work, the value of which cannot now be estimated, but must be acknowledged in time to come. Were it not for the fostering care of the Home, the majority of its inmates would be surrounded by baneful influences growing up in ignorance and vice.

Owing to the fact that several families of Quakers resided in the township, a station on the Underground Railroad was established there. The Johnsons were prominently connected with this road, and assisted more than one fugitive to the Dominion of Canada.

Unknown to those who made it their business to apprehend slaves on their way north, there were several secret places on the shore of Lake Erie, where vessels from the Canada side landed on certain days for the fugitives who were concealed in the adjacent heavy forests. These places were known to the Quakers, who very likely paid the owners of the vessels for their trouble. It is stated that, on one occasion, a fugitive family, that had stopped in the woods in the northeastern part of the county, were surprised by their owner and conveyed to Virginia before the Quakers had become fully aware of the state of affairs. This was the result of not seeking the assistance of the Quakers. When the latter were trusted, the slaves invariably reached their destination in safety.

The quantity of timber land, of land under cultivation, of meadow land, and of swamp land, has been constantly changing since the earliest day. The following table explains itself:

Number of acres of arable and plow land in Washington Township, 1880	14,534
Meadow and pasture land	38
Uncultivated or woodland	6,351
Total number of acres of flat, wet and marshy land	1,698
Total value of land excluding buildings	$734,113
Total value of houses	82,041
Total value of mills	2,650
Total value of other buildings	26,990
General average price per acre, including buildings	37

The Baptists and Methodists began holding meetings in the township about the same time. This was not far from the year 1817. Meetings were at first held in the old log dwellings, and at such places where ample room could be had by traveling the least distance. Our grandparents required a great deal of space when they got down to business at these early religious meetings. This can be said of the Methodists at any rate. The few Quakers were quiet, and waited for the spirit to move them. The spirit was pretty lively sometimes, judging from the activity at the Quaker meetings. The Baptists built a small brick church quite early at Mount Union, near the graveyard, but prior to this their meetings were held in the old schoolhouse. The church was built not far from 1830. It is thought the Methodists held meetings before the Baptists, and that their small frame church, located just across the line in Lexington Township, was built after the Baptists built theirs. Job Johnson gave the lot upon which the Methodist Church was built. Other churches have succeeded these. School was taught in the old brick Baptist Church. The Catholics have a neat church and cemetery at Strasburg. The building was erected many years ago. The United Brethren have a church on Section 11. It was erected in comparatively late years. The Albrights have a church on Section 22. The Methodists have one at Freeburg. Some of the church societies have died out; others have suffered much from lack of funds and membership. Some have been strong since their organization. Many of the citizens belong to churches located just without the limits of the township. The people are generally moral, and many belong to the churches.



PART III.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CITY OF CANTON.

LAWRENCE ALEXANDER, city woolen mills, Canton; is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and was born in the year 1815. When 11 years old, he engaged in the woolen trade; and, having completed his apprenticeship, he, in 1833, came to the United States, locating in the city of Boston. He worked for about four years in the vicinity of that city, and then went to Philadelphia, remaining there one year, when he came to Massillon, Ohio, and from there went to Waynesburgh, where he lived some ten years. He then lived in Lexington Tp. some eight years, after which he came to Canton about the year 1855. He rented a mill in Waynesburgh, and bought one while living in Lexington Tp. After coming to Canton, he and John Robbin rented Jacob Sprankle's factory, near the city, and soon after Mr. Alexander bought his present place, which was originally built for a tannery. He put in the requisite machinery, and has conducted the woolen business ever since. During his residence in Stark Co. he has served as Commissioner two terms. He was married in 1836 to Miss Hannah Fitzgerald, a native of Lowell, Mass. They have four children, viz.: Elizabeth M., Francis A., Augustine and Frank. All live at home except Augustine, who is the Rev. A. Alexander, of Baltimore, of the Catholic Church. Mr. Alexander is a Democrat in politics.

JOHN H. ALTEKRUSE, merchant and Sheriff, Canton; was born in Massillon May 6, 1844. His parents, Rudolph and Mary (Uphuff) Altekruse, were natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in the fall of 1837, and settled in Massillon, Ohio, where they have since resided. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and conducted the business in Massillon until 1868, when he embarked in the grocery trade, and followed the same until the fall of 1879, when he retired to private life. He is now nearly 70 years of age, enjoys excellent health and is greatly esteemed in the community. Our subject is the oldest and only surviving son in a family of eight children, one sister only living, Mrs. Andrew Dangeleisen, of Massillon. Young Altekruse, after having received a good education in his native town, passed a year with his father in the shop, and one year as clerk in the store of Samuel Goudy, of Massillon. He then became clerk in the hardware store of Kelly & Allen, of Massillon, in which capacity he remained five years. During the war he served in the Ohio National Guard, in Co. A, 162d O. V. I., being stationed at Tod Barracks, Columbus, Ohio. In February, 1867, he purchased the grocery store and stock of Charles Hose, of Massillon, and conducted that business over twelve years. Aside from his business associations, he has filled a number of local positions of responsibility and trust in the city and county. In the fall of 1875, he was elected Coroner of Stark Co., and served two years. For three years he filled the office of Township Clerk; he also served on the Massillon City Council, and for three years was Chief Engineer of the Massillon City Fire Department. Five years likewise he was on the City Board of Equalization, and for two years he served on the Massillon Board of Health. In the spring of 1879, he was elected a member of the Massillon Board of Education, and in October of the same year was elected Sheriff of Stark Co., which position he now occupies. In

politics he is a Democrat, as is also his father. His religious connection is with the German Reformed Church of Massillon. On July 12, 1866, he married Flora, daughter of Peter Morgenthaler, of Massillon; the results of this union have been four children, two living. He is a man of fine business ability, quiet, cautious, strictly honorable and greatly esteemed in the community for his genial, social nature and agreeable manner.

ALBERT BALL, Red Jacket Plow Works, Canton; is the second of a family of nine children, born to John and Martha J. (Grimes) Ball, on the 7th of July, 1830. He was raised on the farm near Greentown, in this county, and at the age of 15 began learning the trade of a molder in his uncle's foundry; at 17, he went to Wadsworth, in Medina Co., and then to Wooster; at 19, he went to Fort Defiance, where he took charge of a shop, remaining one year, when he went to North Manchester, Ind., where he commenced the plow business on his own account. After doing a successful business for fourteen years, he sold out, and engaged in the lumber trade in Kosciusko Co., where he operated two mills, with headquarters at Warsaw. He continued this business for four years, the last two of which he had a partner (a Mr. Penticost) who, during ill-health of Mr. Ball, failed to account for large collections made in closing up the business. Upon his recovery, Mr. Ball came to Canton, and traveled one year for John Ball & Co., during which period he invented (Aug. 3, 1871) his Red Jacket plow; he also patented an iron wagon. He then went to Elkhart, Ind., where he engaged in manufacturing for a year and a half, and, in the meantime, bought a farm near Elkhart, upon which he lived two years. In the spring of 1874, he returned to Canton, and licensed John Ball & Co. to manufacture the Red Jacket plow, receiving $1,200 per year, and 25 cents royalty to oversee the work and inspect the plows, and the next year was made Superintendent, serving one year at $1,800, when the company began closing out the business. In 1877, he bought out the business and works, and began the manufacture, which he has since continued successfully, increasing it each year. A large additional brick building, 130x35 feet, two stories high, is now (1881), in course of construction. In October, 1849, he was married to Miss Mary A. Wyandt, a native of Stark Co. They have had six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Lorenzo D., Silas W., Amanda C. (now Mrs. Hubison), and Annette J. (now Mrs. Myers). All are living in Canton.

J. C BOCKIUS, deceased, Canton; was a native of Prussia; his father, who was a native of Frederick, Md., went to Europe, and while there was "pressed" into the British service, which he deserted in Denmark, and went to Germany; he emigrated to America in 1834, and died in Canton. Our subject, when 12 years of age, became attached to the army of Bonaparte, as drummer, remaining with the army until 17 years of age. In 1812, he crossed the Alps with the army on foot, and went to Italy. At the age of 17 he learned the shoemaker's trade in Prussia, and in 1819 emigrated to America. In 1820 he established in Canton the business house which is still transacting business there, He remained in Canton, engaged in active business life, and taking an interest in all public measures until his death, in 1878. His wife's maiden name was Rosanna Keller; she was a native of Baden, and came to Canton with her parents when 12 years of age; they were married in Canton May 25, 1825. She died in 1865. There were six girls and seven boys born to them, only six of whom are now living: Lewis V., of Canton; Henry J. and Charles J., residents of Port Huron, Mich., engaged in the shoe business; Charles J., of Canton; Henrietta, now Mrs. R. Rohrer, of Freeport, Ill., and Amelia D., now Mrs. Huntington, of Georgetown, Colo.

L. V. BOCKIUS, boots and shoes, Canton; was born in Canton, in 1826, and was connected with his father as an assistant in his store until May, 1848, when he entered into partnership with him, under the firm name of J. C. Bockius & Son, and has been managing partner up to the present time, with the exception of a few months, when he took a trip to California. In 1870, he took his brother, Edward A., in business with him, which partnership terminated at the death of that brother in 1881, and in May, 1881, Charles J. Bockius entered as partner, the firm name now being J. C. Bockius' Sons. Mr. Bockius is one of the leading representative citizens of Canton; he is, with Mr. D. Tyler, one of the largest stock owners of the Diebold Safe & Lock Co., and is one of the directors of the Valley R. R.,

with which he has been associated from its infancy. He has served the city as Treasurer; has been a director of the Canton Cemetery, and is now President of that association, and was President of Building Association No. 2, which wound up its affairs satisfactorily. He has been identified with the most prominent movements of the city, and is one of its most honored citizens. He was married, in September, 1855, to Miss Caroline P. Graham, a native of Stark Co., whose father, John Graham, was one of the earliest settlers of Jackson Tp., and was State Senator for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Bockius have six children—Charles J., Edward G., Frederick William, Harry G., Catharine A. and Mary H.

CHARLES J. BOCKIUS, boots and shoes, Canton; is a native of Stark Co., and was an assistant of his father in the store until 17 years of age. He then commenced learning the watch-maker's trade, and after eighteen months went to Philadelphia, where he remained for two years. In 1855, he went to New York, and remained there until 1861, engaged in the jewelry business. He then removed to Michigan, and was in the shoe business with his brothers until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the 22d Mich. V. I., and was in the service nearly three years, in the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas, passing through active and severe service, and participating in the engagements of Danville, Lebanon, Bowling Green (Ky.), Nashville (Tenn.), Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, etc. After the close of the war, he went to Chicago, and was in the jewelry business there one year; thence to New York, in the same business, remaining over four years, and again returning to Chicago, where he remained in the jewelry business three years, and for six years as Secretary and Treasurer of the Marietta Barge Line Co. In 1881, he returned to Canton, and entered into business with his brother, where he intends to remain. He was married in 1864, to Miss Helen M. Garlick, of Michigan. They have five children—Mary L., James H., Helen R., Etta L. and Carrie. Mr. Bockius is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the K. of H. and G. A. R.

JOSEPH A. BOUR, of Elsass & Bour, furniture, Canton; is a native of Canton, and son of Nicholas and Catharine (Deville) Bour. His father was a native of France; his mother of Belgium; the former came to Stark Co. in 1835; the latter, with her parents, about 1837; they were married in Canton, where they have since resided. The father has been a business man of Canton for many years, but is now living retired. He served as Postmaster of Canton from 1852 until 1860. Our subject is the fourth child of a family of ten children; he was an attendant of the Canton schools until 22 years of age, when he went into the office of Judge Meyer, in 1870, remaining with him until 1874, in practice. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, but, on account of ill-health, could not continue practice. He then engaged at farming for one year, and then removed to New Castle, Penn., where he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, remaining there until February, 1879, when he returned to Canton, and has since then been associated with J. C. Elsass. He has served one term as Deputy County Clerk, and one year as Deputy County Treasurer; is a member of the Legion of Honor and the C. M. B. A. He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary Kegler, of Massillon; they have one child, Eleanor.

DAVID S. BEGGES, merchant, Canton; is a son of James and Mary (Slusser) Begges; the former, an early and prosperous merchant of Canton, died while in the prime of life, and the latter, the daughter of Philip Slusser, one of Stark Co.'s earliest pioneers. David S. is now about 50 years of age, and owns and conducts one of the largest queensware establishments of the county, which is located at Canton. He was educated principally in the Canton schools, finishing, however, at Scott's Academy, of Steubenville, Ohio. He began his business career as a salesman, and was connected with different mercantile houses of Canton, until he subsequently engaged in business on his own account, which he has since conducted successfully.

J. W. BARNABY, County Recorder, is the son of Joseph and Maria (Hoiles) Barnaby. Joseph Barnaby became a resident of Stark Co. about 1836, and subsequently engaged in the mercantile business at Mount Union for a number of years, and in 1861 removed to Alliance, where he held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of terms, and was Mayor of the city at the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1877. J. W. has been a resident of the county during his life, and most of

the time has been identified with the mercantile and banking business in Mount Union and Alliance in the capacity of salesman and bookkeeper, and in 1862 enlisted as a private in Co. F, of the 115th O. V. I., serving with his company and regiment one year, when he was detailed as Clerk at Headquarters, Department of the Ohio, where he spent the remaining two years of his term of service. Upon being mustered out of the service in 1865, he returned to Alliance. In 1871, he accepted the position of Deputy Auditor of Stark Co., under Edwin A. Lee. Mr. Lee resigning about two months before the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Barnaby was appointed to fill the unexpired term. In 1879, his name being proposed and brought before the Republican Convention, he received the nomination as their candidate for the ensuing term of Recorder of Stark Co., and at the October election of 1879, he was elected by a majority of 165 votes. In January of 1880, he took formal possession of the office, and has since been engaged in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him.

O. T. BROWNING, retired; Canton; was born in Stonington, Conn., March 31, 1806; his childhood was spent on the farm, where he lived until he was 13 years of age, he then engaged with a Groton merchant as clerk, and was engaged in clerking for eleven years in Groton and Middletown. In 1830, he purchased a stock of goods in New York and shipped the same to Cleveland, not knowing where to locate, although Cleveland was where he intended to locate. He was unable to procure a salesroom and he shipped his goods to Canton and opened a store, and continued in the business until 1848. During these few years he had accumulated considerable money. He started branch stores in Mansfield, Ohio; Lancaster, Ohio; Jackson, Ill., and Benton, Mo. He purchased the mill property known as the Fogle Mill, built by Dr. Fogle in 1834. He has been engaged in the milling business up to the present time. In 1834, he united in marriage with Miss Elnora, daughter of Dr. Wm. Fogle, who was a native of Pennsylvania. She died in 1840, aged 24 years. She left one child—Oren F., who has the supervision of his father's mill. In 1849, he married for his second wife, Miss Frances McTaggert, of Philadelphia, Penn. She died in 1866, aged 39 years. She was the mother of two daughters, one now living, Anna C.; she is now the wife of Dr. George Foster, of Westerly, R. I. Mr. Browning is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

L. BIECHELE, of the firm of L. Biechele & Bro., stoves, tin-ware, cooper work, etc., Canton; is a native of Baden, Germany. He was born in the year 1826. At the age of 17, he was apprenticed to the tinner's trade. Upon finishing his trade, he was drafted for the army, but, owing to his parents residing in America (they having moved previously), he was released, and, in company with his brother Gustavus, came to this country and settled in Canton, where his brother and some relatives lived. His father died in Germany. His mother, step-father, brother and sister were on a steamer on the Mississippi, and all met their deaths from the blowing up of the steamer. Our subject worked for Mr. D. H. Harmon, in Canton, about six years. He then, in company with his brother Gustavus, engaged in the present business, which at first was small, and has gradually grown to its present proportions. Mr. Biechele has served one term in the City Council. In July, 1853, he married Miss Louisa Held, a native of Germany. Of their six children, four are living—George, Laura (now Mrs. Lewis Wernett), Rosie and Nettie.

PHILO PARSONS BUSH, engineer and manufacturer, Canton; was born in East Hampton, Conn., March 15, 1836. He belongs to a family of mechanics, who trace their lineage back to the early settlers of America. Through his mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Strong, he comes from Puritan stock and is connected with one of the most numerous families of New England. He was the ninth in a family of ten children, five of whom are living. At the age of 8, on account of the death of his mother and consequent breaking-up of the family, he went into a brass molding shop, in Westerly, Rhode Island, where he remained one year. His early education in the schools was very limited, but his industrial training in the shop was very thorough and practical. From Westerly he went to New London, Conn., where he engaged to work in a machine shop, where he continued until he was 22 years of age. His next employment was in a steel die manufactory at New Haven, where he remained until the breaking-out of

the rebellion. In 1861, he enlisted in the three-months service under Col. (afterward Gen.) Terry, and was in the first battle of Bull Run. In June, 1862, he re-enlisted for three years as principal musician of the 14th Conn. V. I. He participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg; during the engagement at Antietam he was permanently injured in the back by being struck with a rail knocked off a fence by a shell. By an order of the War Department, issued in 1863, he was released from the service and returned home, and began the manufacturing of machinery with his brother. Later, while on a visit to Ohio, he decided to locate in Canton and establish a machine shop, and in 1871 removed his machinery and some of his best workmen, and the new enterprise called the "Canton Steam-Engine Works" was started. The business became involved, but Mr. Bush sustained his credit, and began business again with reduced capital. He is now the sole proprietor of the Novelty Iron Works. Jan. 30, 1857, he married Miss Melissa Godfrey, of New London, Conn. They had five children, of whom three are living; of these Alfred L. and Frederick W. are employed as workmen in their father's manufactory, and the youngest, Philo P., is attending Public School. In 1869, Mrs. Bush died, and before his removal to Ohio in 1871, Mr. Bush married, on Feb. 6, of that year, Mrs. Sarah Adams, daughter of Samuel Jeffery, an old sea captain of New London, Conn., who has borne him one child.

ERNEST BACHERT, firm of Bachert, Silk & Co., paper manufacturers, Canton; is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was born Dec. 21, 1834. He lived in his native city until about 13 years of age, receiving in the meantime his education. His parents dying, he was taken to a large paper mill at Freiburg, where he learned the trade, serving there until he was 20 years of age, buying his release from the army. He then came to the United States, landing in New York, in October, 1855, and came direct to Cleveland, Ohio. He at once found employment in a paper-mill, where he worked about six years and was then put in charge of one of the mills and conducted the same for about three years. He then formed the present company, came to Canton and bought the mill they now occupy, and which they improved and opened. Mr. Bachert took charge of the mill, and in 1871, in company with others, bought the paper-mill at Massillon, forming a stock company, known as the "Massillon Paper Co." Under his management the business has been successful and has increased largely. He was married in December, 1856, to Miss Barbara Silk, a native of Germany, who came to Cleveland when young. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.: John, Kate, Earnest A., William, Fannie, Edward, Frank and Allen. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the German Reformed Church.

DR. P. H. BARR, druggist, Canton; was born Sept. 3, 1836, and is the youngest of five children born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Dottawar) Barr, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married. About the year 1830, they came to Ohio and settled near Paris, in Stark Co. He was an undertaker in the East, but after removing to Ohio, followed farming. He died in the year 1840; Mrs. Barr is still living on the old homestead, and is now past 87 years of age. Our subject was born after the family moved to this county, and hence is an "Ohio man;" he lived at home until he was 15, then went to La Fayette, Ind., where he remained two years, working at carriage trimming; he then returned home, and attended a select school at Paris for three years. He had been reading medicine for some time, and after leaving school, came to Canton, and formed a partnership with Dr. C. J. Geiger, with whom he had been reading. Under the firm name of Geiger & Barr, they carried on the drug business where Mr. Barr now has his store. In 1859, Dr. Barr attended a course of lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and in 1860, having abandoned the idea of practice, graduated at the College of Pharmacy, in Philadelphia. He returned to Canton, and remained until 1863, when he sold his interest to Dr. Geiger, and opened a store in Alliance, with his brother-in-law, T. G. Hare, as a partner. P. H. Barr & Co. conducted this business until the death of Dr. Geiger, in 1876, when he (Barr) bought the Canton store, and again removed to this city, retaining his interest in the Alliance store. In 1869, he was a prime mover in the organization of the First National Bank of Alliance, and upon the completion of its organization, he was made Vice President, and continued as such until after his removal to Can-

ton. In 1879, he became one of the organizers of the Canton Bank, of which he was made President, and in 1880 the charter was changed to a National bank, he retaining the office of President. He was married, July 14, 1859, to Miss Ada F., daughter of Dr. Geiger, his old partner; she is a native of Stark Co. By this marriage there have been seven children, of whom six are living—Minnie L., Winnie G., Fannie E., Daisy D., Bessie B. and Fred. G.

DR. AUSTIN C. BRANT, physician, Canton; was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, July 12, 1852, and in addition to the public school course of his neighborhood, he received a collegiate course at the Vermillion Institute and the Lebanon Normal School. He began reading medicine in 1872, with Dr. T. S. Hunter, of Ashland, Ohio, and in 1877 he graduated at the Bellevue Hospital, New York City, after which he took a course of private study, including surgical and physical diagnosis. He began practice in February, 1878, at Canton, where he has since remained. He is a member of the State Medical Association, of the Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio, and the Stark County Medical Society, of which he has been Secretary for the past three years. For two years he has served as a member of the Canton City Board of Health, and physician to the jail for one year. In January, 1881, he was elected by the City Council to the office of City Physician.

GUSTAVUS BIECHELE, of the firm of L. Biechele & Bro., stoves, tinware, etc., Canton; was born in Baden, Germany, in the year 1828; he early learned the stone cutter's and mason's trades, and in 1847 he came to the United States, and served two years at blacksmithing. In 1850, he went to California, via New Orleans and the Nicaragua route, and worked some six or eight months at mining in Nevada Co., his wages averaging $36 per day; the surface digging played out, and he and eleven others, all from Canton, Ohio, each took a claim on the quartz lead, and began making a tunnel; they worked for six months, day and night, and put the tunnel 300 yards into the mountain, striking a lead, but other miners had passed a law which enabled them to close the tunnel and occupy the lead; the twelve beat the first suit, but, for want of funds, preferred to sell out at $800 each. He then went to Alameda Co., when another company of twelve men (part of the first twelve) made a canal along the hills and brought water into the mines, to complete which they ran in debt $45,000, they giving water privilege for the amount, paying $40,000 of the debt in six months; the water then became scarce, and they cut another canal, fourteen miles long, as a feeder to the first one. The following summer our subject came to Canton, and he and his brother L. engaged in their present business. In 1856, he married Mary Anna Lothamer, a native of France, who came to Canton, Ohio, when young; they had nine children, of whom seven are living.

J. F. BAUHOF, Canton Marble Works, Canton; is a native of Switzerland; he was born March 1, 1834; his father, a German by birth, was a baker in the city of Berne. At the age of 17, J. F. came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he had a brother and sister living; his brother was working in the marble business, and J. F. worked for the same party for two years; he then went to Toledo, where he remained three years, working in the same business; and then, after working two years longer in Cleveland, he came to Canton, and he and his brother R. opened the Canton Marble Works. In 1875, J. F. became the sole proprietor of the business, he buying his brother's interest. They started with nothing but their own labor, where the Opera House now stands, and two years later came to the present location, 36 E. Tuscarawas, which property they bought. The business is successful, and now employs six to eight men, and do all classes of granite and marble work. In 1858, he married Miss Catharine Rist, a native of Germany. They have three children, viz.: Albert, Edward and Louisa.

WILLIAM BERG, manufacturer of carriages, wagons, and repairer, Canton; is a native of Gettysburg, Penn.; he was born in the year 1832. His early life was spent in the neighboring counties; in 1846 they moved to Pittsburgh. William worked at cutting nails, and assisted his father, who was a wagon manufacturer. He finally apprenticed himself to wagon making in Allegheny City, and completed his trade at the age of 23, and opened a shop in that city, where he married Miss Margaret Stephens, of Washington Co., Penn. In his 24th year he came to Ohio, and bought and built a place in Dunganon, Columbiana Co., where he conducted business for nine years. He then sold out and came to Canton, Ohio

(1866), and has followed his business here since. He does a first-class job of home-made work, and makes a specialty of repairing. Of a family of eleven children, nine are living.

JOSEPH BIECHELE, manufacturer of soaps, etc., Canton. This gentleman is a native of Germany, but has been for many years a resident of Canton, of which place he has grown to be one of the leading citizens. He succeeded his brother, Mr. C. Biechele, in business, who founded the business over thirty years ago. The manufacture was begun in a small way, and gradually grew to its present proportions; the main building now occupied is a two-story brick, covering an area of 75x200 feet, and an extensive trade is established in all their brands of manufacture, to which Mr. Biechele gives his personal attention. He is also identified with the insurance interests of the city, he being President of the Canton Mutual.

LAWRENCE BECHEL, blacksmith, Canton; is a native of Stark Co., Ohio. He was born in Canton Dec. 17, 1830, and is seventh in a family of thirteen born to Phillip and Rosanna (Chandel) Bechel. They were natives of Alsace, France. They married in their native land, and came to Canton Nov. 28, 1830. He was a blacksmith, and followed his trade in Canton for many years. Latterly, he followed lock-smithing. He died Oct. 10, 1855. Mrs. Bechel died March 14, 1866. Of their family, our subject and his four sisters—Mrs. Melvin, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. Reigler and Mrs. Becher, all of Canton—are the only survivors. Our subject has always lived in his native city, residing on his present place since he was less than 2 years of age. He early assisted his father in the shop, and engaged regularly therein when about 16 years of age, and, excepting about two years, has followed the business since. He has served in the City Council of Canton for two terms, also as Township Trustee for three years. Nov. 22, 1855, he married Miss Maria Phillips, a native of Alsace, France. She came to Canton with her parents. Of eight children born to this marriage, seven are living, viz.: Charles B., Henry J., Mary, Emma, Clara, Francis and Mena.

ROBERT A. CASSIDY, editor and proprietor of the Canton *Republican;* was born at Blairsville, Penn., Dec. 20, 1839. In July, 1856, he entered the office of the *True American* to learn the printing trade, in his native town; in February following he removed to Bellefonte, Penn., where he finished his trade in the office of the *Center Democrat,* and pursued his calling until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. H, of the 148th Penn. V. I., and at the organization of the regiment he was appointed Principal Musician, in which position he served until the close of the war. In 1860, he was married to Miss Carrie M. Johnson, of Bellefonte, Penn. They removed from Pennsylvania to Canton, Ohio, in August, 1865, and for a few months Mr. Cassidy was employed on the *Stark County Republican.* After a brief engagement in other kinds of business, he entered the employ of E. Ball & Co., manufacturers of mowers, reapers and threshers, and in October, 1870, was elected actuary of the concern, and continued in that position until October, 1880, when he established the *Canton Republican.* Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy have a family of six children. Since his residence in Canton he has been continuously identified with the management of municipal affairs, as a member of the City Council, Boards of Education and Board of Health.

HENRY A. CAVNAH, book-keeper, Canton; son of Mr. S. Cavnah, who was one of Canton's early manufacturers. He became a resident of Canton in 1832, where he worked at his trade (that of a wheelwright) until about 1850, when he began the manufacture of furniture, doing his first work with the old-style foot lathe. He made rapid progress in the business, and in 1861 he had a stock of about $10,000, and employed twenty-five men. In 1861, he began the wholesale trade, which he continued until 1865, when he sold out and went to Indiana, and is now a resident of Bourbon, of that State. The son, Henry A., was born in Canton, in 1844, and remained with his father most of the time until the breaking-out of the rebellion of 1861, when he enlisted in Co. I, 64th O. V. I., for three years service, after serving which he veteranized. He enlisted as a private, and was in the ranks for about three years. At the battle of Stone River he was promoted to Sergeant. In 1864, he was detailed Chief Clerk in Cumberland Hospital, and had charge of the death records, furloughs, etc. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles, among which was the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862; siege of Corinth, May,

1862. They then went on Buell's famous march, after this the battle of Perryville. They then followed Kirby Smith to Hall's Gap, Ky.; then up to Nashville, Tenn., for winter quarters. Dec. 31, 1862, they fought at Stone River until Jan. 3, 1863; then went in camp at Murfreesboro for six months. Their next battle was Tullahoma, then followed Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and the famous charge of Mission Ridge; thence to the siege of Knoxville, and from there to a place called Blain's Cross Roads, Tenn., where the regiment veteranized on Jan. 1, 1864. He came home on a furlough, and returned in the following March. Shortly after returning to duty, they went on the memorable Atlanta campaign. After the battle of Nashville, the regiment was on its way to Richmond, when Lee surrendered. They were mustered out in January, 1866. After leaving the army, Mr. Cavnah went to Texas for a short time, and then to Bourbon, Ind., where he remained about four years. He then returned to Canton, and was with H. H. Myers for about five and a half years, and then changed to his present position—chief bookkeeper for Bucher, Gibbs & Co. He is a member of the G. A. R., and agent of Canton Post, No. 25. He is also a member of K. of H. In 1867, he married Miss Mary, daughter of John Neesz. She died in 1873, leaving him one son and one daughter. In 1876, he married Miss Sally, daughter of Robert Van Horn. One son and a daughter are the fruits of his second marriage. Mr. Cavnah has been a member of the United Brethren Church for the past eleven years, and is their local minister.

C. B. CAMPBELL, carpenter, Canton; Superintendent of the large manufacturing establishment of John Danner; has been a resident of Canton for about thirteen years, his native place being Dane Co., Wis., where his father (see sketch of James Campbell) resided for some years. In 1869, he began learning his trade with his father, with whom he remained until 1874. In 1875, he built the first case for Mr. Danner. He was married in 1865, to Miss C. L., daughter of Thomas C. Cuningham. Two children have been born to them. Mr. Campbell is a member of the I. O. U. W., and is, though a young man, one who has for a number of years filled a responsible position.

DANIEL COBAUGH, manufacturer, Canton; senior member of the firm of Cobaugh & Kuhns, proprietors of the Steel Spring manufactory, known as the Canton Spring Company; is a native of Stark County, of which his parents became settlers as early as 1834. In 1853, he began work for Ball, Aultman & Co., and subsequently worked for E. Ball. He changed again and became identified with the firm of Ballard, Fast & Co., and in 1878, began business on his own account in a part of the old Ballard, Fast & Co.'s shop. The space occupied by the firm at present is about 40x450 feet. They give employment to about seventy-five men, and have a monthly pay-roll of $3,000. Annually they use about four hundred tons of steel, and have a sale of manufactured goods of about $150,000. They are live, energetic business men, and have, by their own energy and good financiering, placed themselves among the leading manufacturers of Canton.

JAMES CAMPBELL, lumber, Canton, whose name is familiar to the citizens of Canton, is a native of Portage Co., Ohio, and was born in 1818. His earlier life was spent in a new country, with but little opportunity of obtaining an education. At about 18 years of age, he began serving an apprenticeship of three and one half years, at learning the trade of a carpenter. During this time he received $36 per year, but was obliged to buy his own clothing. Having friends in the state of Mississippi, after finishing his trade, he went to Vicksburg, and engaged in work. He was at "jour" work in the South about four years, when he returned North, and engaged in work in Canton. He has since remained a resident of this city, except a short time spent in Iowa. It was during his stay in that State that the war of the rebellion broke out. He entered the Federal army in September, 1861, and continued in the service of his country until September, 1865. He entered the service as a private, in Co. L., 3d W. V. C., and was mustered out as Captain of Co. D. During the four years of his service his command was on duty west of the Mississippi River. He is now Quartermaster of this post of the Grand Army of the Republic. In their business, the firm of Campbell & Son, stand second to none in Stark County. The firm was formerly Campbell, Eck & Co., but on April 1, 1881, changed to the present proprietors. Their business is now confined to the lumber trade and to the manufacture of builders' supplies, though formerly they did

contracting and building, and as an evidence of their enterprise, the Stark County Court House, and the First Baptist Church of Canton, as well as many other private and public buildings, are still standing as monuments of their workmanship. A little of the genealogy and history of the family may be of much interest in connection with the above. The grandfather of our subject —by the same name—was a native of Scotland; his father, John Campbell, was a native of South Carolina, and his mother, Rebecca Marshall, was a native of Chester Co., Penn. James was the eighth child, and fifth son born to them of a family of seven sons and three daughters. John Campbell became a resident of Marlborough Tp. in 1808, though he remained but a few years and then removed just across the line to Portage County. Our subject, married Miss Susan Eck, whose people were among the early comers to Stark County. Four children have been born to them, viz.: Joseph M., now of the firm of J. Campbell & Son.; Charles B., for the past four years Superintendent for J. Danner, of Canton; Amanda, (deceased), and James F., for the past three years a resident of Cañon City, Colorado, and at present, a stockholder and cashier of the Fremont County Bank, where he began on a salary of $40 per month.

HENRY CORL, of Corl & Rauk, Canton City Mills, Canton; is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., born Feb. 10, 1837. His mother died when he was about 7 years of age, and he went to live with an uncle who was a miller. Henry worked about the mill until he was 16 years of age; he then engaged at another mill, and worked until 1855, when he came to Stark County and worked in a mill at Navarre, where his father had moved some years previous. From Navarre he went to a mill north of Massillon, after which he worked at various mills, and in February, 1880, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Rauk, bought the present mill, which they have continued since. In 1864, he enlisted in the 166th O. N. G., and served about four months. Feb. 15, 1860, he married Miss Margaret Taylor, a native of Stark County. She died in 1872; of their four children, two are living, viz.: Harrison and William. March 4, 1875, he married Miss Sarah Rauk, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children, viz.: Howard, Kent and Isaac.

GEORGE COOK (deceased). Mr. Cook was born near Clinton, Summit Co., Ohio, Feb. 2, 1827, and died at his home in Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, May 3, 1879. In his youth he enjoyed the limited facilities offered by the common schools of his native place, and gained thereby a good practical education. At an early age he was thrown upon his own resources and made his start in life by learning the wagon-maker's trade, which he worked at in Greentown, Ohio, until 1849, and early gave token of his future advancement. About the year 1849, in company with C. Aultman, Jacob and Lewis Miller, Col. Ephraim Ball and others, he came to Canton and established on a small scale a mower and reaper manufactory. In 1865, the company became a stock concern, of which Mr. Cook was a heavy stockholder and director. For many years he served as Assistant Superintendent and was universally esteemed and respected by the employes. Beginning with nothing but the sterling qualities of honesty and industry, he gradually amassed a handsome competency. He also served faithfully and efficiently in his position as director of the Aultman, Miller & Co. manufacturing establishment, of Akron Ohio. The Akron Iron Co., the First National Bank of Canton and the Valley Railroad, all commendable public enterprises, received his sanction and the impetus of his benevolence. He was a pronounced temperance man and in politics a Republican; for over a score of years he was interested in the welfare of the society connected with the First Baptist Church of Canton, and for many years served as a member of the Board of Trustees of same. About two years before his death, he was baptized into this church, and from that time became deeply interested in its spiritual welfare; he officiated as Deacon, and honored that relation to the church as he had done all others in life. For his high spirit of benevolence he was well known, for besides his smaller benefactions, he contributed $30,000 to the erection of the beautiful church edifice, thus leaving a memorial, the benefits of which can be enjoyed by the whole community. His desire to benefit humanity and his great sympathy with the unfortunate, were marked traits in his character. Mr. Cook married Dec. 5, 1857, Mary, a daughter of Samuel Weary, of Marlborough, a noble, devoted, generous, Christian woman, who still resides in Canton. Three

sons and three daughters were born, five of whom are living.

DR. S. A. CONKLIN, physician, Canton; is a native of Washington Co., Penn., and was born Feb. 10, 1841. He was brought up on the farm, receiving his education in the district schools and early began teaching during the winter months. At the age of 20, he attended Millsboro Normal School, receiving a certificate from it in 1862, after which he taught school, and in 1863, graduated from Duff's Commercial College, at Pittsburgh. He commenced reading medicine in 1864, with Dr. John Kelley, of Claysville, Washington Co., Penn., and in the spring of 1867, graduated from the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, located at Cleveland, Ohio. Previous to his graduation, he practiced two years at Belle Vernon, Fayette Co., Penn., his circumstances not permitting his continuous attendance at college. After graduating, he continued practice at Belle Vernon some five or six years, and then, in 1873, came to Canton, where he has since practiced. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Union Medical Association, of Northeastern Ohio, and of the Stark County Medical Society, of which he has served as Secretary. He is also a member of the Board of Education—elected in 1880, and in 1881 was appointed Clerk of Board. In 1881, he was elected a member of the Board of Health by the City Council. He was married June 2, 1868, to Miss Laura Bugher, of Fayette Co., Penn. They have three children, viz.: Harry, Lulu and Robert.

DR. M. M. CATLIN, physician, Canton; is a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and was born Aug. 15, 1846. He was brought up on his father's farm. Soon after his father's death, which occurred when he was but 9 years old, he hired out, for his board and clothes, going to school during the winter months; and also received a course at the West Winfield Academy, taking the first prize for declamation. He continued on the farm until the age of 17, when he enlisted in Co. D, 46th N. Y. V. V. I., and served two years, participating in all the principal engagements during his term, among them, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, the capture of Richmond, and was at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. After his return from the army, his health not being good, he took up the study of medicine in the fall of 1865, with Dr. Nathan Spencer, of East Winfield, N. Y., and in 1868 he graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College. A few months later he commenced practice at Brookfield, N. Y., where he remained about three years, and then moved to Massillon, Ohio, in 1871; he came on a tour of inspection, and was so well pleased that he concluded to remain. He practiced four years at Massillon, and then moved to Canton, where he has since remained. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Ohio; of the latter he has been Secretary for two years. He was married Jan. 27, 1869, to Miss Rozella D. Clark, a native of Brookfield, N. Y.; they have three children, viz.: Grace, Homer and Mary.

PETER CHANCE, lawyer, Canton; is a native of Harrison Co., Ohio, and was born in 1835. He is a son of Perry and Lavina (Reuble) Chance; his father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Virginia; his grandfather, Benjamin Chance, settled on the Ohio River, and ran the first white man's ferry between Wheeling and Wellsville, at a very early day; subsequently removing to Harrison Co., where he died; his maternal grandfather, Reuble, was one of the pioneers of Harrison Co., Ohio; his parents were married there, and engaged in farming their some years; they came to Stark Co. in 1827, settling in Lexington Tp., where his father cleared the land upon which Alliance now stands; he sold to parties who subsequently laid out the city, and removed to Washington Tp., farming there for some fifteen years, and then moving back to Lexington, where the remainder of his days were passed. Of a family of ten children our subject is the sixth child. He passed his earlier years upon the farm, and at the age of 19 went to learn the blacksmith's trade, working at it for four months, when, by the premature discharge of a cannon, he lost his left hand, which prevented his further work at that calling. He soon after came to Canton and began attending a select school, and soon after began teaching, together with the duties of Deputy Sheriff under George M. Webb, Sheriff, continuing for four years. In 1852, he was elected Recorder of Stark Co., and in 1855 was re-elected, serving in all six years; while Recorder he was appointed Mayor of Canton by the Council, and the following spring elected by the people, serving three terms. After his term of

office as Recorder had expired, he was connected with the Ball Manufacturing Company, as Clerk for two years, and for four sessions was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, at Columbus. Prior to his election as Recorder, he had made the study of law a specialty, reading with Dunbar. In 1862, he was elected Sheriff of the county, and subsequently served a second term, during which time he was admitted to the bar. After his term of office as Sheriff had expired, he was engaged at farming in the township for a number of years, subsequently becoming connected with the Canton Bridge Company, as Treasurer, which association lasted two years. He then opened a law office in Canton, to the practice of which he has since given his attention. Mr. Chance, in all of the numerous offices to which he has been selected, has administered the duties with honor and fidelity; he has also been Treasurer of the city, and was one of the organizers of the Gas Company, and has been President and Secretary of that organization. He was united in marriage in 1853 to Miss Ellen Scott, of Philadelphia, Penn.; they have seven children—Walter S., a lawyer, formerly in practice in Canton, is now in the Custom House in Philadelphia; George W., with the Russell Co., Canton; Norman H., a jeweler in Canton; Jennie May, P. Wade, Perry Robert and Lorenzo Whiting. Mr. Chance had three brothers, two now living—Henry Chance, known as the "Buckeye Broadaxe," a prominent lecturer on temperance, and a resident of Wood Co., Ohio; Jesse Chance, a carpenter and farmer of Eaton Co., Mich.; and Perry Chance, a school teacher, who was a graduate of the Medical College of Cleveland, and a practicing physician; he was in the service, and while there contracted a disease which was the cause of his death, several years after, while a resident of Minnesota.

JOHN F. CLARK, Secretary Canton Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Canton; is a native of Washington Co., Penn. He was raised on the farm where he lived for twenty-seven years; he conducted his father's stock business, and on becoming 27 he removed to Iowa, where he farmed on his own account, in Lee Co., for about six years. In August, 1864, he came to Canton, Ohio, and engaged as local agent in the fire and life insurance business. In 1876 he, with others, organized the present Canton Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he became the Secretary, and after about seven months he was elected President; in June, 1879, he resigned his position, and became Secretary, holding that office at the present time. In 1856, he married Miss Pamela M. Alexander, a native of Washington Co.; by the marriage there have been born four children. Mr. Clark is a Republican, and was a member of the first convention that party held in his native county. He is also a member of and closely associated with the Presbyterian Church.

W. A. CREECH, Treasurer Peerless Reaper Company, Canton. This gentleman came to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1871, locating at Alliance, where he became book-keeper for the Alliance Rolling Mill Company, and in 1875 he came to Canton, and served as Deputy Auditor, and was appointed Auditor in 1879. About the same time he was elected Treasurer of the Peerless Reaper Company, and accepted the latter position, appointing a deputy to act in his place as Auditor; he has continued his position as Treasurer since.

W. B. DEWEES, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, Canton; is a son of George M. Dewees, who was well known all over the county as a man of fine education and a superior artist and mechanic. He came to Stark Co. from Pennsylvania, about 1859, locating in Osnaburg Tp., where he continued to reside until his death. He took a great interest in politics, and was a superior banner painter, in which line he was not excelled; he was also a fine engraver, and possessed wonderful mechanical genius. The subject of this sketch was born in Pennsylvania, and since the age of 14 has been engaged in active mercantile life. He came to Stark Co. in 1860 and in 1862 came to Canton and engaged as clerk for R. C. Kimball, in the dry goods line, remaining with him for about four years; he next engaged in the grocery business, with a partner; subsequently returning to the dry goods business, at which he continued with different parties until 1867, when he purchased the stock of Miller, in the hat and cap business in Opera Block; subsequently removing to the Eagle Block, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to his present location. His stock has been increasing each year, until, at the present time, it comprises a magnificent line in all of its departments, and is as full and complete as can

be found in any house in any of the larger cities. Mr. Dewees is a popular business man, an enterprising and valuable citizen. He was united in marriage in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth Lape, of Pennsylvania. They have three children living—William W., Sadie and Lizzie.

GEORGE DEUBLE, jewelry, Canton. The pioneer jeweler of Canton is a native of Schuylkill Co., Penn. His father, George W. Deuble, was a native of Baden, Germany, as was also his mother. Their first locating in the United States was in Philadelphia, from whence they removed to Schuylkill Co. Penn., where their two sons were born, our subject and an older brother, Martin. In 1832, the family became residents of Stark Co. The father engaged in the jewelry trade in Canton, which he conducted until 1851, when he retired, and the business was conducted by the sons until the death of Martin, which occurred in 1875, since which time it has been in the hands of the present proprietor. So much of his life has been spent in Canton in connection with different social societies as to have made him well known. He and family are members of the German Reformed Church, his wife being the daughter of the Rev. P. Herbruck. Pastor of the German Reformed Church of Canton, and one of the oldest and best known ministers of the city. Mr. Deuble has been organist in this church since he was fifteen years old. He is also a member of the order of A., F. & A. M.; is a Democrat, and, in the spring of 1881, he was made a member of the School Board of Canton. He is in every way worthy to be identified with the mercantile or social interests of a city, and his present good reputation is proof of the esteem and confidence of the community.

JOHN DANNER, manufacturer of revolving book and goods cases, Canton: was born in Canton March 10, 1823, and is a son of Jacob and Anne (Slusser) Danner, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom came to Ohio about the year 1812 with his parents, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. He was raised on the farm in Pennsylvania, and learned the gunsmith's trade, and, upon coming to Ohio, engaged in that trade in Canton. He was a great hunter, and, it is said, killed the last wolf in Stark Co. He died in 1844; his widow, at the age of 79 years, is still living with her daughters in Canton. John (subject) was raised in Canton, and at the age of 13, became a clerk for Martin Wikidal, and remained with him four years; then went to Massillon, where he was similarly employed, until at the end of five years, he engaged in clothing business on his own account for four years, and then removed to Canton, continuing in the same business most of the time, until 1876, when he sold out. He is of an inventive turn, and has taken out letters patent on some twenty or more inventions of his own in the past fifteen years, among which are patents on sleeping-cars, now embodied in the Woodruff and Pullman Cars. He patented the Revolving Book and Goods Cases in 1874, and has since made several improvements. Since 1876, he has devoted his entire attention to its manufacture, largely increasing it, until at the present time, he sells goods in every State and Territory in the Union and in foreign countries, employing some twenty-five skilled workmen. Mr. D. has served a number of terms on the School Board and in the City Council, and has been Whig and then Republican in politics; has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1842, and taken an active interest in its affairs. He and his wife are the only two original members of the Baptist Church now left, which was organized in 1849. He was married Oct. 4, 1847, to Miss Theresa A. Millard, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father was first cousin to Millard Fillmore, Vice President of the United States, under Zachary Taylor. By this marriage there were seven children, six of whom are living—Mary, Alice, Hattie (now Mrs. Campbell, of Cañon City, Col.), Esther, John Millard and Almina.

Z. M. DAVIS, of B. M. Davis & Co., millers, Canton; is a native of Chester Co., Penn., and was born Aug. 2, 1817. His father, Zaccheus Davis, was a miller, and Z. M. was brought up to the same business, living in his native county until 1852. From 1843 to 1852, he was on the Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad (now Pennsylvania Central) as fireman and engineer. In 1852, he came to Canton, Ohio, and run on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad (now P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad) for five years. In 1857, he rented a mill seven miles north of Canton, and operated it for four years, after which he removed to Canton, and run a mill just south of the city for James A. Saxton two years, when, in company with David Lind, he built the Buckeye Mills of Canton. They continued in the business about three years, when Mr. D.

sold out and built his present mill, known as the "Snow-flake Mills," having five run of buhrs, and has continued in the business ever since, his son Zeb. being his partner. Mr. Davis has served on the Canton School Board for six years. He was married in January, 1841, to Miss Sarah Essick, a native of Chester Co., Penn. They have five children, viz.: Ann E. (now Mrs. B. F. Raff, of Canton), Zebula (a miller), Annetta, Lillie G. (a teacher), and Cora, also a teacher. Mr. Davis is a Democrat in politics.

A. J. DOUDS, dentist, Canton; was born Nov. 17, 1837, in Stark Co., Ohio, and is a son of David B. and Mary Ann (Essig) Douds, natives of Franklin Co., Penn., where they married, and came to Ohio in 1835, settling in Lake Tp., where they followed farming. He was also a plasterer. He died in 1873, and she in 1875. A. J. was brought up on the farm until 17, when he went into the shops of C. Aultman & Co. at Canton, remaining two years. He took an early interest in dentistry, and at 19 he became a student of Dr. G. S. Beatty, now of Akron, continuing with him about one and a half years, when Beatty sold out and moved away. He then began practice on his own account, and three years later took a course of lectures in the Pennsylvania Dental College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1861, after which he resumed his practice in Canton, continuing it ever since. He is the oldest practitioner in the city, and, with one exception, the oldest in the county. After graduating he enlisted in Co. A, 19th O. V. I, and, after serving some eight months, was transferred to Hospital Steward, but being in bad health, was discharged in 1862. May 5, 1863, he was married to Miss Almira Fringer, a native of Fayetteville, Penn. They have had six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Frank, Jessie, Herman, Georgiana, Rebecca, Homer (dead). Mr. Douds is a member of the State Dental Society, and the Northern Ohio Society, of which he has served as Secretary.

DIEBOLD BROTHERS, grocers, located at No. 47 East Tuscarawas St., Canton; commenced business Jan. 1, 1881, and are now doing an extensive trade. Their stock is large, and embraces everything in the grocery and provision trade, and is well and conveniently displayed in one of the largest salesrooms in the city. C. M. Diebold is a native of Ohio, and, previous to his mercantile venture, was associated with his father in the Diebold Safe Works of Canton. William H. Diebold is also a native of Ohio; was connected in business with his father, and subsequently a commercial traveler for a Cincinnati house, until he became connected with his brother in the grocery trade. Messrs. Diebold Bros. have been educated for business life, and possessing, as they do, enterprising and progressive views, are bound to make their business life a success.

H. C. ELLISON, banker, Canton; is a descendant of one of Stark County's early pioneers. He is the son of John and Mary (Vaughn) Ellison, and the grandson of Samuel Ellison. The latter settled in Marlborough Tp. about the year 1810, the former at that date being about 10 years old, and, after arriving at man's estate, he continued to reside in Marlborough Tp., and was one of the three gentlemen who founded the town of Marlborough of that township. H. C. is a native of Marlborough, where he remained until he was 14 years old, when he went to Alliance, where he was afterward for a time engaged in business. In 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. F, 115th O. V. I., for a three-years' terms of service—Capt. A. J. Ware and Col. T. C. Boone. He was promoted to the rank of Adjutant, and served as such about thirty months of the term of his service. June 30, 1865, he was mustered out and returned to Alliance, where for a time he was engaged in the dry goods trade in the capacity of salesman, and was engaged in this business until elected by the Republican party to the office of Auditor of Stark County for a two years' term. At the close of his first term of service as Auditor, he was re-elected to the same office for a term of three years. Returning to Alliance, he accepted the position of Cashier of the First National Bank of that city, and remained there until in May of 1879, when he came to Canton to organize the Canton City Bank, which was then a private banking house of a $50,000 paid-up capital. In August, 1880, received a charter, and changed to National banking, under the name of the City National Bank, and increased their capital to $100,000, Mr. Ellison still continuing as Cashier. He is a member of the Massillon Commandery, No. 4, A., F. & A. M.; also a member of the G. A. R.

HENRY EVERHARD, retired farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in Washington Co., Penn.,

Aug. 6, 1803, and is a son of Henry and Mary M. (Hewett) Everhard, natives of Pennsylvania. Henry, Sr., learned the potter's trade, and when he came home from his apprenticeship he enlisted under Gen. St. Clair to fight the Indians, and was one of the few who escaped from St. Clair's memorable defeat. He worked at the potter's trade at different places until 1809, when he removed to Ohio, and settled in Plain Tp., Stark Co., where he built a saw and grist-mill. He died there in 1849, his wife having died twenty years before, when he married Mrs. Dager; she also died a few years previous to his death. Henry, Jr., lived at home until he was 25 years of age, and was brought up on the farm, enjoying the usual log cabin school facilities. He was married in June, 1828, to Miss Rebecca Slanker, a native of Maryland; she died about 1866. By this marriage there were seven children, five of whom are living—Lewis, lives in Manchester; Maria, now Mrs. Wirrich, of Massillon; Henry, also in Massillon; Martha A., lives in California; Sarah C., now Mrs. Williams, in California. After the death of his wife he retired to Massillon, where he lived about three years; he there married Mrs. Housley, and then moved to her home in Illinois; after remaining one and a half years, they returned to Canton, where they have since resided. Mr. E. was a Whig, and afterward a Republican, and a member of the Lutheran Church ever since he arrived at maturity.

GEORGE EBERSOL, retired farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., May 31, 1812, and is a son of Henry and Mary E. (Waltman) Ebersol, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, and where she died, in 1813, leaving two children. He married again to Caroline Lineroad, in 1814, and removed to Ohio in 1818 by wagon, and settled in Columbiana Co., where he lived until 1828, when he moved into Stark Co., and settled in Bethlehem Tp. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and worked at the business, and also followed farming. In 1852, he removed to Huntington Co., Ind., where he followed the same business some years, and then retired to Roanoke. He died in 1876, at the advanced age of 92 years; his wife died one year later. They had eight children, of whom six are living. George (subject) lived at home until 1831, receiving a common education, when he left Bethlehem Tp., and went to Carroll Co., and engaged in farming and stock-raising, and also was largely interested in sheep raising. He was married in November, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Abrahams, a native of Cumberland Co., Penn., who came to Ohio with her parents in 1819. After their marriage they remained in Carroll Co. until 1865, when he moved into Stark, buying an interest in a farm two and a half miles south of Canton. After several changes in farms and residences, he retired to Canton in 1876, where he has since lived. By their marriage they had eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: John M., Canton; George L., Stark Co.; A. M., at home; Louisa, now Mrs. Lineroad; Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. Henrigh, Mahoning Co. Mr. Ebersol was a Whig, but is now Republican in politics, and has been a member of the Lutheran Church for more than forty years, and taken an active interest in its prosperity.

J. C. ELSASS, of firm of Elsass & Bour, furniture, No. 11 Tuscarawas street, Canton; is a native of Stark Co., and a son of Peter and Dorothy (Schaffer) Elsass, who were natives of Alsace, France. They emigrated to America about 1830, locating in Stark Co. His father died in 1876, and his mother is still living in Canton. Our subject was born in Waynesburgh, and was in the employ of his father in the shoe trade there until 21 years of age. He then went upon his father's farm, upon which he remained for several years. In 1868, he removed to Canton and engaged in the meat business, continuing at that about five years. He then embarked in his present business, and has since continued at it. In 1879, he associated with him as partner Mr. J. A. Bour, under the firm name of Elsass & Bour, which partnership has continued until the present time. Mr. Elsass was married in 1873 to Miss Cora Strain, of Millersburg. They have two children—Charlie and Harry. This business house was established by J. C. Elsass in 1873, and in 1879 Mr. J. A. Bour became a member of the firm. Messrs. Elsass & Bour carry an extensive stock of furniture, complete in every particular, and are known as honorable and trustworthy business men.

LOUIS ENGEL, nurseryman and florist, Canton; is a native of Hanover, Germany, he was born January 1, 1821. He was raised in his present business, and went to Montreal, Canada, in 1847, and followed his business

there until 1853, when he came to the United States, first locating in Cincinnati, thence to Middletown, Ohio, and in the spring of 1856, he came to Canton, and conducted a greenhouse and nursery for Mr. H. Meyers for five years. He then began in the business for himself, and after some four or five years he bought the business of Mr. Meyers and has kept a full assortment of choice fruit and ornamental trees, plants, roses, etc., all of which are true to name, and in varieties proven the best for this soil and climate. Though having but $75 when he first came to Canton, Mr. Engel has by his energy and perseverance, coupled with honorable dealing in business, been successful in establishing himself as a reliable business man, and also in securing an ample competency. He married in Montreal, Mary Ann Krebs, and they have had eight children, all of whom were daughters, seven of whom are living.

JAMES FRAUNFELTER, M. D., Canton; is a native of Ashland Co., Ohio, and a son of John Fraunfelter, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1846, remaining a resident there until his death. Our subject educated himself after the age of eighteen years, attending Vermillion Institute, at Hayesville, Ohio, and subsequently the academy at Savannah, Ohio. Deciding upon the profession of medicine for his life work, he entered the office of T. S. Hunt, M. D., of Ashland, receiving his advice and assistance in the prosecution of his studies for three years. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College in 1870, of the L. I. College Hospital, of New York, and of Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He immediately began to practice after the finish of his medical education, in Canal Fulton, in 1872, where he remained until 1881. His practice then was very successful and extensive, and became so arduous, that in 1881 he removed to Canton, believing that a city practice would be more pleasant. Although in Canton but a few months at the present writing, his success there is flattering and promising. His office is in the Bockius Block, south of the public square. Dr. Fraunfelter formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Kate Rosebury, of Ashland County, in June, 1872. They have one child, Clarence E. Dr. Fraunfelter is one of the promising physicians of Ohio, commencing in early life with the determination to make the world the better for his being in it. His education was obtained by teaching school in winter sessions, and attending the academy in the summer. His teaching continued for six seasons, and in this, as in all other things, he made a success. He taught the last two years, at Orange, Ohio, where he established a fine reputation as a model teacher. During his practice in Canal Fulton, he was associated with Dr. Campbell from 1876 until 1881, and while together were interested in the drug trade there. While a resident there, he was the surgeon of the Tuscarawas Valley R. R., and was interested and foremost in all works of education and improvement. He also erected a brick block there, which he still owns. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the K. of H.

G. B. FOLSOM, livery, Canton; is a native of the Empire State. He began business life in Cleveland, where for several years he was engaged in the grocery trade, subsequently changing into the livery business, at which he continued for some ten years. He next engaged in business in Youngstown, Ohio, where for ten years he was in the grocery and livery business, after which he came to Canton, where he has since resided and engaged in the livery business. Mr. Folsom conducts his business in first-class style; has a large and commodious place of business, and does a thriving and profitable trade. He ranks as one of the prominent citizens of Canton, and is a member of the K. of P. order.

C. N. FRANK, hotel; Canton; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 12, 1822. He received a good business education in his native land, and served an apprenticeship at learning the trade of a miller, which business he followed until 1847, when he, with his father's family, emigrated to the United States. They landed in New York City on November 8, of 1847, and made their way almost directly to Cleveland, where he and his father bought a farm near the city limits, in Euclid Tp. They were the fortunate possessors of considerable money upon their arrival in this country, though by misfortune, fires and bad management they lost nearly the whole of it; so the nice property owned by the subject of this sketch has been accumulated by his own industry and economy. His father by trade was a baker, and tiring of the farm, they engaged in this

business in Cleveland until C. N. built a hotel, which he opened on July 3, 1854. He was married in 1852, to Miss Fredricka Olp, with whom he was well acquainted while they both were residents of Wurtemberg. During the rage of the cholera of 1854, his wife died on the 29th of August, and the same disease carried away their only child. Not long after this affliction, Mr. Frank quit the hotel business and engaged in milling, he and his father building two different mills in Cleveland, both of which were destroyed by fire. In 1864, he came to Canton and rented the Myers Mill, on South Cherry street, and operated the same for four years and two months. He then, in company with two other gentlemen, rented the steam mills at Navarre, and ran the business there about two years and seven months, since which time he has done nothing in the milling business. Shortly after quitting Navarre, he began business at his present stand in Canton, which is a neat little property built and improved by himself, on the corner of Ninth and Cherry streets. July 12, 1856, Mr. Frank was married again, his second wife being a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, and by whom he has three children living—Bertie, Emma and Charlotte. Mr. Frank was one of the organizers of the Concordia Society, of which he is at present one of the directors. He is also a member and has been one of the directors of the German Pioneer Society of Stark County.

PETER FAHRNI, grocer, Canton; is a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland, where he remained a resident until his 20th year, and then emigrated in company with his brother Frederick to the United States. They stopped first in Cleveland for a short time, where Peter was employed by a milkman; he then went to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where for about two years he worked for different farmers. His next change was to Wyandot Co., Ohio, where he lived until 1861. When the first call was made for three-months men, he enlisted in Co. I, 15th O. V. I. While serving this term of enlistment he was in the battle of Laurel Hill. In the call for three years' men, he enlisted in Co. F, 37th O. V. I., under Col. Seber. He was in the battle of Princeton, in May, of 1862, and in that fight, his company with two others, lost 100 men in twenty minutes; he, however, escaped unhurt. In December of 1862, his command joined the army of the Mississippi, and he subsequently passed through the battle of Vicksburg. In these he received two wounds, the latter being most severe, though he has never fully recovered from their effects. He was also taken prisoner and held thirty days at Vicksburg. Being paroled, he returned to Canton by furlough, and not recovering, he received an honorable discharge. Upon recovering, he began work in the Aultman Shops, and remained there until 1876, when he engaged in business. His brother Frederick was a member of the same company and regiment, in both the three months and three years' service, and while on picket duty near Atlanta, Ga., he was shot, and shortly after died. His wife, who was a Miss Mary Wagner, a native of Switzerland, became the wife of Peter in 1865.

H. C. FOGLE, Secretary and Treasurer for C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio; is a native of Massillon, Ohio; he was born Dec. 20, 1844, and ninth child of Lewis and Francis (Hemphill) Fogle. They were natives of Somerset and Huntingdon Counties, Penn. H. C. was raised in the vicinity of his birth, his parents living also at Mansfield and Canton; he received the union school course of study in Canton, and at the age of 14, engaged as clerk in the dry goods trade with M. Wikidal, and later engaged with G. B. Dietrich; also worked in the trade at Upper Sandusky. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the 4th O. V. I., Co. F, and served with the command until 1862, when, owing to disabilities, he was discharged; upon his return home to Canton, he secured a position with C. Aultman & Co., as shipping clerk, and the following year became book-keeper. In 1869, he became cashier of the First National Bank of Canton, and continued until 1872, when he was elected Treasurer for C. Aultman & Co., and in April, 1874, upon the death of the Secretary, he was installed in that office, and has since continued to hold both offices. Oct. 14, 1869, he married Miss Clara L. Underhill, daughter of Judge J. W. Underhill; she is a native of Massillon. By the marriage there has been born four children, viz.: Ruth, Faith, James U. and Lewis H.

JUDGE JOSEPH FREASE, attorney, Canton; was born in Somerset Co., Penn., May 19, 1827, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Field) Frease, natives of Berkeley Co., Va., and York Co., Penn., respectively. He was born in 1786, came to Ohio May 9, 1830, and settled in Stark

County. He was a blacksmith. In 1822, he entered 230 acres of land in Sugar Creek Tp., upon which he settled in 1830, having had it under lease seven years. He improved the farm, building a large barn and brick residence. He also put up a blacksmith shop and worked at his trade in connection with farming. He died in April, 1869, aged 82, his wife died the year before, aged 76. Joseph (subject) lived at home until after his majority, attending the common schools, and at 23 he began teaching during the winter months. He then came to Canton, and read law with Hon. Geo. W. Belden, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1853, he began practice in Canton, where he has ever since remained. He formed a partnership with Mr. Belden in 1856, and the year previous was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the county, serving two years. He remained with Judge Belden until 1866, when he was elected Judge of the 9th Judicial District of Common Pleas Court, and was re-elected in 1871; in both instances he was nominated by the Republican party. At the expiration of his second term he began practice again, and formed his present partnership. He was married Sept. 1, 1857, to Miss Sarah H., a daughter of Hon. Geo. W. Belden. By this marriage there are six children—three sons and three daughters.

JOSHUA GIBBS, deceased; was the pioneer plow-maker of Stark County, and for many years one of the most prominent and ingenious manufacturers in his line in the West. He was a native of New Jersey, near Trenton. He learned the trade of a plow-maker in that State, and subsequently worked at it in Philadelphia, Penn. He afterward came to Canton, and for a time stocked plows for Judge Henry. In 1836, he obtained a patent for what was known as a bar share plow. This was the beginning of his work in the patenting and manufacturing plows and plow fixtures, that made his name familiar through Ohio and many other of the Western States. October, 1853, a patent was granted him for the process now in use, for grinding and polishing plows. This invention was introduced extensively over the Western prairie lands by his son, John Gibbs. He quit active work as a manufacturer about 1861, though before doing so he patented the dynamometer, an instrument now in common use for testing the draught of plows, other farm implements and machinery. His widow, who was formerly Miss Barbara Shafer, is still living, and a resident of Canton. Her people were also among the early pioneers of Stark County.

MARTIN L. GIBBS, Gibbs Canton Plow Co., Canton; is a native of Canton, Ohio; he was born May 16, 1837, and is the fifth in a family of ten children born to Joshua and Barbara (Shafer) Gibbs. Our subject was raised in Canton; he assisted on the farm up to his 18th year; he then entered his father's plow shop and worked for him until he was 22 years of age. In 1859, he, in company with his brothers, Lewis and William, built the present brick building, the firm being L. Gibbs & Bros., which continued about six years, making the cylinder plow of Joshua Gibbs. After this partnership, our subject engaged in farming, which he continued about three years, during which time he studied to improve the plow, which resulted in his patenting a combination plow, which he began to manufacture in Canton, and about one year later, having added three additional patents, including the steel joint, he then formed the partnership of M. L. Gibbs & Co., and after two years formed a stock company, known as the Gibbs Canton Plow Co., of which he is the Superintendent. In 1879, he patented a valuable addition to a plow, known as a jointer. The company now make the chilled plow. May 26, 1860, he married Miss Sarah A. Trump, a daughter of George J. Trump, an old resident of Stark County. Of their six children, four are living, viz.: Jennie, Ervin G., Gracie, Homer G. During the war Mr. Gibbs enlisted in the 115th O. V. I., but owing to disability he was discharged a few months later.

ISAAC HARTER, Canton City. It is doubtful whether there has ever been a resident of Stark more generally known throughout the county, personally and by reputation, than Isaac Harter. No one has been longer engaged in a business which brought him in contact with all classes of people, nor has any one been more frequently quoted, in the character of boy and man, as an example for others. His father, Michael Harter, came to this country from Wurtemberg, Germany, when 23 years of age. He married in Lancaster Co., Penn., and soon after emigrated to Knox Co., Ohio, and purchased a quarter-section of Government land, upon which he settled. As the country developed and travel increased, he was induced to enlarge the dimensions of his log

cabin and open a tavern, which in time became a popular stopping-place. He had four children—one daughter and three sons, of whom Isaac, the youngest, was born June 14, 1811. The father died at the age of 53, leaving the family in straitened circumstances. The sister, Christina had previously married George Dewalt, and became a resident of Canton, and it was mainly through her instrumentality that Isaac was brought to Canton. At 11, he was indentured to William Christmas, a merchant, to serve him until 21. The compensation of an apprentice at that day was his board and clothes, including a freedom suit, and a certain undefined amount of education which was rarely complied with. Certain it was, Mr. Harter's opportunities in that direction were extremely limited. The major part of the education he obtained from professional teachers was at night school. Isaac served his master and mistress faithfully. There was no menial service about the house or store that he was not required to do, and he was never known to grumble or be insubordinate. So useful did he make himself, that it was not long before he became an important adjunct of the store. He had the qualities that make a young man a successful and popular salesman—patience, industry and integrity. At that period a store comprised a general assortment of dry goods, hardware, queensware, groceries, liquors, etc. All kinds of country produce was taken in exchange for goods, and the salesman was required not only to handle lard and beef, hides, pile up boards and shingles, but measure tar and fish oil, and do other work that many young men nowadays are too proud to do. During Mr. Harter's apprenticeship, he never received a cent in money as compensation for services, and in his later years often remarked, when alluding to the comparatively easy times enjoyed by the young men of to-day: "I was so situated that I never had the opportunity to earn a dollar for myself until I was 21." After attaining his majority, Mr. Christmas made him a partner in the store, allowing him for his services an interest in the profits. The firm was then, Christmas, Harter & Co. The "Co." was Mr. Hogg, of Brownsville, Penn., a silent partner. Mr. Christmas died in 1836, when it became necessary to settle up his estate, and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Harter then commenced alone, and continued in the mercantile business until 1860, when he sold out and engaged in banking, in which occupation he continued until his death, Feb. 27, 1876. Mr. Harter was married Aug. 7, 1838, to Miss Amanda Z. Moore, of Beaver Co., Penn. At the age of 36, he was confirmed and united with the Lutheran Church. There is in the life of Mr. Harter much to encourage the young man dependent upon his own resources—much that is worthy of imitation. He was emphatically a self-made man. To his sterling integrity, his indomitable business energy, his courteous and obliging disposition, his kind and unostentatious generosity, did he owe his success. In his business relations, in his daily intercourse with his fellow-men, his real worth was best known and most highly appreciated. He was the zealous friend of the laboring and industrious classes, and always ready to help those who manifested a disposition to help themselves. He was of a social disposition and enjoyed society, but, above others, that of his family. No more kind, affectionate and devoted husband and father ever occupied that sacred relation. As a professed Christian, while not demonstrative, he was confiding and hopeful. Though strongly attached to his own church and always ready to lend her a helping hand in time of need, he was tolerant and liberal to other denominations. He was always interested in movements designed to promote the prosperity of the town, and liberal in his contributions to that end. His largest losses in business were the result of an effort to assist some local enterprise. He had great energy, and to the last day was as active as a man twenty years his junior. Although frequently urged by his family to retire from business and take the world easier, as he had accumulated an abundance, his invariable answer was: "I would not be contented doing nothing." He was not envious of others, but rejoiced in their prosperity. In his manners he was affable, courteous, social and dignified. It has been frequently remarked that he was never known to tell a filthy story, or indulge in obscene talk. He was quick in temper, but ready to forgive, and never harbored ill-will. He believed in training boys early to business, and was in the habit of imposing responsible duties, involving heavy pecuniary trusts upon his own sons, when they were yet young, believing the way to train up successful business men was to

trust them when young, that they be inspired with confidence in themselves. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harter, six of whom are still living. The oldest, Joseph S., graduated at Kenyon College, was a student of law when the rebellion broke out, enlisted as a private in the 19th Ohio, during the three months' service, and came out a Lieutenant. He re-entered the service as Captain in the 115th Ohio, was accidentally shot while in barracks, in Cincinnati, from which he died in a few hours. George D. enlisted as a private in the 115th, was commissioned Lieutenant and made an Aid on Gen. Beatty's staff. He is now engaged in banking in Canton. Michael D. is a resident of Mansfield, connected with the agricultural works of Aultman & Taylor. Isaac R. is successor to his father in the control of the Savings Deposit Bank. Henry W. graduated at an Eastern college, was admitted to the bar, and is now Prosecuting Attorney for the county. A daughter and a son died in infancy, and two daughters, Christiana A. and Eliza L. are yet at home.

PETER HOUSEL, farmer; P. O. Canton. The Housel family is one among early pioneer families of Stark Co. Peter H. Housel, the grandfather of our subject, migrated from Northumberland Co., Penn., in the year 1812, and settled in Plain Tp.; a part of the town of Middle Branch is on his original purchase. His father, Anthony Housel, was born in that part of Northumberland Co. which subsequently formed Montour Co. He came to Stark Co. with his father, and afterward returned to his native place, where he remained three years. During this time he was married, and before his return to Stark Co., our subject was born to them, the date of his birth being Sept. 30, 1815. His early life was spent after the manner, and with such advantages, as the customs of a new country dictated. He remained on the old farm until he was about 31 years old, and then bought a farm two miles south of Canton, where he resided about ten years, and bought 70 acres in South Canton. This was about 1857, and his pleasant home on South Market street was then the farm residence. This property subsequently became valuable, and was sold out in lots—the city now reaching three-fourths of a mile south of his home. In 1840, Mr. Housel was married to the daughter of Daniel Smith, who was one of the early settlers of Plain Tp. Their oldest son, Anthony Housel, is now a member of the Stark Co. bar. He was educated at the Western Reserve College, graduating June 26, 1872. He then attended law school for one year, and was admitted to practice in April of 1875.

GEORGE B. HAAS (deceased), was a native of Virginia, and came to Canton about 1838, he being at that time about 16 years old. His father was a Lutheran minister, though he evinced a natural talent for mechanical work, and learned the trade of a cabinet-maker and painter. In 1841, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ely. He was a man well known in Stark Co., as he had held the office of Deputy Sheriff, and that of Township Trustee. He was a member of the Order of I. O. O. F., and at his death was buried with the honors of the order. Their son, Marshall E., entered the army at the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, enlisting in Co. F, 4th O. V. I. He entered the service as a private, and on Oct. 13, 1862, he was promoted to Sergeant, and on Sept. 1, 1863, to Sergeant Major. He was in the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861; Romney, W. Va., Oct. 27, 1861; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Penn., July 2, 3, 1863; Bristow Station, Oct. 14, 1863. At Morton's Ford, Va., he was wounded, the ball striking his arm, and then passing through his body. This wound eventually caused his death, in July of 1876. He was a resident of Centralia, Ill., at the time of his death, where he had for some years been agent for the American Express Company.

JACOB HANE, retired, Canton; whose portrait appears in this history as a representative of the early manufacturing industries of Stark County, was born in Canton Jan. 16, 1814, and was the fifth child of a family of eleven children born to Christian and Mary M. (Shook) Hane, both natives of Pennsylvania. His parents came to Stark County as early as 1811, and settled in the immediate vicinity of Canton. In 1832, Jacob came to Canton and began serving an apprenticeship at learning the trade of a tanner. Completing his trade, he rose rapidly from "jour" workman, to proprietor, and after one or two partnerships, he, in 1840, owned a tannery. He continued the manufacture of leather until 1859, when he engaged in the leather trade exclusively, and fol-

lowed it for ten years, and then retired from active business, having by his industry and good financiering accumulated a fine property. His political views have been Republican, though he has chosen to take a deeper interest in the building up of churches and schools than in aspiring to political preferment. In 1840, he was married to Miss Hannah Beyrer, a native of Pennsylvania. Four children were born to them, viz.: Frederick, who enlisted in Co. F, 4th O. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 12, 1862. F. B., the second son, was a member of the same company and regiment, and was wounded in the same battle in which his brother was killed. He came home on a sixty days' furlough, and on the second of the following May, while participating in the battle of Chancellorsville, he was again wounded. He was then placed in the Invalid Corps, and was made Government P. M., of the post at Alexandria. Subsequently Secretary Stanton ordered him to report at Washington City, when he gave him a position in the private office of Gen. Halleck. He is at present connected with the Canton Saw Works Company. Charles F., who is now deceased, was out in the 100-days service. Emma F., his only daughter, though married, is making her home for a short time with her father, her husband being connected with the Connotton Valley R. R.

REV. PETER HERBRUCK, Pastor of Jerusalem Reformed Church, Canton; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 8, 1813, and is the second in a family of nine children born to Phillip and Barbara (Schlimmer) Herbruck, who were also natives of Bavaria. Our subject was raised on the farm, his father being both a farmer and a shoemaker, until 14 years of age, when he attended school at Nuenschweiler, with the intention of becoming a teacher, that being a preparatory institution for that purpose. He remained there at school four years, when, not desiring to become a soldier, he came to America, and located in Berks Co., Penn., where he taught school one winter. In the spring of 1832, he came to Ohio, and located in the vicinity of Canton, where he taught school. He here became acquainted with Rev. Benjamin Faust, who persuaded him to study for the ministry; he commenced reading under his direction, and in about a month wrote a sermon, after which he began regularly to preach, and for almost fifty years has been faithfully proclaiming salvation to sinners. Some statistics of the work of this old soldier of the Cross will not be inappropriate in his biography: Since he entered the ministry he has baptized 4,976 persons; preached 2,066 funeral sermons; confirmed 2,446, and married 1,961 couples, up to April 28, 1881. For the first two years he had no horse, and had to walk to Carrollton to preach, a distance of twenty-four miles; in all he preached to twenty-one congregations outside of Canton, and at one time had in charge thirteen congregations in Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Portage Counties. He was married, Nov. 21, 1833, to Miss Sarah Holwich, a native of Stark Co., and a daughter of Jonathan Holwich, who came to Stark Co. at an early day, from Pennsylvania, and was a prosperous farmer; by this marriage there were thirteen children, seven boys and six girls, ten of whom are living, viz.: Caroline, now Mrs. Deuble, of Canton; August, a merchant in Canton; Alfred, a jeweler in Canton; Ferdinand, a dry goods merchant in Canton; Amelia, now Mrs. Glaser, of Cleveland; Edward, formerly Pastor of the English Reformed Church, Canton, now editor of the *Christian World*, Dayton, Ohio; Charles W., Canton; Calvin, a clerk in Canton; Emil P., Pastor of the Reformed Church of Akron; and Josephine B., at home. About the year 1876, the Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, conferred the title of D. D. on Rev. Mr. Herbruck.

GEORGE C. HARVEY, Keystone Mills, Canton; is a native of McKean Co., Penn; was born Sept. 3, 1832. During his infancy the family moved to Center Co., Penn. His parents were Isaac and Clarissa (Claflin) Harvey, the former born in Berks Co., Penn., and the latter in Connecticut; he (father of subject) was a miller, as was his father, Isaac, Sr., before him. Our subject lived with his parents until he was 25 years of age, and learned the milling business with his father. In the fall of 1856, he married Martha J. Logan, a native of Huntingdon Co., Penn., and by this marriage there are seven children, viz.: Isaac L., Edgar A., Kate E., Clara N., Alney C., Mary L. and Fannie C. After his marriage he took charge of a mill near by, and continued in the business in Pennsylvania until the spring of 1877, and in the fall of that year came to Canton, Ohio, and bought his present mill, and about one year

later he opened a flour and feed store in Canton, in connection with the mill; the mill has four run of stone, and a capacity of fifty barrels daily.

ALEXANDER HURFORD, retired, Canton; is a native of Canton, Ohio; he was born Nov. 25, 1817, and is the fifth child of eight children born to Thomas and Mary (Wilcoxen) Hurford. He was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, and she in Brooke Co., Va. Thomas Hurford moved to Fayette Co., Penn., after the death of his father, which occurred when he was about 7 years of age. In Fayette Co. he lived with a brother, and was early apprenticed to the milling business. About the year 1804 or 1805, he came to Ohio, and entered some land located about two miles south of Canton, where he built a grist-mill and still-house, in the year 1810. He conducted the mill a number of years, and in 1822 came to Canton, and entered the mercantile business. In 1825, he moved to Bethlehem, where he kept a store until 1828, when he took his mill again, and remained there until his death, in 1832. He served as Judge of the Common Pleas, and was well known and esteemed by all, having been one of the pioneers in this section. Mrs. Hurford died on the old homestead in 1822. In 1825, the Judge married Miss Mary Crueson, by whom he had four children; she continued her residence on the old homestead until about the year 1852; she then came to Canton, and a few years later the family moved to Omaha, Neb., where she died about the year 1870. Our subject lived at home until the death of his father; then, after working on a farm a few months, he went to Massillon, and worked in a storage and commission house for three years. He then, with his brother, farmed the homestead farm two years, when he went to Wellsville, Ohio, and conducted a steam flour-mill; his health failing, he made a trip down the river, he and three others buying a flat-boat, which they loaded with flour, stoneware, etc.; they went to Vicksburg, thence up the Yazoo and Yellow Bushey to Williams' landing. Selling out, they returned to Wellsville. He and his brother bought a farm in connection with the mill, and Mr. H. got out 52 acres of wheat and 10 acres of rye, with one team, and in the winter took charge of the mill, they having sold the farm and bought the mill, and conducted the same until 1842. January of that year, he married Miss Elizabeth Swearingen, and bought part of the old home farm, including the mill, which he conducted until 1849. He then came to Canton, and assisted in soliciting stock, settling right of way and grading on the O. & P. R. R., after which he farmed and dealt in stock, and, later, became General Agent for the above R. R. Co. in contracting wood, ties, etc., and continued for twelve or fourteen years. About 1864, he and Mr. P. P. Trump bought and improved the St. Cloud Hotel, which they now own. He has a large farming and coal interest, and is identified with some of the leading manufacturing interests of the city. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1839, and has taken an active interest in its affairs. By the marriage there have been nine children, six of whom are living. An Old-Line Whig, now a Republican; he was a strong anti-slavery man, and liberally supported all war measures. His grandfather, on his mother's side, left seventeen slaves; these Mr. H. tried to free, but they were sold, and the money belonging to Mr. Hurford's mother yet lays at Wellsville, he not being willing to use money obtained from such a source; his mother, while living, freed her slaves, and he thought she would also have freed those of the estate, and when he represented her in Brooke Co., Va., out of nine heirs, seven were opposed to freedom; the slaves were sold; but the next day all but a woman and child had escaped, and were never found. Mr. H.'s brother, Alfred, also declines to receive the money.

GEORGE HOLM, Canton, Ohio; is a native of Pike Tp., Stark Co., Ohio. He was born Oct. 25, 1820, and is the second of a family of three children born to John and Elizabeth (Shutt) Holm. They were natives of Washington Co., Md. He came here a young man in 1812, and located a piece of land in Pike Tp., after which he brought his parents, occupied the place and cleared a farm, and farmed in that township, where our subject's grandfather, Michael, and his second wife, and John and Elizabeth (Shutt) Holm, died. Elizabeth Shutt and her parents came to Pike Tp. about the year 1812. Her mother died in Maryland, and he in 1862, in Pike Tp., aged 97. John and Elizabeth were among the first marriages in Pike Tp. George lived at home twenty-five years, received a district school course of study, and also taught a number of terms; in 1845, he married Miss

Catharine Buchtel, a native of Stark Co. Her father, John Buchtel, came here a young man with his parents prior to 1812. Her grandfather on her mother's side, John Sherman, is also a pioneer, after whom is named Sherman's Church. After marriage, George occupied his grandfather's farm, which he hired, his grandfather giving up the farm and living with him until his death. George farmed until 1866, when he came to Canton, renting his farm. He has since 1868, acted as the County Agent for C. Aultman & Co. He is Republican in politics, and Methodist in his religious faith. Of eight children born to the marriage, there are six living.

JOSIAH HARTZELL, Manager of Advertising and Printing Department of C. Aultman & Co, Canton, Ohio; is a native of Portage Co., Ohio. He was born in the year 1833, and lived on the farm sixteen years. He received a common-school course of study, and then attended Amherst College, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1854. He then read law in Toledo, Ohio, and about one year later he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he continued his reading, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practiced until 1858, when he came to Canton and bought the *Stark County Republican*, which he conducted until 1868, when he consolidated with the *Repository*, he editing the new paper, known as the Canton *Repository and Republican*. In 1874, he sold his interest, owing to his health, and engaged in farming. In 1878, he represented C. Aultman & Co. at the Paris Exposition, his fluency in French and German proving most valuable to him on this occasion, which continued seven months. Upon his return to Canton, he became permanently connected with the firm, taking his present charge. From 1865 to 1869, he served as Postmaster of Canton. One of his first acts was to drape the office for the death of our martyred President, under whose administration he received the appointment. He married Miss Mary K., daughter of Simon Johnson, of Washington Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in 1856. Of eight children, seven are living—Wilbur J., Frederick, Charles, Josiah, Jr., Ralph, Dora and Grace. Wilbur, though early studying medicine, attending the University of Austria. is now Cashier of the Bank of South Arkansas, located in Colorado. Frederick is Cashier of the Custer County Bank, at Silver Cliff, Colo., Charles is attending Ann Arbor, and the others of the family are at home.

DR. R. P. JOHNSON, physician, Canton; is a native of Stark Co., Ohio, and was born in Washington Township, Aug. 12, 1839. He was brought up on his father's farm, and in addition to the common schools, received a course at Mt. Union Academy, now Mt. Union College; He began reading medicine in the spring of 1858, with Dr. L. L. Lamborn, of Alliance; graduated in 1861 from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and began practice at Mt. Union, where he continued until September, 1862, then entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 104th O. V. I., and the following spring was taken ill and resigned. Most of his service was in Hospital No. 2, at Lexington, Ky. He practiced at Deerfield, Ohio, some eighteen months, and in the fall of 1864, again entered the army, and was sent by the Medical Director to Springfield, Ill., where he had charge of Camp Yates, and one year later he went to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, where he remained until the camp was abandoned by the Government. He then returned to Alliance, Ohio, where he practiced for ten years, when he came to Canton, and has been here since. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio, and the Stark County Medical Society; of the latter he has served as Secretary and Vice President. While at Alliance he was surgeon for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. for seven years; for the past twelve years for the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., and for the past year for the Connotton Valley R. R. He was married Dec. 3, 1857, to Miss Mariana Hunt, a native of Chester Co., Penn., who came when a child with her parents to Mahoning Co., Ohio. Of four children born to them, two are living, viz.: Reason P. and Florence E.

L. M. KUHNS, D. D., minister, Canton; Pastor of the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Canton, Ohio, was born March 30, 1826, in Armstrong Co., Penn. His parent were both born in Greensburg, Penn., his mother, Esther Steck, being the daughter of Rev. John M. Steck, a celebrated pioneer clergyman of the Lutheran Church of Western Pennsylvania. After receiving the rudiments of a common school education at the old-fashioned log schoolhouse of his native place, Mr. Kuhns, at 19

years of age, began an academic course at Zelienople, Penn., he having already formed the intention of preparing himself for the ministry. After two years of study at the academy of Zelienople, he entered Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, where for five years he prosecuted his classical and theological studies. In March, 1852, he received an *ad interim* license, and in the following June he was regularly licensed to preach the Gospel by the Pittsburgh Synod. Having received and accepted a call from the congregation at Freeport, Penn., in conjunction with two other small congregations. He was ordained at that place in 1854, and remained there performing pastoral duties four years. His next charge was at Leechburg, Penn., where he labored ten years, enjoying many gratifying evidence of success. Thus fourteen years of successful pastoral work were passed within four miles of his native place, the two villages of Freeport and Leechburg being only seven miles apart, and his birthplace being about midway between them. He was next called to Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he served over three years with satisfaction to the community and to his people. In July, 1869, he came to Canton where he now resides. Although an occasional contributor to the church journals, Dr. Kuhns has given his attention rather to personal ministrations among his people, both publicly and privately. Six years he served as Secretary and three years as President of the Pittsburgh Synod; as President of the East Ohio Synod two years, and as a member of the Board of Directors of Wittenburg College for ten years. The latter institution having, without any solicitation on his part, directly or indirectly, conferred on him the degrees of A. M. and D. D. In private conversation and by public addresses he has become prominently identified with Sabbath schools, temperance work and other reforms. On the 8th of June, 1852, he married Miss Maria Luyties, of Greensburg, Penn. Herman L., their eldest son, is one of the proprietors of the Canton Spring Works. The senior member of the firm being Mr. Daniel Cobaugh. Two daughters. Mary and Nettie, are graduates of Lutherville Seminary, near Baltimore, Md. Willie, a younger son, is still at home, though his parents and older brother are looking forward to giving him an education befitting a member of their family.

LEWIS KOONS, retired, Canton; is a native of Alsace, France, and was one of a family of nine children; he was born in 1817, and attended school from 6 years of age until he was 14. In 1832, he came to the United States, and spent the first year following in Pittsburgh, trying to learn the trade of a shoemaker. Having no fancy for the business he went to Buffalo, and from there engaged in the selling of clocks, in company with an older brother; from Buffalo he went to Crawford Co., Ohio, and resided there about five years, most of which time he was engaged in the clock trade; he then removed to Stark Co., and became a resident of Paris, and there engaged in the grocery business, though he still kept up a clock trade during the earlier years of his residence in that place. Being naturally economical and industrious, he soon owned a good property in Paris, and continued to do business there until 1866, when he sold out, and became a resident of Canton, where he now lives a retired life, and enjoys the fruits of his early industry and frugality. About one year after he began business in Paris, he was married to Miss Sarah Rhonas, a native of Lancaster, Penn.; five children have been born to them, four of whom are living—three boys and one girl.

E. D. KEPLINGER, merchant, Canton; was born in Stark Co., where his time was spent, principally, until he became of an age to engage in business on his own account. He began first as clerk for the firm of Deitrich & Kimball, in 1859, and remained with them until the spring of 1861, and then began clerking for Schilling & Herbruck, with whom he remained until the July following. In August of 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 115th O. V. I., but served on detail duty in the Adjutant General's office, in Cincinnati, until 1863; in 1864, he was commissioned Captain of Co. B, 109th U. S. C. T., and held this commission until 1866; his command was under Gen. Grant at the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox; on the 25th of January, 1865, he received a gun-shot wound, while in the battle of Fort Hatcher, but fortunately not so severe as to disable him from service for but a short time; after the surrender of Gen. Lee, the command of Capt. Keplinger was sent to Texas; while there he served as Brigade Quartermaster at Indianola for a time; being relieved of this duty, he was sent to Port Lavaca, Tex., and then detailed as Provost Marshal, in which capacity he served until the regiment

received orders to go to Louisville, Ky., to be mustered out of service. After leaving the army he went to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he spent a short time in the capacity of clerk. In 1868, he came to Canton, and engaged in business with a Mr. Shane, under the firm name of Kepinger & Shane; in the summer of 1873 he bought Mr. Shane's interest, and has since been conducting the business alone. He is a member of Eagle Lodge, No. 431, A., F. & A. M.; he is a member of the orders of K. of H. and R. A., and is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1866, he was married to Mrs. Frankie Miller, daughter of William and Sarah Kelly, who were among the old settlers of Stark Co., as were also the parents of Mr. Keplinger. The present finds him one among the successful, enterprising business men of Canton, and to whatever height he may have climbed in financial circles, is due only to his own energy, economy and good financiering.

J. G. KEITH, retired, Canton; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., May 28, 1812, and is the son of Price and Mary (Carruthers) Keith, both natives of Virginia. As early as 1810, his father came to Ohio, and located three-quarter section of land in Columbiana Co., but did not become a resident of that county with his family until 1814. He settled near Hanover and engaged in farming, a business that he continued engaged in during his active business life. His death occurred when he was aged 91 years and 3 days. The early life of J. G. was spent on his father's farm, and though he has later in life proved himself a good business man, and a shrewd financier, he certainly in those early days of his history had but meager opportunities of getting even the rudiments of an education. Their common schools were of the old subscription system and sometimes a walk of three miles was necessary for him, to attend even these. Under such disadvantages in early life, he is certainly entitled to much credit for his success in later life. Becoming of a proper age to learn a trade he was apprenticed to a tailor, which trade he completed and followed for some time. He subsequently purchased a farm in Columbiana Co., and spent twenty-six years of his life in that business. In 1866, he removed to Alliance, Ohio, but only remained there about one and a half years, and then became a resident of Canton. His good judgment soon led him to purchase 25 acres of land adjoining the city, and to-day there are two additions to the city divisions to perpetuate his name. The purchase, subdivision and sale of this property proved a successful speculation, and now for some years he has been enjoying the fruits of his early industry and economy. His home is now on West Tuscarawas street. He was married on March 24, 1836, to Miss Nancy Frost, daughter of Amos and Mary (Lawrence) Frost, who were early settlers of Columbiana Co. Nine children have been born to them, two only of whom are living —Mary Ann, born Feb. 15, 1837, died March 4, 1837; Mary E., born August 15, 1839; Amos P., born July, 19, 1841, died Nov. 5, 1878; Mahala M., born August 17, 1843, died Oct. 28; 1854; Thomas O., born July 15, 1845, died Oct. 9, 1836; George F., born March 25, 1847, died October 8, 1854; William A., born Nov. 6, 1849, died July 31, 1850; Emma L., born June 22, 1851; Nancy J., born Dec. 26, 1853, died Oct. 1, 1857. Mr. Keith has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1836. His wife has also been a member for many years. He is also a member of I. O. O. F., though his greatest interest has been in the support and prosperity of the church, to which he has contributed liberally.

J. C. LANTZ, manufacturer, Canton. Among the list of those men who have been established and added to the manufacturing industries of Canton, Mr. Lantz is justly entitled to a fair recognition. He was born June 10, 1839, in Hagerstown, Md., where he was educated, and where he learned the trade of a machinist, at which he served an apprenticeship of thee years for $100. He became a resident of Canton about 1863, and began work at his trade in the shops of E. Ball, with whom he remained about two years, and then engaged in the work of carpentering. In 1870, he began the manufacture of packing boxes for Joseph Biechele, in which line he has subsequently supplied the entire home demand. In time, he added the manufacture of cigar boxes to his business, but this branch of his business was finally given up, and the manufacture of the well-known Quinby bee-hive begun. To this hive he has added many practical points of improvement, and is now turning out of them from 800 to 1,000 per season. These two lines of manufacture occupied the time to advantage during the spring and fall and for a couple of the

summer months. It finally became a question of importance to manufacture some marketable article during the winter. In view of this, after much study, Mr. Lantz began the manufacture of an improved faucet, known as the Standard Faucet, the principle features of which is the coating or cauterizing those portions of the faucet exposed to friction and wear or to destruction by the action of strong acids, with a solution of glass, applied by a peculiar process of friction. He is, in addition to the Standard, introducing to the trade an improved ale faucet, that is rapidly becoming an article of good demand. Now, he is entitled to having added to the industries of Canton the manufacture of three separate and distinct articles, in the manufacture of which he employs, on an average, about twelve men, to whom he pays yearly an aggregate of over $4,000. Mr. Lantz has also become identified with many of the local interests and social affairs of Canton. From the First Ward he has been a member of the City Council one term, and he is now serving his second term as a member of the Board of Education of the city. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and also of the Eagle Lodge, No. 341, A., F. & A. M. In 1861, he married Miss Gemima Price, a native of Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Penn. Six children have been born to them, two sons and four daughters; both the former are now deceased.

PROF. JOHN H. LEHMAN, Superintendent of Canton Schools, Canton; was born in Lancaster, Penn., May 17, 1846, and is a son of Abraham E. and Mary (Hackman) Lehman, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject's father was a miller, to which trade he was apprenticed when quite young, and followed for many years. His first wife was a Miss Sheets, who died in Pennsylvania, and some years later he married Miss Mary Hackman; in 1859, they came West, stopping in Wayne Co., Ohio, where they remained six months, then moved into the vicinity of Canton. He conducted the milling business till 1869, and then moved into Canton, and has lived retired ever since. John H. lived at home until 20 years of age, working in the mill at odd times, and becoming proficient in the trade. He received a common school education, and also attended the high school in Canton. Being naturally fond of mathematics he made considerable progress in studies beyond the regular school courses. At the age of 16 he began teaching, and taught two years, then followed milling for two years. He then returned to the profession of teaching, which he has since followed. He taught in the district schools of Canton and Plain Tps. until 1869, when he came to Canton and took charge, as Principal of the North School, which had a regular attendance of about 300 pupils. He continued as Principal until 1876, when he became Superintendent of the City Schools, which position he still holds. He has been a member of the State Teachers' Association some ten years; has served as Vice President, and is at present a member of its executive committee; he is also a member of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, of which body he has been President. He is a member of the County Association; has served as Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee, and as President three years. For five years he has been a member of the Examining Board for City Teachers, of which he has also been Clerk. In 1865, he married Miss Emma J. Oberlin, a native of Stark Co. They have three children, viz.: Ella O., Eva E. and Fred H.

G. W. LAWRENCE, firm of Lawrence & Myer, hardware, etc., Canton; a native of this County; was born Feb. 14, 1826, and is the only child of George P. and Catharine (Richard) Lawrence, the former a native of Washington Co., Penn.; came to Stark Co., Ohio, with his parents at an early day. George W. (subject) was raised in the family of Jacob Snyder from the age of 1 year, who came to Canton Tp. in 1824. He was brought up on the farm, and received his education in the district schools. At the age of 14, he began teaching, and taught some fifteen or eighteen terms, including three terms in Canton. On becoming of age, he took charge of Mr. Snyder's farm until 1848, when he came to Canton and went into the mercantile business, remaining but a short time; then moved to Louisville and engaged in business at that place. In 1856, he failed, after which he traveled a short time for a Philadelphia house, then returned to Ohio and rented a farm near Middle Branch, and farmed two years. He then moved to Plain Center, and farmed there for three years. In 1861, he was elected County Treasurer on the Republican ticket, entering upon his duties in September, 1862; served four years, being

re-elected in 1863. Upon retiring from the office of Treasurer, he was elected County Commissioner, and while in this office the present court house was built. He was one of the organizers of the City Bank of Canton, of which he was the first President, and afterward Cashier. In 1869, he bought eighty acres of land adjoining Canton, which he divided into lots, and which is known as Lawrence's Addition to Canton. The undertaking was very successful. About the year 1871 or 1872 he formed his present partnership. He does not take an active part in the management of the business. Nov. 30, 1845, he was married to Miss Margaret J. Neese, of Marlborough Tp. She died Jan. 20, 1846. July 4, 1847, he married Miss Savilla Shollenberger. She died April 23, 1866. They had eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Mary C. (now Mrs. W. O. Myers), Margaret J. (now Mrs. H. Smith), Rachel C. (now Mrs. J. Ruperd) and Cora B., at home. June 20, 1867, he married Mrs. Sutch, formerly E. M. Rockhill. They had four children – three living, viz.: George W., Alma B. and an infant. Mr. L. has been a member of the School Board for ten years. He was once a Democrat, a Free-Soiler, a Know-Nothing, and is now a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

G. S. LEININGER, of East Canton Empire Mills, Canton; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, June 9, 1826, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Slusser) Leininger. They were born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio with their parents in an early day, and settled near Canton. Jacob lived at home until 1831, when he went to Osnaburg and engaged in business. He sold out in the spring of 1857, and removed to Illinois, where he died about 1869. She is still living on the old homestead in Illinois with her son. G. S., our subject, was brought up on the farm, receiving his education at the district schools. On arriving at maturity, he went to Canal Fulton, where he clerked for his brother some eighteen months; clerked awhile at Sandyville, and then taught school. After farming several years and teaching during the winter season, he bought a farm near Canton, on which he has since lived, and in 1876 he added milling to his farming. He was married, Nov. 5, 1850, to Miss Catharine Rowland, a native of Ohio. Her parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Bachtel) Rowland, came to Stark Co. in 1810. Their marriage resulted in twelve children, ten of whom are living—six girls and four boys. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Church of God.

AUGUSTUS LEININGER, M. D., Canton; is a native of Ohio; son of John and Henrietta Leininger, who came to Canton Tp. about 1850, where they still reside. His father was a farmer and our subject passed his early years upon the farm. He received a good education, and in 1875 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Portmann, of Canton, remaining under his tutelage three years. He graduated in the Medical Department of Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1879, and in 1880, attended Bellevue Medical College, New York. Since 1879, he has been practicing in Canton, and is establishing a successful business. In 1881, he located his office in the new P. O. Block, where he is now conveniently located.

WILLIAM A. LYNCH, attorney, Canton; is a native of Canton, Ohio; he was born Aug. 4, 1844. He received a course of study in the Canton Schools, and at the age of 17 he began reading law with Mr. Louis Schaffer, with whom he remained until he became of age, being admitted to the bar Aug. 7, 1865. He has served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and is actively engaged in general practice in federal courts of this and adjoining counties, and during recent years has done much corporation practice. His parents, Arnold and Frances (Horan) Lynch, were early residents of Stark Co. Arnold Lynch has served as County Surveyor and Recorder many years, and was prominently identified with many public enterprises, he being one of the projectors of the Ft. Wayne R. R., and took an active part in building the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley R. R., and in developing the coal interests of Stark Co. He was also largely interested in the coal and iron interests of Ohio and West Pennsylvania.

CAPT. G. F. LAIRD, cashier C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio; is a native of Canton, Ohio. He was born Aug. 16, 1838, and is the eldest of nine children born to John and Susan (Faber) Laird; they were natives of Pennsylvania, he of Northumberland and she of Franklin Co. He came to Canton, Ohio, in the year 1818, with his mother, one brother and four sisters. He early became identified with the iron interests of the county, first entering a forge at

Sparta when about 18, and superintended making bar iron; later he built a furnace at Zoar, and about 1840 or 1841, he opened a foundry at Canton, with which he was connected until 1871. Both Mr. and Mrs. Laird are living in Canton. Our subject was raised in his native city, and assisted his father in the foundry until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the 4th O. V. I., and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant at Columbus, on the 21st day of April, and continued in the service until July, 1864. He was twice promoted, reaching the rank of Captain. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and the other engagements of the regiment. Upon his return home, he engaged with his father in the foundry and remained in same until 1871, since which time he has been connected with C. Aultman & Co. In 1869, he married Miss Fannie Ashman, of Akron. By the marriage there has been four children, three of whom are living. The Captain was a stockholder in the Canton Telephonic Exchange from its establishment in April, 1880, until July, 1881, when the exchange was sold. He has also been the manager since its establishment in the city.

C. T. MEYER, lawyer, Canton, a native of Stark Co., and son of Judge S. Meyer, of Canton. He received fine educational advantages attending St. Joseph's College, of Somerset, Ohio, and Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind. He was admitted to the practice of his chosen profession in 1861, but soon after enlisted in Co. A, 14th O. V. I., and after serving three months, re-enlisted in the 64th O. V. I., and served with rank of Captain for three years. After the close of the rebellion he went to Texas, where he remained until 1873, assisting in railroad construction, and also engaged in farming operations. Upon his return to his native county he engaged in the practice of his profession with his father. In 1878, he became associated with William J. Piero in practice, and now is devoting his attention to professional affairs. Mr. Meyer is regarded as an able and efficient member of the bar, and although young in years ranks high upon the professional ladder

J. B. McCREA, furniture, Canton, the leading furniture dealer of Canton, No. 45 East Tuscarawas street, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn. in 1826. He learned the trade of a cabinet-maker in Pittsburgh, and subsequently worked at it for two years in Cincinnati. In 1868, he removed to Canton and established his present house, and by industry, application to business, thorough knowledge of the trade in all its details and requirements, as well as a uniform system of fair and honorable dealing, he has built up one of the finest establishments of the kind in the West, and one, too, of which she is, as she may well be, proud of. In addition to the furniture trade, Mr. McCrea, does a large business in upholstering. He is also well known as the most careful and courteous undertaker in the city. He is probably occupying more space in the transaction of his business than many of the citizens of Canton are aware of. With additions recently made, he now has an establishment of twenty-two feet frontage by 170 feet deep, three floors and basement, besides one room, 35x103 feet, in the adjoining building. His annual sales are about $45,000. He has never taken an active part in political affairs, choosing rather to devote his time and energies to the building up of a good reliable business, and how well he has succeeded is beyond the question of an experiment. He is a member of St. John's Catholic Church, a friend and liberal donator to any cause pertaining to the improvement of Canton, or the welfare of her citizens.

W. N. MOFFETT, superintendent of C. V. R. R., was born in Wellsburg, W. Va., March 22, 1847. He is one of a family of four children born to John and Susan (Miller) Moffett. The family removed from West Virginia to Carroll Co., Ohio, thence to Stark Co., about 1859. The subject of these notes received his education in the public schools, and Mt. Union College which he entered when about 16 years of age, and graduated from that institution, having taking a general busness course. He then began to run on the P., Ft. W. C. R. R., and after serving as conductor several years, he was transferred to the dispatcher's office, in which position he remained ten years, having been in the employ of said railroad company about seventeen years. In April, 1880, he was engaged as Superintendent of the C. V. R. R., and removed from Alliance to Canton, January, 1881. He married Minerva Shaffer, October, 1871. She is a daughter of Jacob Shaffer of Alliance. Mr. Moffett is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic fraternity.

ANDREW MYERS, deceased; was among the most prominent early pioneers of Stark Co.; he was a native of Alsace, France, and came to the United States in 1804, and the same year became a resident of Baltimore, and married Miss Cordelia Gross, who was also a native of France. Mr. Myers was by trade a gilder and draughtsman, and for a number of years after becoming a resident of Baltimore he worked at the finishing of shipping. He subsequently came to Stark Co. to live, though he made trips prior to his settlement, for the purpose of buying and entering lands, of which he owned at one time about 2,200 acres; he did a large farming business, and bought and sold real estate. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Bladensburg; was a man of fine education, and being wealthy, he, without apparent effort, wielded much influence in the community. He died at the advanced age of 87 years. His daughter, Mrs. Cassilly, is the only survivor of his family of three sons and two daughters; she still resides in Canton, and is a lady whose courteous manner and good breeding bespeaks the nationality of her parents.

LEVI L. MILLER, banker, Canton; is a native of Lake Tp., Stark Co. He was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio. In 1864, shortly after finishing his course at college, he accepted a position of shipping clerk in the manufacturing establishment of C. Aultman & Co., and subsequently was given a position in the First National Bank of Akron, of which he is now Cashier; severing his first connection with the bank, he became the partner of Mr. John Robins, Sr., in the Eagle Woolen Mills; for two years he retained his interest in the mills, when he sold out and removed to Westfield, N. Y., where for three years he was Secretary of the Townsend Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of locks and house hardware; returning to Canton he was for a time in the office of C. Aultman & Co., which position he left in 1872, when elected Cashier of the First National Bank. Politically, he is a Republican. For many years he has been a member of the M. E. Church and Sabbath School, and of the latter he is now Superintendent.

ARCHIBALD McGREGOR, journalist, Canton; was born in Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Dec. 14, 1819. His grandfather, on his father's side, participated in the rebellion of 1745; but, as after the battle of Culloden it was dangerous to return to the highlands of Scotland, he returned to Hamilton. His father, John McGregor, educated at Glasgow University, was a teacher of the classics in Scotland. In 1828, having emigrated to the United States, he located at New Haven, Addison Co., Vermont, and in 1833, he removed to Medina Co., Ohio, and took charge of Wadsworth Academy. He remained in position fifteen years. Our subject was educated with parental solicitude, and a fine literary taste, unusual acquaintance with ancient and modern science, and especially with the literature of England and Scotland, were the results. In 1842, he engaged at Canton in the occupation of teaching, at which he continued for six years. In 1848, the leading Democrats of the town solicited him and his father to take charge of the *Stark County Democrat.* Their proposition they accepted, and he at once entered upon a calling which has since become the business of his life, and in which he was assisted by his two sons, one of whom has since died. In 1844, he married Miss Martha McCurdy, of Canton. Her family moved there from Pennsylvania, and were of Scotch-Irish parentage. Four children were born from this union—John, at present associated with his father in the publication of the *Stark County Democrat;* William, deceased; Mary E., now wife of Edward Schilling, of Louisville, Stark Co., and Emily, now wife of J. V. Lawler, editor of the *Carroll County Chronicle.* Having taken, in the conduct of his paper during the war of the rebellion, the liberty of criticising the course and doings of the administration, in a fair, though independent manner, he incurred the hostility of those who took opposite views; as a consequence of this feeling at this period of high excitement, a few freshly enlisted young men, sons of prominent citizens of Canton, burglariously entered his printing office about midnight on Aug. 22, 1861, and destroyod the contents. Notwithstanding this, he continued to issue his paper regularly each week, though, for a short time, in a small size. Continuing his freedom of speech and criticism, though always carefully and prudently expressed, Mr. McGregor was, by military authority, on Sunday, before the October election in 1862, arrested and kept in confinement at Camp Mansfield for nearly four weeks. Though demanding trial, he was never given a hearing,

and was discharged, on the order of Gov. Tod, on taking the oath of loyalty to the Constitution, which he did without hesitation, declaring he had ever entertained such sentiments. In 1852, Mr. McGregor was elected County Auditor, and served one term. For seven years he was a member of the Canton Board of Education, and has served for years as County School Examiner for the Canton Union Schools. In 1878, Mr. McGregor was appointed by Gov. Bishop one of the Trustees of the Cleveland Asylum for the Insane. The *Stark County Democrat* is the only Democratic paper in the county, and, as such, ranks among the leading organs of the State.

T. C. McDOWELL, Cashier of Farmers' Bank, Canton; was born in Plain Tp., in this county on the 30th of May, 1847, and is the fifth of eight children, born to James and Elizabeth (Hildenbrand) McDowell. Subject remained on the farm of his father until he was 21 years of age, receiving his education at the district schools of the neighborhood, and several terms at Mt. Union College; also a commercial course. At the age of 22 years he came to Canton, and engaged with Mr. Herbruck, in the dry goods business for about eighteen months; then with Messrs. Keplinger & Shane, remaining with them about nine months, when he became teller and book-keeper in the City Bank, continuing about two years. He then conceived the idea of establishing a Farmers' Bank, and, in company with John H. Brenner, Hiram W. Firestone, James McDowell and Henry McDowell, obtained a charter authorizing the organization of the Farmers' Bank, Canton, Ohio, the charter bearing date Feb. 21, 1874. They opened business on the 2d of May, following, with J. H. Brenner, President; B. Dannemiller, Vice President, and T. C. McDowell, Cashier, the officers continuing to the present time.

JOHN R. MILLER, dry goods, Canton; is a native of Berks Co., Penn. He was born in the year 1829, and is the youngest of six children born to Michael and Mary (Roth) Miller, they were natives of Schuylkill Co., Penn., where he was principally engaged in farming. They came to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1841, and occupied a farm near Paris, and, after farming in several locations in the county, in 1851 they settled in Canton, and engaged in the grocery and provision business, and eighteen months later he sold out, and became interested in the same business with his son, John R., they continuing until his death in 1863. Mrs. Miller died two years previous. John R. Miller began business in the grocery and provision line with a capital of $75, and, after his father sold out, they formed a partnership which was quite successful; they in two years owning their business house. After his father's death, he sold out and engaged in the dry goods business in his present store. For the first five years, Mr. J. W. Gibbs was associated in partnership with him, since which time he has done business alone. From about 1858 to 1866, he served as Township Trustee of Canton Tp. In 1877, he was the Republican nominee for Sheriff, but, though running ahead of the ticket, was defeated. In addition to his business interests in Canton, he is also managing his farm, which contains 160 acres, and is located between Canton and Massillon. In October, 1879, he married Mrs. Ordean, a native of Pennsylvania.

W. K. MILLER, Superintendent of the Peerless Reaper Co., Canton, Ohio; is a native of Sandyville, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. He was born March 19, 1829. He received a common school education, and early in life manifested a desire for mechanical pursuits. At the age of 15, he went to Massillon and apprenticed to the machinist trade with the firm of C. M. Russell & Co., and continued with them for eight years, the latter five years as a journeyman, after which he came to Canton, and moved the machinery of Ball, Aultman & Co. from Greentown to Canton, and assisted in setting up the same, when, owing to failing health, he retired from active work at his trade, and devoted himself to the study of machanics and its branches, and brought out a mowing machine, the first one being built by Russell & Co. in 1856, which was the first perfect two-wheel reaper on which the flexible reel was seen. Mr. Miller assisted in the introduction of his machine until 1861, when he was appointed Postmaster of Canton under Lincoln, which office he resigned in 1864 and became a partner with Russell & Co., of Massillon, of which business he became the Superintendent, and continued until 1870, when he became the Vice President and Superintendent of the business conducted by C. Russell & Co., who built the present works at Canton under Mr. Miller's supervision. In January, 1877, the company discontinued

business, and was re-organized and known as the Peerless Reaper Co., of which Mr. Miller is the Superintendent. By improvements, from time to time, Mr. Miller has the satisfaction of seeing his machine at the head of the list, and in that fact, a worthy result to the long years of patient study and labor which he has devoted to that end. Sept. 12, 1850, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Samuel Burwell, of Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio. Of their four children, two are living—Charles R. and Burt A. Mr. Miller is Republican in his political belief, and was raised in the Methodist faith.

JACOB MILLER, of C. Aultman & Co., manufacturers of mowers, reapers, etc., Canton; was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1827; his parents were John Miller and Mary York; his father was a native of Maryland, and by occupation, a farmer, cabinet-maker and housebuilder. He also carried on the manufacturing of fanning-mills. He moved early to Pennsylvania, and in 1812, settled in Stark Co., Ohio, where he died, in March, 1875. Our subject assisted his father on the farm and in the shop, receiving only meager advantages in the common schools of his day; possessed of fine mechanical and executive talent, in the fall of 1851, he became a partner in the firm of Ball, Aultman & Company, of Canton. In 1858, the firm became C. Aultman & Company, and in 1865, was incorporated; from 1856 to 1864, Mr. Miller was engaged as superintendent of the wood department, and, since that time, excepting one year, he has been the general manager and superintendent of the entire establishment, which now has a capital of $1,500,000, and turns out an annual product of 500 engines, 1,000 threshers, 6,000 reapers and mowers, 2,000 harvesters and binders, 500 horse powers and about 1,400 wagons for the horse-powers and threshers, besides a vast amount of repairs, the whole requiring the steady work of over 700 men. In addition to the duties of his very responsible position, he is interested in a number of the business interests of Canton.

I. J. NUMAN, grocer, St. Cloud Building, Canton; is a native of Pennsylvania. His father, John Numan, came to Ohio in 1828, settling in Osnaburg Township, where he remained until his death; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Betts. Our subject was raised upon a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 25 years of age; he then went to Osnaburg and erected a steam saw mill, which he operated for four years. His next venture was in the hotel business in Paris, remaining there two years. After dealing in stock for about four years, he came to Canton in 1865, and embarked in the coal business, being engaged in that business for two years—subsequently being elected Street Commissioner of Canton, he administered the duties of that office for two years. In 1874, in connection with his son, William F., he started a grocery store in the St. Cloud Building; this partnership lasted for four years, at the expiration of which the son retired, and Mr. Numan has since conducted the business alone. His stock is complete and his trade takes the lead of that branch in town. He is a member of the K. of P. and Royal Arcanum. He was married in 1847, to Miss Barbara Slusser, who died in 1871, leaving four children—Walter H., in Iowa; Sallie Breneman, a widow, living in Canton; Matilda, deceased, and William F., a resident of Canton, and commercial traveler. In 1874, he married a second wife—Mrs. Ella Wigant, a widow.

J. O. PALMER, merchant, Canton; is a native of Columbia Co., N. Y. He was educated at Auburn, and after completing his literary course, he began the study of medicine, in which he graduated in 1867, and for the following four years he practiced in East Cleveland, Ohio. In 1872, he became a resident of Canton, and shortly thereafter he became identified with Oliver Baker, the founder of the house of which Mr. Palmer is now proprietor. In about one year the firm changed to Palmer & Stall, under which management the business was conducted for about two years, when Mr. Palmer purchased Mr. Stall's interest, and has since been sole proprietor. His house is No. 30 South Market street, and is a three story brick structure, 30x60 feet. The three floors are divided into apartments, the better to display his extensive stock of goods, which comprises everything pertaining to the carpet trade.

J. J. PARKER, lawyer, Canton; is one of the leading members of the Stark County bar. He is a native of Columbiana County, and a son of William J. Parker, who was a physician and in practice in New Lisbon for a number of years. Our subject received good advantages for education; attending the Salem High Schools. He commenced the study of law in New Lisbon

with Judge Potter, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. In 1868, he commenced the practice of his profession in Alliance, where he remained for nine years, achieving a large and successful practice and serving in many offices of public trust. He was Register in Bankruptcy from 1869 until 1875, when he resigned; he served as Prosecuting Attorney for Stark County in 1874–75, and also as Mayor and City Solicitor of the city of Alliance. He removed to Canton in 1877, where we still find him occupying an advanced position among the legal fraternity. He was united in marriage in 1869, to Miss Emma J. Brooks, of Warren, Ohio. They have three children—Joseph J., Mary B. and Helen A.

W. B. PERKINS & CO., books, stationery and wall paper, No. 4, Opera Building, Canton. The above is the leading house, in their line, in Canton. This business was established in 1869, under the firm name of Perkins & Weston, which association continued until 1874, when Mr. Weston retired, and C. F. Perkins became a member of the firm. Their stock is very complete and extensive, embracing a large line of wall paper, frames, moldings, etc., and all of the current literature of the day with the leading periodicals and newspapers. The gentlemen comprising the firm are courteous and agreeable, and are extending their trade and sales each year. W. B. Perkins, senior partner, is a native of New Bedford, Mass., and prior to coming to Ohio, was engaged in the hardware trade in Boston, Mass. In 1867, he removed to the West, locating in Mansfield, Ohio, and engaged in the hardware trade there, remaining two years. In 1869, he came to Canton, since which time he has been one of the leading business men there. He was married in 1870, to Miss Mary A. Louden, of Zanesville, Ohio. They have two children, Ed. L. and Helen. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the K. of H. C. F. Perkins is also a native of Massachusetts, and was educated for the law. He is a graduate of the Law Department of Harvard College, and was admitted for practice in Massachusetts. In 1871, he came to Canton and joined the bar there, continuing in practice until he entered mercantile life with his brother.

WILLIAM J. PIERO, lawyer, Canton, and present Mayor, is a native of Canton, and son of Francis I. and Julia A. (Krantz) Piero. His father is a native of Alsace, France; his mother of Germany. They both came to Stark Co. with their parents at an early day, were married in 1842, and are still residents of the county. His father has been a business man of Canton for many years. William is the sixth child of a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living and residents of Canton. He received a good education in the schools of Canton, and at the age of 17 entered the law office of Judge Meyer, remaining with him for two years, at the expiration of which time, not being of sufficient age to be admitted to the bar, he engaged as clerk in a clothing store, and had the benefit of one and one half years of mercantile life. Again entering the law office, and reviewing his studies, was admitted to the bar upon attaining his majority, Sept. 17, 1874. He immediately began the practice of his profession, and the following spring was elected Justice of the Peace, serving for three years. In 1878, he formed a partnership with C. T. Meyer, and since that time has been occupied with the duties of his profession. In the spring of 1881, he was elected Mayor of Canton upon the Democratic ticket. Mr. Piero has, with his partner, Mr. Meyer, a fine and growing law practice, and is one of the rising young lawyers and politicians of Northern Ohio. In the administration of the affairs of the responsible position to which he has been elected, his judgments meet with universal approval, and his aim is to establish some needed reforms in the city's government. Socially, Mr. Piero stands without a peer in the county, and his genial and hospitable manners secure him hosts of friends and increase the popularity which he has so justly gained.

JOHN R. POYSER, contractor and builder, Canton; is a native of Stark Co., Ohio; he was born in Sugar Creek Tp. Dec. 9, 1825, and is third in a family of thirteen children born to Joseph and Martha (Reed) Poyser. They were natives of Pennsylvania. He came to Stark Co. in the year 1811, with his father, Joseph Poyser, who settled northwest of Canton, and soon after moved into Sugar Creek. Martha Reed also settled in Sugar Creek with her parents at an early day. Joseph Poyser followed farming in the county until his death, in 1877; Mrs. Poyser died in 1878. Our subject lived at home twenty years; he then went to the carpenter's trade with J. B. Hoover, of

Canton, with whom he remained four years ; he then worked two years with Mr. Peter Myers, after which he began contracting and building on his own account, and has followed the business since, during which time he has built over 250 houses, including many of the leading business blocks and residence property of the city. He has served, and is now, a member of the City Council. He married Miss Mary Mellen Oct. 28, 1852. She is a native of New Jersey, and came to Stark Co., Ohio, with her parents, when young. Of their four children, two are living, viz.: William J. and Ella J.

JOHN ROBBINS & SONS, Eagle Woolen Mills, Canton. The Eagle Woolen Mills, now owned and operated by James and John Robbins, Jr., is the outgrowth of one of Canton's oldest manufacturing institutions. John Robbins, Sr., (retired) was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1807. His father was a manufacturer of woolen goods, in which business he soon became thoroughly skilled, and, after which, he, in 1830, emigrated to the United States. For about ten years he spent his time principally in the factories of the Eastern States. In 1842, he returned to England, and married Miss Martha Marshall, of Yorkshire. Returning to America, they became residents of Ohio, in 1842, and in 1843, they removed to Canton, when Mr. Robbins leased a woolen factory of Mr. F. A. Snyder, for five years. He then leased a building of Jacob Sprankle, in which he did business for about thirteen years, when his business was suddenly stopped by the building and all its contents being destroyed by fire. By this misfortune, Mr. Robbins lost $30,000, which was the accumulated earnings of years. Applying to the citizens of Canton, Mr. Robbins quickly found friends to advance him $20,000. With this sum he built the Eagle Woolen Mills, and business was again resumed in his name, but was afterward changed to Robbins & Miller, who organized the Eagle Woolen Mills Company. They in turn were superseded by John, Jr., and James Robbins, under the firm name of Robbins Bros. The mill is now fitted up with two sets of forty-eight inch cards. One self-operating English mule of 408 spindles, and one hand mule of 360 spindles. They have a capacity of using 350 pounds of wool per day, and employ about twenty operatives. They are now making a specialty of the manufacture of stocking yarns. John, the elder of the two brothers, was educated in the Canton schools, and learned his trade with his father. In 1876, he went to Denver, Colorado, expecting to engage in the manufacturing business in that State. Becoming satisfied that the investment would not be a judicious one, he went to Georgetown, of that State, where, upon the opening of the Merchants' Bank of that town, he took the position of cashier. Six months later, when their charter was changed to the Merchants' National Bank, he still retained his position. In the winter of 1878, his health became so poor as to oblige him to resign, after which he returned to Canton. He has made two trips to Europe : first, in 1872, and again in 1874. He is a member of Canton Commandery No. 4, and—a bachelor. James Robbins, the younger brother, has spent most of his life in Canton. After enjoying the advantage of the schools of Canton, he attended and graduated from the Iron City Business College of Pittsburgh. John, Jr., also graduated from the same college. James is a quiet, unassuming kind of man, yet endowed with much energy, and something of his ancestors' determination to succeed. All the details of the business are familiar to him, and every day finds him busy at his post. He is a member of Eagle Lodge, No. 431, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN P. REX, merchant, Canton, who, so far as can be learned, has now been connected with the mercantile interests of Canton for a greater number of years than any of the merchants now engaged in active business, is a native of Canton, and was born on Feb. 3, 1816. The name of Rex is of English origin, and so far back as the genealogy of the family may be traced, Mr. Rex is a descendant of one of four brothers who emigrated from England, one of whom settled in the South, and the other three in Pennsylvania. A tracement of the line of descent shows Mr. Rex to be a descendant of the one of these brothers who settled in Northampton, Penn. The father of John P., Mr. Jacob Rex, became a resident of Canton as early as 1815. He at once engaged in the business of tailoring, which he conducted for many years. He was a man who became an active member of the community. Always temperate, he early became identified with and became an active, earnest worker in church affairs. He was one of the organizers of the German Lutheran Church, though he subsequently be-

came a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he was connected at his death, which occurred in the spring of 1876, aged 83 years. John P. received most of his education through the old subscription system, and early learned the trade of a tailor with his father, and, in 1840, became interested with him in business at the old stand, which is still occupied as a merchant tailoring establishment, and conducted by John R. Rex & Company. The members of the firm being none others than John P. and his son, John R., the latter being the active member of the firm and his father's successor, after the manner of the change in the firm of one generation preceding him. John P. has never been an active politician, though he has repeatedly been urged to become a candidate for different offices in the county. He has taken a deep interest in all affairs pertaining to the growth of Canton and the prosperity of her citizens. He has been successful without becoming conspicuous, and the result of his industry and frugality has been a competency. He is recognized as one of Canton's oldest merchants, and is held in high esteem by the community, as one of its successful and honored citizens.

JOHN N. RAMSEY, County Auditor, Canton; successor to William A. Creech, for a three years' term of Auditor of Stark County; is a native of Lawrence Co., Penn. His early life was spent on a farm, but after having acquired a fair education he engaged in teaching school, which was his first venture in business on his own account. In 1855, he came to Stark County and settled in Alliance. He had learned the trade of a carpenter, and for about two years following his locating in that place he was engaged in carpenter's work. He then began merchandising, in which he was engaged for about two years, when he again resumed carpentering. His next step was to engage in the businesss of merchant tailoring. Again he changed to carpentering and contracting, and also in the business of undertaking. Since becoming a resident of the county he has taken more or less of an active part in political affairs. His friendship sought, and his true worth learned by leading and prominent men of the county, he was led to consent to becoming the Republican candidate for the office of honor and trust that he now occupies, to which he was elected by a majority of 250 votes, and entered upon the discharge of his duties on Nov. 9, 1880. In 1859, he was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Samuel A. Rockhill, an old and prominent pioneer of Stark County. In 1858, he joined Alliance Lodge, No. 262, of the I. O. O. F., with which order he is still identified. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge of the State.

DR. W. E. RUKENBROD. physician, Canton; was born in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Ohio, Dec. 8, 1850, where he lived twelve years, when his parents moved to Salem. He remained at that place receiving his education in the Union Schools, and came to Canton in 1875. He was apprenticed to the machinist's trade at the age of 17, at the Buckeye Engine Works at Salem, completing his apprenticeship in three years, when he commenced reading medicine (in 1870) with Dr. R. B. Rush of Salem, and graduated in 1875 from the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, and while at Cincinnati he also took the Clinical Course at the Cincinnati Hospital. For two years previous to his graduation, he practiced under Dr. Rush, and for a few months after graduating, he had charge of Dr. Rush's practice during his absence in Europe. After the return of Dr. Rush he came to Canton (in the fall of 1875) and has practiced here since. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, and Homœopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Ohio; of the latter he has served as Secretary, and is now its President. July 11, 1878, he married Miss Kate Jackson, a daughter of Mr. C. H. Jackson, of Canton, Ohio. They have one child—Cornelius.

WILLIAM W. REED, farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in Canton Nov. 6, 1828; son of John and Mary (Poyser) Reed, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The former came to this county in 1813, with his parents, who settled in Sugar Creek Township, his father being the third permanent settler—he lived there until his death at the advanced age of 84 years. John Reed, the father of our subject, was a harness-maker, and after remaining at home some years after his majority, came to Canton and engaged in the first shop of that kind in the place. After the death of his father his mother came to Canton and made her home with him until her death. He died in Canton at the age of 83, a respected citizen. His wife

died a few years previous at the age of 75 years. William W. lived at home until he was 22, receiving a limited education in the schools of the time. At the age of 14 he went into his father's shop and soon became master of the trade. He was married in July, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth A. Wise, a native of Stark County. Her father, Adam Wise, came from Pennsylvania and settled in Plain Township at an early day, being one of the pioneers of that locality. Our subject farmed three years near Canton after his marriage, when he moved to Plain Township and engaged in farming, remaining there five years and then returning to Canton, and engaging again at his trade, continuing the same until 1880, when he retired, and has since devoted his time to his farming interests. With the exception of six years in the School Board, he has held no office. He was a Whig, and Republican after the organization of the party; was anti-slavery in his views, and a member of the Baptist Church for many years. He had a family of seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Joseph, Edward, Alice, William and Harry.

DAVID RAUK, miller, Buckeye Mills, Canton; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Oct, 23, 1835. His father was a miller, and when our subject was 12 years old, they moved to Fulton Co., Penn., where his father ran a mill, he working in it also. In 1851, they moved to Summit Co., Ohio, conducting the milling business, and also farming in the south part of the county. After working in mills in different places in Summit and Stark Cos., including several years in Massillon, he came to Canton, and, in company with his brother Henry, bought the present Buckeye Mills, which contain six run of buhrs. In 1878, subject bought out his brother, and conducted it alone until Jan. 1, 1881, when he sold a half interest to his brother Elliott and his brother-in-law, Z. S. Mahon. He was married May 30, 1866, to Miss Margaret J. Mahon. They have five children, viz.: Ira M., Otis M., Levett M., Oran W. and Irma, all of whom are at home.

UPTON W. RAUK, firm of Corl & Rauk, Canton City Mills, Canton; is a native of Pennsylvania; he was born in Franklin Co. Nov. 20, 1849, and came to Stark Co., Ohio, with his parents in 1851. Our subject was principally raised on a farm; his father was a miller, and also carried on a farm. In 1870, U. W. went into his brother's mill at Massillon, to learn the trade, after which, in company with John Davis, he took charge of the Union Mills of Massillon, which they continued two years. He then came to Canton, and engaged in the flour and feed business, in company with his father. After one year, he went to Cleveland and conducted the flour and feed business for three years; the two latter years on his own account. He then came to Canton, and, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Corl, bought the Canton City Mills, which have five run of stone, and a capacity of sixty barrels daily.

WILLIAM RAUK, foreman paint department C. Aultman & Co., Canton; is a native of Canton, Ohio, and was born Sept. 20, 1832; is the second of eleven children born to George and Henrietta (Emich) Rauk. Subject lived at home and was brought up to the carpenter's trade, receiving, in the meantime, a common school education. At 19, he began working at painting, which business he has ever since followed. In 1858, he engaged with C. Aultman & Company, working at painting in their shops, and soon after he was made foreman, a position he still holds, and fills acceptably. Of late years, there are from fifty to sixty men in his department. In 1864, he enlisted in the 162d O. N. G., and served 100 days, and was 1st Sergeant of Co. B. Jan. 19, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary M. Chilson, a native of Astabula Co. By this marriage there was one child—Warren A. He is Republican in politics, and an attendant at the Presbyterian Church, but not a member.

JOHN F. RAYNOLDS, proprieter and manager of Canton Gaslight Co., was born Nov. 26, 1817, in Canton, and is the third in the family of six children, born to William and Betsey S. (Fisk) Raynolds, who were natives of Virginia and Rhode Island respectively. His father was born in 1789, and was the son of Maj. William Raynolds, a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1802, settling in Zanesville. He served in Gen. Cass' Brigade, and was at the surrender of Hull at Detroit, where he contracted a disease from which he died in 1814. He was living at Zanesville when he volunteered under Cass, and was Captain of a company of volunteer infantry which he raised. His son, William, came to Stark Co. when a young man, about 1808, and in 1811 was married to Elizabeth Fisk, a daughter of John

Fisk, a sea captain from Baltimore, who came to Stark Co. in 1810 to invest in lands. After a few years he started again for the sea, but died in Baltimore about the year 1816. His remains were afterward brought to Canton. After marriage Mr. Raynolds dealt in lands, and built the large flour and woolen mill, two miles south of Canton. He served as Deputy Clerk and Recorder for James Harris, his brother-in-law, who upon coming of age was appointed Clerk and Recorder. M. R. had six children—George died in Akron; Rebecca married Dr. Wallace, of Canton, and both are dead; J. F.; Wm. F., Colonel of Engineer Corps; Harris; and Cora, deceased. John F. lived at home until he was 12 years of age, when his father died. He then went to live with his uncle, two miles south of Canton, remaining there until 18 years of age, clerking in the store and attending school a few terms, and one three month's term at an academy, that being the whole amount of his schooling. When 18, he went to New York City, and clerked in a wholesale store one year, when he returned to Canton, and engaged in the dry goods business on his own account. He afterward spent five years in business at Canal Fulton, then returned to Canton, resuming his old business, dry goods, and afterward embarked in hardware, continuing until 1869. In 1856, he organized and built the Canton Gaslight & Coke Co., of which he was President, withdrawing some years later. In 1869, he bought the remaining stock of the Gaslight Company, and has since had the entire control of the business. He was a Whig, and then a Republican, in politics, and decidedly anti-slavery. He has been a member of the Presby-Church for thirty years. He was married April 23, 1839, to Miss Margaret Faber, a native of Franklin Co., Penn. They have had seven children, four of whom are living.

MADISON RAYNOLDS, retired, Canton; was born in Zanesville, Ohio, March 20, 1808, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Miller) Raynolds, who were natives of Virginia, where they were married in the year 1802. With a family of four children, they started for the Scioto Valley, Ohio, where a brother and sister of Mrs. Raynolds lived. But owing to the inclemency of the season they stopped at Zanesville, where they lived until the death of Mr. Raynolds in 1814. During the war of 1812, he raised a company of infantry, of which he was made Captain. He served under Gen. Cass, rose to the rank of Major and was at Hull's surrender at Detroit. His son George was also in the army, serving in a company of calvary. After Major Raynolds death, his widow came to Canton, where she lived until her death, May 20, 1843, aged upward of 70 years. Madison, our subject, was raised in Zanesville until he was 8 years old, when he came to Canton with his mother, as above. He lived here until he was 15, when he went to Judge Henry's and clerked in his store about six months, then he went to Steubenville, remaining there about six months in a store. He next went with his brother-in-law, John Laird, to Dover, now Dalton, where they were engaged for two years in mercantile business, when he returned to Canton. Here, in company with John Harris, he opened a store on the west half of the present court house lot. He was identified with the mercantile business of Canton for some thirty years, retiring from the business about the year 1853, and entering into the grain trade; he and Mr. Kaufman building the "one hundred mile warehouse." Mr. Raynolds remained in the grain trade some eight or ten years, when he became actuary of the Eagle Woolen Mills, and after two years retired from active business life. Sept. 29, 1833, he was married to Miss Sarah Slusser, a native of Canton. By this marriage there were seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Jefferson lives at Las Vega, New Mexico; Joshua S., Georgetown, Colo.; Frederick A., Cañon City, Colo., and Albert H. All are married except the latter, and all are bankers. Mr. Raynolds has always been a Whig and Republican in politics. His wife is a Presbyterian, and he attends the same church though not a member.

JOHN P. RAUCH, of J. P. Rauch & Co., millers, Canton; is a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio. He was born Aug. 31, 1840, and came to Paris, Stark Co., with his parents in the spring of 1847. He is the second in a family of nine children born to John Peter and Sarah (Smith) Rauch. They were natives of Lehigh Co., Penn., and Columbiana Co., Ohio. He was a farmer, and moved to Columbiana Co., Ohio, in the year 1812, and to Stark Co. in 1847. He was injured in a horse-power while threshing, and died from the effects in 1865. Mrs. Rauch is now living in Canton. Our sub-

ject remained at home on the farm twenty-eight years. He received a course of study in the district schools; also at the union schools of Lisbon, Ohio. He also taught in all some eight terms. September 17, 1868, he married Miss Gray, a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio. He then assisted on his father-in-law's farm, and bought and shipped fruit East. In January, 1876, he came to Canton and entered the duties of the office of County Sheriff, he being elected on the Democratic ticket, and was re-elected in 1877. Since the expiration of his term of office, he has been interested as a partner in the milling business, the firm of J. P. Rauch & Co. conducting the Stark Mills. At the Democratic County Convention of 1881, he was nominated for County Treasurer. By the marriage there are five children—Bertha G., Anna M., William W., Ruth A. and Helen.

GEORGE REX, Assistant Superintendent at C. Aultman & Co., Canton; is a native of Canton, Ohio. He was born April 26, 1842, and received his schooling in his native city. At the age of 18, he apprenticed with C. Aultman & Co. as a machinist, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in the 115th O. V. I., continuing in service until June 25, 1865, when he was mustered out, and returned to Canton, resuming his place with C. Aultman & Co., and has continued with the company since, having held the positions of inspector, foreman of finishing department, and, for the past five or six years, his present position.

WASHINGTON R. REEVES, retired, Canton; is a native of Greene Co., Penn.; he was born May 11, 1817. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Umstead) Reeves, moved to Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1821, where William Reeves died the following year; Mrs. Reeves afterward married Mr. John Brown; they finally settled at Old Rochester, where they died. Some three or four years after his father's death, our subject was bound out to John Garver, at Rogersville, and lived there seven years, when, after living one year with his step-father, he went to Massillon, where he apprenticed to the carpenter's trade; his health failing some two years later, he went to his brother's, in Pennsylvania, and learned the stone cutting trade. In 1837, he came to Navarre, Ohio; in 1838, he cut stone for the aqueduct on the canal at Dresden. April 7, 1839, he married Miss Ann Baxter, a native of Canton, Ohio; he then lived in Canton one year, thence moved to Salem, thence to Navarre, working in the foundry for William L. Wann some ten years, being Superintendent some seven or eight years of that time; he then carried on the saw-mill business in Tuscarawas and Franklin Counties some six years, when he came to Canton, and began work as a hand in the fouudry of John Laird, and after one year he became foreman, which office he held six years; he then, in company with Mr. David Hammond, began building iron bridges, working in Laird's foundry, and later built a shop of their own, still later forming a stock company, in which our subject continued his interest until about 1870; during his connection with the business he served as Superintendent; the business is now known as the Canton Iron Bridge Company. In May, 1881, Mr. Reeves passed his 50th year since he first came to Stark Co. He is a Republican in politics.

SAMUEL H. ROCKHILL, Principal S. W. Grammar School, Canton; is a native of Stark Co., Ohio; he was born Nov. 10, 1835, and is the tenth child born to Samuel A. and Nancy (Bryan) Rockhill, who had twelve children; they were natives of Burlington Co., N. J., and were early settlers in Stark Co., Ohio. Our subject lived at home with his parents until he was about 17 years of age; he received a course of study in the district schools, and at the age of 17 began teaching school, from that time on taking care of himself teaching winters, and attending school summers, for some ten years, during which time he took an extended course of study in the Mt. Union Seminary. At about the age of 27, he began farming and dealing in stock. In August, 1865, he married Miss Maggie King, a native of Chester Co., Penn.; she came to Mahoning Co., Ohio, with her parents, and was engaged in teaching in Stark Co. at the time of her marriage. Our subject continued his business about seven years after his marriage, when he came to Canton and engaged in the grocery business with George W. Lawrence; they continued three years; he then went to New Jersey, and farmed for three years in Camden Co., where he yet owns a farm which he conducts, hiring the labor, and raising sweet potatoes, furnishing about 100 barrels per annum to the Canton market. From New Jersey he returned to Canton, and took charge of his school, which he has taught since. In January, 1881, he became a partner in the firm of Erwin & Co.,

doing a furniture business in Canton. Mr. Rockhill has a family of three children, viz.: Charles S., Harry K. and Mary F.

HARRIS RAYNOLDS (deceased), was a son of William and Betsy S. (Fisk) Raynolds, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Our subject was born in Canton, Ohio, and reared in his native city, where he became identified with its mercantile interests for many years, and, finally, owing to failing health, he engaged in farming, after which he returned to Canton, where he lived mainly retired from active business until his death, in May, 1873. Mrs. Isabella Raynolds, his wife, was a daughter of Thomas and Isabella (McConnel) Commins; she was born in Pennsylvania, near Shippensburg, in 1831, and came to Massillon, Stark Co., Ohio, in 1832. Her father conducted the mercantile business in that city, and was also identified with the milling interests of that vicinity; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in later years moved to Iowa, where he died. Mrs. Raynolds and her two children are living in the old home at Canton.

HORACE SOMERS, druggist, Canton. Among the young and enterprising business men of Canton we find none more worthy of mention than the subject of this sketch. He is a native of the Buckeye State; has had the advantages in education of a classical course in the University of Wooster, and of an advanced course in chemistry. In business life, he began as a clerk in a drug store in Burbank, Wayne Co., going from there to Delavan, Ohio, where he was engaged in the same capacity and business for three years; and then in Philadelphia, where for a short period he was engaged in the retail drug trade. In 1880, his business connection with Canton commenced, and is proving successful and increasing. His place of business is at 59 East Tuscarawas street, where he has a pleasant room, and an extensive and complete stock of drugs, medicines and sundries. Mr. Somers is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, possessing good business attributes, and endowed with enterprising ideas, which will, in time, place him in the front rank among the successful self-made business men of Canton.

HON. THOMAS C. SNYDER, manufacturer of iron roofing, Canton, and the present member of Legislature from Stark Co.; is a native of Trumbull Co., born in 1843. He is a son of John and Anna Snyder, who were farmers in that county, and upon the farm our subject passed the years prior to manhood. He received an academic education, and was an early volunteer in the late service. His first enlistment was in Co. A, 41st O. V. I., but after being in service a few months, was taken sick, and after lying in the hospital for a few months, was discharged, one year from time of enlistment. Returning home, he engaged in teaching school, and in the winter buying army horses, at which he continued until 1864, when he again enlisted in the service, becoming a member of the 171st Regulars, in the 100-day service, serving 120 days, during which time he was taken prisoner, but was soon after released. Upon receiving his discharge, in August, 1864, he re-enlisted immediately in Co. G, of the 177th O. V. I., and remained in service until the close of the war, participating in the engagements at Shelbyville Pike, siege of Nashville, Fort Anderson, Town Creek, Wilmington and many other minor skirmishes. He was at the time of his discharge First Sergeant, receiving his papers in June, 1865, at Wilmington. Upon returning to his home in Ohio, he embarked in oil speculation, which proved disastrous. His health at this time was quite precarious, and for many years it afflicted him so as to unfit him for active business life. After teaching school for a number of years he, in 1869, in connection with other parties, leased some coal land in Trumbull Co., Ohio, and Mercer Co., Penn., which were operated until 1872, when he came to Stark Co., locating at Waynesburgh, where he acted as agent for a company of gentlemen operating coal lands there, until the spring of 1873, when he bought the mines and operated them for three years, selling out in 1876, which closed his coal operations. He then engaged in the manufacture of iron roofing, in Waynesburgh, under the firm name of T. C. Snyder & Co., continuing there until January, 1880, when he removed this business to Canton, which presented a larger field and better facilities, since which time he has been a resident of Canton, superintending his business, which has increased until his goods are shipped to nearly all the States. While a resident of Waynesburgh, Mr. Snyder served as Justice of the Peace four years, resigning upon being elected to the Legislature. In 1879, he was nominated and elected to represent Stark Co. in the State Legislature, and is now (1881) a candidate for re-election.

During his term in the Legislature he has served the people with fidelity and zeal. He has championed the cause of the miners of the State, securing a revision of the mining laws; also was an active agent in securing for the State the St. Clair papers, consisting of letters from Washington, La Fayette, Gen. Greene and others, which furnished some missing links in history. He also secured the passage of the vitriol bill, making the throwing of vitriol a felony; and at all times has, by his honorable course and habits, commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow-members in the House. He is a member of Eagle Masonic Lodge and Nimissilla Lodge I. O. O. F. As a citizen and business man he ranks as one of the most progressive and enterprising, and has, by his genial and courteous manner, won hosts of friends all over the State.

JOHN SCROGGS (deceased), who was among the earliest of the Tuscarawas street business men of Canton, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, June 9, 1794. But little of the surroundings of his early life are known. During the war of 1812, he enlisted in the defense of his native country, and was engaged in the bombardment of Ft. McHenry and North Point. After the close of his military service, he came to Ohio and settled at New Lisbon, where on May 8, 1822, he was married to Miss Anna Shawke. The year following this event they moved to Canton, where Mr. Scroggs engaged in the mercantile business, conducting the same successfully until 1839, when he removed to Bucyrus, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1861. Of the four sons and two daughters born to them, but two of the former and one of the latter are now living; Jacob, an attorney and for many years connected with the Crawford County bar; Jack, also an attorney, and now a resident of Wyandotte, Kansas. The daughter, Mrs. Mary Giles, with whom her mother, now in her 84th year, resides, is a resident of Freeport, Ill.

JOHN SLUSSER, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., Sept. 9, 1790. His father, Philip Schlosser, came to Stark County in 1805, with a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, all deceased save one, Mrs. Jacob Danner, now in her 79th year. All are buried in Stark County, excepting the eldest son Philip, who removed with his family to Illinois, over forty years ago. It is doubtful whether any other family have as many of the connection interred in the county. They were among the first settlers; in fact, were here several years before the county was organized. It was then the Western frontier; Indians were numerous, and dwellings of the whites few and far between. The now flourishing city of Canton consisted of less than half a dozen log cabins, only two of which were occupied. Phillip Schlosser, the father, built the first grist-mill in the county. It was on the site now occupied by the East Canton Mill, where Ninth street crosses Nimishillen Creek. He erected a saw-mill the year before, and it was as manager of this that the subject of our memoir dates the commencement of his career with the outside world. But 16 years of age, with very limited education and no experience, he was yet required to take all the responsibility involved in dealing with new settlers, all clamorous for accommodation. He often referred to it as an experience that proved of practical utility in after years. In keeping the saw-mill in repair, and occasionally assisting the millwright while working on the grist-mill, he acquired considerable skill in the use of wood tools, and as emigrants arrived in the neighborhood, and wanted certain articles for domestic use, such as a dough-tray, table or cupboard, there being no cabinet-maker within reach, he was solicited to make them. In this way, without having served an apprenticeship at the trade, he became a cabinet-maker, During the last war with England, when there was a call for troops from this section, Mr. Slusser, then 22 years of age, enlisted. While near Sandusky he was taken with a fever, which seriously impaired his constitution. Soon after his muster-out, he married Nancy Dewalt, daughter of Phillip Dewalt, who came from Dauphin County, Penn., and settled in Canton in 1807. His father gave him a portion of Sec. 4 (now in the city limits) which he had previously purchased of Government, and upon this he erected a frame dwelling house, and a work-shop. Here he remained, following the trade of cabinet-maker for a number of years. The bureaus and clock-cases of his make that have been handed down through several generations, yet in good state of preservation, attest the workmanlike manner of their construction. In 1825, he exchanged his property for a two-story brick house, and lot, corner of Tuscarawas

and Piedmont, belonging to and occupied by John Webb. Soon after removing to town, he engaged in merchandising, and in company with several other merchants, rode on horseback to Philadelphia and New York, and with their assistance, purchased a stock of miscellaneous goods, such as were kept in stock by merchants at that day. He continued in this business until 1850, accumulating considerable means, most of which he invested in western lands. In 1833, he sank a tan-yard on the lot now occupied by the Connotton depot. Mr. Slusser was twice married. His first wife died in 1842. They had seven children—Sarah, the eldest, is the wife of Madison Raynolds; Samuel D. and Lewis are living in Canton; Mary and Alfred died of scarlet fever in 1833; John died in South Carolina in 1860, and Rebecca, the youngest, is the wife of David Zollars. Mr. Slusser married a second wife, Mrs. Catharine Whitman, in 1843, but by her he had no issue; she died in 1879. Mr. Slusser died in 1859, respected by all who knew him, as an honest, upright man.

LOUIS SCHAEFER, attorney, Canton; was born in the department of the Moselle, France, Dec. 25, 1815, and is the son of Philip and Catharine (Loehr) Schaefer. He was educated chiefly at the schools of his native place, and also received much valuable instruction from his father, who was a teacher by profession. He came with his parents to this country in 1830, and located in Stark Co. He studied law in the office of Griswold & Grant, in Canton, and was admitted to practice in 1842. In the fall of 1843, he was tendered, by the friends of the administration of John Tyler, the Secretaryship of the Legation to France, which, for valid reasons, he respectfully declined. Although closely devoted to his legal pursuits, he has ever taken a prominent and active part in advancing the interests of his adopted city. He was for many years connected with the City Council of Canton, and also for a considerable period with the Board of Education, and devoted much of his time to the welfare of the public schools. In the establishment of the Canton City Water-Works, Mr. Schaefer was the leading spirit. J. L. Pillsbury, civil engineer of that enterprise, thus speaks of Mr. Schaefer in his official report: "In concluding this final report of the condition of the water-works, I wish to render a just tribute to the originator of the scheme, Louis Schaefer, Esq., who suggested it, and worked it up to completion, in the face of all discouragements, personal and financial, and who, without compensation, devoted his entire time to the work, and who, with motives impugned, and factional influence to combat, kept the project running steadily onward, until now he has the satisfaction of seeing the work he labored so long for, completed, and in successful operation. We only state what every citizen knows to be true, in saying, that to his general knowledge of the subject, and unremitting labors in the Council, in financial circles and in the field, the Canton City Water-Works unquestionally owes their existence." Mr. Shaffer was also prominently active in securing the passage of the bill authorizing the County Commissioners to build court houses, and the present Stark County Court House was the first one erected under that law, and he was very efficient in pushing the enterprise to completion. In 1867, Mr. Schaefer erected his fine business block, which includes the Shaffer Opera House. Owing mainly to his efforts, several large manufacturing establishments have been added to the industries of Canton. In 1866, he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Congress, although, as a rule, he has not sought political preferment. He represented the Seventeenth Ohio District on the Commission sent to Washington City to demand the release of Vallandigham. In May, 1849, he married Catharine Anna, daughter of Rev. Stephen A. Mealy, of Savannah, Ga. She was an estimable lady of more than ordinary intelligence and accomplishments. She died Aug. 17, 1879, having been the mother of three children. Louis M. was educated in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1877. Mary E. is the wife of William R. Day, of the law firm of Lynch, Day & Lynch, of Canton, Ohio. Alice L., the second daughter, died in 1874, aged 21 years.

GEN. GEORGE STIDGER (deceased), who was among the most prominent of Stark County's pioneers, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 9, 1781. His father was a native of Germany, and his mother of Holland, though they became residents of Baltimore during the early part of their lives. As was customary in those days, Gen. Stidger, when a boy, learned a trade —that of a hatter. But little of the surround-

ings of his early life are known. In 1806, he became a resident of Canton, where he embarked in the mercantile business. He was married in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, to Miss Mary Reiley. Ten children were born to them, of whom are Mrs. M. A. Lester and Mrs. Julius Whiting, both ladies of the highest circle of society of Canton. Gen. Stidger continued the mercantile business until his death, which occurred on Sept. 29, 1826, during a trip to Eastern markets to buy a supply of goods. In his death, Canton lost one of her most enterprising spirits. In the war of 1812, he entered the service of his country as a Captain. His bravery and gallant soldierly conduct soon made him a fit subject for promotion, and he rose rapidly to the rank of General, by which title his name is familiar to the citizens of Stark Co.

JOHN SAXTON (deceased), who was editor and founder of the *Ohio Repository*, Canton, Ohio, was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Sept. 28, 1792, and died in Canton, Ohio, April 16, 1871. He was the oldest of a large family, and learned the printer's trade when he was a boy. Early in 1815, he came to Ohio, and, locating in Canton, started the *Ohio Repository*, in March of that year, on which he labored without interruption for fifty-six consecutive years. His newspaper longevity is strikingly illustrated by the fact that he recorded the final battles of both Napoleons. In 1815, he wrote and published the account of the battle of Waterloo, and the arrest of the first Napoleon. In 1870, he wrote and published the account of the battles of Sedan, and the arrest of Napoleon III. It is believed that not another man in the United States has labored so long and on one newspaper. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and while on garrison duty at Black Rock, near Buffalo, partially lost his hearing. In the discharge from duty, he was under a large cannon, when a soldier fired it off, and the concussion occasioned this loss. During the whole time he was connected with the *Repository*, he was unremitting in his application to duty, and was constantly active in the office up to within a short time before his death. The causes that sustained and prolonged his life and activity were a good constitution, regular and temperate habits and a quiet conscience. He belonged to the Anti-Federalists, which was, in his early manhood, the Republican party. Subsequently he was a Whig, and, after the dissolution of that party, he espoused the principles of the present Republican party soon after its organization. He voted for the following Presidential candidates: Madison, Monroe, Adams, Clay in 1832, Harrison in 1836 and in 1840, Clay again in 1844, Taylor, Scott, Fremont, Lincoln in 1860–64, and Grant in 1868. For several years in each he served as Auditor and Treasurer of Stark Co., and also Postmaster at Canton. Not less noted for regularity and well-sustained consistency were his church relations. He was one of the oldest members of the Presbyterian Church at Canton; was elected Ruling Elder in 1837, and retained that position until his death, and had not been absent from Church duty for forty years, unless detained by sickness. He arranged his business and the day of publication of his paper with a view of always being present at the prayer-meeting. He possessed a remarkable evenness of temper, and was especially fond of children; he was greatly beloved by them. He preached religion in his daily life, and was a Christian in everything. His was a cheerful, happy, conscientious, loving performance of religious duty. He was, of all men, the kindest and most careful not to wound the feelings of others. All, without distinction of party, respected and revered him. His wife, Margaret Laird, he married in 1815. She died in 1858, having been the mother of nine children. Since his death, the publication of the *Repository* has been conducted by his youngest child, Thomas Wilson Saxon, who was born in Canton, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1831, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. At the age of 13, he entered the printing office of his father, passing through the various departments until 1851, when he became a partner with his father in the paper, and has been connected with it until the present time. In 1860, he was elected Auditor of Stark Co., and filled that office until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the army as Quartermaster of the 115th O. V. I., and served as such until May, 1865, when he resigned and returned home. In 1867, he purchased the father's interest in the paper, and in 1868 the *Ohio Repository* was consolidated with the *Stark County Republican*, under the name of the Canton *Repository and Republican*. In May, 1874, the name of the paper was changed to the Canton

Repository, its present title. It is an ably-conducted daily and weekly journal, the daily issue having first appeared in February, 1878. Mr. Saxton was one of the leaders in the Know-Nothing campaign of 1854. He espoused the cause of Republicanism upon the birth of that party, and has since been quite an active Republican politician. He has made the *Repository* one of the best Republican journals in the State. His personal characteristics are those of a plain, unassuming, agreeable gentleman. On March 31, 1857, he married Maria S., daughter of Samuel Slanker, now a retired business man of Canton, and she has borne him two sons—Herbert and Samuel.

T. SULLIVAN, County Treasurer, Canton; became a resident of Stark Co. in 1859, and located at Canal Fulton, where he engaged in the mercantile business; he was very successful in business, and, though beginning on a somewhat limited scale, by close application and good financiering he soon established a business that stood second to none in that lively little town. Becoming almost involuntarily interested in political affairs, the position of a leader in the Democratic party was quickly accorded him by his friends; in the October election of 1877, he was elected to the office of County Treasurer, and eleven months thereafter he took formal possession of the office. in 1880, he was re-elected to the same office, and is now actively engaged in the discharge of his duties. While a resident in Canal Fulton he not only became a leading merchant of the place, but he also took an active part in social and church affairs, and at the building of the Catholic Church of that place he was one of the largest individual contributors; since becoming a resident of Canton he has transferred his membership to St. John's English Catholic Church.

DAVID SHERRICK, retired farmer, Canton; was born at Hagerstown, Md., in the year 1807, son of John and Nancy (Wyant) Sherrick, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., and were married in Washington Co., Md.; they lived in Maryland a number of years, and removed to Pennsylvania, remaining two years, and then came to Ohio; they had six children at the time, and came on by team, Mrs. Sherrick riding the entire way on horseback; they settled two and a half miles southeast of Canton in 1816, where they lived until his death, at the age of 75 years—she died some three years later; David lived at home until he was about 26 years old, his education being limited to the schools of the time; at 26 he and his brother Jacob made a raft of pine logs at State Line, between New York and Pennsylvania, which they took to Cincinnati, remaining there some time in the lumber business; after which he located near Canton on a piece of land belonging to his father, when he began manufacturing earthenware which he continued but a short time; he removed to St. Louis soon after but did not remain long, returning by wagon to Dayton, Ohio, where for four years he followed canal boating; in 1840, he returned to Canton and was engaged in farming and in manufacturing stoneware, and lived in several different neighborhoods; in 1868, he moved into Canton where he has ever since resided. In 1836, he married Miss Rebecca Longstarf—she died in 1861; they had six children two of whom are living—Emma, now Mrs. Kitzmiller, living north of Canton, and John, living in Canton.

HON. JOHNSON SHERRICK, merchant, Canton; was born Aug. 28, 1841, near Canton, Stark Co., Ohio; his father, Christian Sherrick, is spoken of elsewhere in this work; our subject grew up and attended school in his native county, working on the farm in the summer and teaching during winters; in 1863, he went to St. Louis and engaged in business, but in a short time enlisted in the marine service, and was detailed for duty as a clerk on a Government transport; he was taken sick and after his discharge taught school at Richville, Stark Co.; in 1870, he engaged in the hardware business, firm of Sherrick & Miller, which firm is yet doing business in Canton; in 1873, as the first Democrat elected from Stark Co. for many years, he went to the State Legislature, was re-elected in 1875 and in 1877, was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Stark and Carroll Cos., by a large majority; he was a good worker and popular with his fellow members. As Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee and Delegate to the State Conventions he is highly esteemed by his constituents as a most useful and effective assistant in all campaign work. Oct. 14, 1875, he married Miss Charlotte, only daughter of D. D. Miller, of Wooster, Ohio, a highly accomplished and respected lady.

CHRISTIAN SHERRICK, retired farmer, P. O. Canton; was born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 8, 1812, and is a son of John and Nancy (Wyant) Sherrick. Our subject lived at home until 1839, being brought up to farming, and receiving but a limited education in the common schools. In 1839, he came to Ohio, stopping at Dayton, where he engaged for two years in canal boating between that place and Cincinnati, visiting, in the meantime, New Orleans, remaining one winter in the South, and on returning in the spring to Dayton, resumed boating. In the fall of 1840, he was married to Miss Mary Danforth, of Hamilton, Ohio, after which he returned to Stark Co., and located on a farm belonging to his father, where he lived two years, and then removed to the old homestead farm, residing here until 1873, when he retired, and moved into Canton, and has lived here since. His wife died Dec. 8, 1866; they had seven children, of whom six are still living, viz.: Johnson, Elvina, Louisa, Joseph (deceased), Jacob D. (physician), Newton, Kan.; Ida M., now Mrs. William J. Hartzell, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Alvin B. Mr. Sherrick has always been a Democrat.

JACOB SPIDEL, dealer in leather, hides, wool, etc., Canton; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 19, 1830, and is a son of Christian and Eliza (Smith) Spidel, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1836, they came to Ohio, and settled in Green Tp., then a part of Stark, but now in Summit Co., on a farm that was improved to the extent of a log house and a few acres of cleared land. In a short time after locating on this place, the father died, the mother remaining there until June 19, 1861, when she died. They had six children, five of whom are still living—Eliza, now Mrs. Boden, of Wyandot Co.; Mary A., lives with her; Malinda, now Mrs. Breckenridge, lives in Summit Co.; Jacob (subject), in Canton; and Christian F., in Summit Co. Jacob was raised on the farm until 17, receiving his education at the district schools; he then apprenticed himself to the tanner's trade; after serving two years he worked as a journeyman until 1858, when he went into business for himself, buying a tannery in Wayne Co., Ohio, where he remained in business until 1864; he then sold out, and located three miles north of Canton, and in 1865, bought a location in Canton, and moved into the city the following year, where he has been engaged in his present business ever since. He was married, in February, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Hoover, a native of Stark Co.; she died July 20, 1873, and June 8, 1875, he married Miss Elizabeth Bulger, a native of Pennsylvania; they had two children, one of whom is living—Herbert Spencer Spidel. Mr. Spidel is a Republican in politics.

ANDY SCHWERTNER, boots and shoes, Canton. This gentleman is a native of Bohemia, Austria; he was born Oct. 1, 1840. At the age of 13, he apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade in the city of Vienna, where he worked for five years; he then traveled in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, for one year, after which he remained for one year at home.

In 1860, he came to the United States, and worked four years at his trade in Pittsburgh. He then engaged in the produce business, shipping to that city. In 1865, he came to Canton, making his entry on a farm wagon, and soon after began work at his trade, in a small store, which he rented. The outlook at this time was certainly not favorable—a young man, far away from his native land, and without friends or money, are circumstances before which many would despair, but by his indomitable energy and perseverance, he made his business successful; and instead of the little 8x10 of a few years ago, he now owns and occupies the commodious brick store, No. 43 East Tuscarawas street, 21x80 feet, and carries one of the largest stocks in the city. He is also completing a brick block containing two large storerooms, on East Tuscarawas street, the upper two stories serving as an addition to the American Hotel. May 14, 1867, he married Miss Christina Richard, a native of Carroll Co., Ohio. Of their eight children seven are living, viz.: Frank, August, Irwin, Flora, May, Walter and Ida. Though but a few years have elapsed since Mr. Schwertner came to Canton a strange boy, and without money or friends, he has, by his own exertions and foresight, been successful in building up a prosperous trade, and establishing a reputation for industry, integrity and business ability, of which he may well feel proud, and the commodious brick buildings which he has erected, stand alike a beauty to the city, and a monument to his success. Verily it may be said, that to these self-made men are our beautiful Western cities indebted for their rapid

growth and prosperity, which have made them the wonder and envy of the world.

LEONARD R. TRESSEL, Agent for the Connotton Valley R. R., Canton; was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, Sept. 3, 1839. He is the youngest of ten children born to Mathias and Catharine (Harsh) Tressel; he received a good common school education, and spent some time at a select school in Malvern. October, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 80th O. V. I., and served three years. Among the many engagements in which he participated, we may mention that of Iuka, Miss., the five days' fight at Corinth, and many scrimmages until they got in the rear of the army at Vicksburg; Ft. Gibson, Raymond and Jackson. In the last-named place sixteen of his company were wounded in the feet and legs, and there he too received a serious wound, a ball passing through his left foot. He was there taken prison and kept about two weeks at Jackson, then sent to Libby Prison, where he was kept for a time and paroled because of the serious condition of his wound. He was sent to the hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he remained about six weeks and was then sent to Indianopolis, Ind., on detached duty, and was discharged October, 1864. Returning to Malvern he engaged in mercantile and railroad business, the former he discontinued, and remained in the employ of the Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Wheeling Railroad Company, and remained with them until the Connotton Valley Railroad began to be operated, when he engaged with that company and was appointed Freight and Ticket Agent at Canton, coming here in May, 1880. He married Agnes Fisbel March 24, 1868. They have four children, viz.: Lottie, Jane, Maggie and Bertie.

EDWIN T. THOMPSON, Agent for the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co., Canton; was born in Carrollton Aug. 20, 1843. His father, John Thompson, was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio with his parents when quite young. He settled in Centerville, now Carrollton, in 1836. He married Margaret E. Geiger, who was born in Eppinga, Baden, Germany. Her parents emigrated to the United States in 1819, When within a short distance of Baltimore they were caught by adverse winds and carried back near to the coast of Africa. After a voyage of about six months they landed safely at Baltimore, Md. A party of emigrants, Mr. Conrad C. Geiger with others, hired teams from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, Penn.; there the women and children of the party were left in a cabin while the men set out on foot and came to Stark County, Ohio, entered land, returned on foot to Pittsburgh and brought their families to their various selections in Stark County, and proceeded to improve their farms. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had four children, viz.: Samantha, Oscar (deceased), Edwin T. and Conradine. The subject of these notes, Edwin T., is the third child and only surviving son of their family. He received the ordinary public school education and in early manhood worked at the carpenter's trade with his father. He entered the employ of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co. in the spring of 1861, at Mansfield, where he learned the art of telegraphy with O. H. Booth. Mr. Thompson has been continuously in the employ of the Railroad Co. ever since at various points along the line from Plymouth, Ind., on the west, to Salem, Ohio, where he worked for the railroad nine years, and in May, 1877, he was appointed agent for the company at Canton, and has had control of that station ever since. At Ft. Wayne, Ind., he married Esther A. Barr, November, 1867—she was a daughter of John Barr, formerly of Allegheny City, Penn. They have two children: John B. and Alice E. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Perry Lodge at Salem, Ohio.

PETER P. TRUMP, retired, Canton; whose portrait appears in this history, as a representative pioneer, is a native of Adams Co., Penn,, and was born March 2, 1803, the third in a family of seven children born to John and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Trump, the former was a native of Germany, and came to the United States with his parents when he was but 6 months old. He was raised on a farm, and early moved to Adams Co., where he conducted a farm and saw-mill, and also kept a hotel. About the year 1810, he visited Ohio, making the trip on horseback, and again in the next year he made a similar trip. During these visits he entered 160 acres of land and bought 320 acres, paying for the latter $10 per acre. In 1812, he moved with his family to this county, and settled on his 320 acre farm, which was located two miles east of Canton, and was partially improved. In 1816, he bought a place, two miles north of Canton, on which was a saw-mill. Later he built a grist mill, which

he conducted until 1824, when he retired to Canton. Some years later his wife died and he lived with his son, on the farm near town, until death two years after. Both he and his wife died at the age of 70 years. Our subject lived at home until he became of age, working on the farm and tending in the mill. His education was limited to the schools of the period, which were poor. He received the mill farm after becoming of age, and was married, March 12, 1824, to Miss Mary Ream, a native of Columbiana Co., and came to Stark, with her parents, about the year 1806. After his marriage he took charge of the farm and mill, and about the year 1845 or 1846, built a grist-mill of three run of stone, which is yet in operation. After having engaged in different kinds of business, he and Alexander Hurford bought and improved the St. Cloud Hotel, which they now own. He bought the lot and erected the building on the corner opposite St. Cloud Hotel. Mr. Trump has also been identified with the banking interest of Canton, and in company with Messrs. Whiting, Harter and Wikidal, formed the Canton Savings Deposit Bank, with which he was connected for a number of years. He has taken an active part in securing to the city several of the manufucturing establishments now in operation. His first wife died in 1865; there were nine children, of whom only four are living—Jacob and Henry, in Canton; Eli, in Hardin Co., and Harriet, now Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Denver, Colo. In April, 1866, he married Mrs. George Williams, formerly Miss Mary A. Smith, a native of Hagerstown, Md. She came to Ohio, in 1830, on a visit to her brother, and some years later married Mr. Williams.

A. C. TONNER, Revenue Collector, Canton; was born in Center Co., Penn., April 7, 1836. He is the only son of a family of nine children born to John and Lydia (Kreamer) Tonner. His father was born in Pennsylvania, February, 1812, and was for many years a resident of Center Co., where he was almost continuously identified with the management of county affairs; was also engaged in mercantile business, and in 1863 he came to Canton and accepted the position of Secretary for the manufacturing concern of C. Aultman & Co., which position he held until the time of his death, which occurred April 7, 1873. The subject of these notes, entered Dickinson College in youth, and at the age of 17, when he left college, was a member ef the senior class. Several years were spent in the mercantile business at Bellefonte, where he entered upon the study of law, in the office of Adam Hoy, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. He removed to Washington, D. C., in the latter year, to enter upon his duties as Assisstant Examiner in the Patent Office, to which he had been appointed. Sept 19, 1862, he received his commission as Consul General to Central America, and made every preparation for going, but through fear of the ungenial character of the climate, to which he was about to proceed, he resigned his commission and remained in the Patent Office until 1865. He came to Canton, in 1866, and purchased the Union Mills, which he operated for two years, when he sold out and became President of the Canton Malleable Iron Company, which position he held until they sold out in 1872. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate business, was appointed Revenue Collector of the Eighth and Fifth Divisions of the Eighteenth District, which position he now holds. Sept. 6, 1866, he married Miss Millie Glenn. They have two children—John A. and Ida G.

DANIEL TONNER, Canton, is a native of Center Co., Penn., and was born in December, 1818; he was raised on a farm, and also taught school. In 1846, he went to Illinois, and engaged in teaching, and the mercantile business, in Plainfield, Will Co. In 1859, he came to Canton, Ohio, and did the corresponding for C. Aultman & Co., and has continued with the company since, of which he has become a stockholder, and, in 1881, elected one of the Directors. June 27, 1850, he married Miss Margaret P. Pennington, a native of Center Co., Penn., her great-grandparents being among the pioneers of Pennsylvania Valley, of that State. Mr. Tonner is Republican in politics, an advocate of temperance, and a Methodist in his religious views.

H. H. TRUMP, abstracter of titles, Canton; is a native of Stark Co., Ohio; he was born in Plain Tp., in the year 1840. In the spring of 1848, he came to Canton with his parents, and has resided here since. In 1858, he engaged as a clerk in a jewelry store in Canton. In 1861, he entered a grocery house; and in 1863, he became book-keeper and teller in the Savings Deposit Bank, and next as Cashier of the Ex-

change Bank, from where he entered the City Bank, all of Canton. In 1872, he became Secretary of the Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Co., and held the position one year. He then for two years revised and corrected the general indexes of the County Records Office. In 1875, he opened the abstract office, and has followed the business since. In 1866, he married Miss Mary Allinder, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn. They have four children, viz.: Harry A., Percy P., Guyan I. and Richard L. Mr. Trump's father, P. P. Trump, is spoken of elsewhere.

JAMES S. TONNER, druggist, Canton; is a native of Center Co., Penn.; he was born on a farm, and lived on same until 1855. He received a district school course of study, and taught a number of terms during the winters. His brother, Thomas Tonner, was a partner in the firm of Ball. Aultman & Co., of Canton, Ohio, and through him James S. arranged for a situation with the firm, and came to Canton in 1855. The next day or two the firm's buildings burned down, and James S. went West, but in August following he was sent for, and returned to Canton, and entered his duties as book-keeper for the firm. Upon the formation of a Stock Company, C. Aultman & Co., Mr. Tonner became Treasurer, and continued in that position until January, 1870, when he withdrew, and during the summer he engaged as Secretary and Treasurer with C. Russell & Co., which position he held about seven years. In 1880, he engaged in his present business. In 1858, he married Miss Kate Kuhn, a daughter of Dr. Henry Kuhn, a pioneer of Tiffin, Ohio, of their five children; two are living—Harry and Bessie.

JUDGE J. W. UNDERHILL, lawyer, Canton; was born in Greene Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1818, and is the second in a family of three children born to Nathaniel and Anna (Webber) Underhill, who were natives of Westchester and Greene Cos., N. Y. He was a Quaker, and married "out of meeting"—that is, she to whom he was wedded was not of the Quaker faith. The family came to Ohio in 1827, and settled in Kendal, now a part of Massillon. They lived in that vicinity until death; he dying in September, 1833, and she about the year 1873, at the advanced age of 82 years. Our subject lived at home until the death of his father, after which he went east to New York State, where he lived with his uncle and attended school, and assisted on the farm. After three years he returned to Massillon, where he attended school further, and also taught school, his circumstances not allowing him to continue his education. In 1840, he began reading law with Samuel Pease, of Massillon, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1842; he began practice in Massillon, in company with H. B. Hurlbut, now of Cleveland, and after about one year the firm of Folger & Underhill was formed which continued several years, when he formed a partnership with F. M. Keith, and, after a few years it also was dissolved, and he remained alone until he came to Canton, in 1861, having been elected Probate Judge the previous year, to which office he was three times re-elected, holding the position twelve years in succession. After this, he formed a partnership with John Long (Underhill & Long) which continued in Canton until 1877. He then practiced alone until 1879, when he substantially left the law, and, as a Director and Member of the Executive Committee, gave his attention (receiving and disbursing the Canton Subscription Fund) to the Cleveland, Canton, Coshocton & Straightsville R. R. Company, but, in 1881, when a change of control of the road took place, he resigned. Judge Underhill was elected in 1855 to represent Stark Co. in the State Legislature. He has been a Republican in politics ever since the organization of the party, and was always of strong anti-slavery proclivities. He was married Nov. 2, 1842, to Miss Henrietta Widgeon, a native of Ohio. They had three children, viz.: Arthur J., who married Miss Henrietta Tonner; Eliza R., now Mrs. W. A. Lynch, and Clara, now Mrs. H. C. Fogle. They all live in Canton. During the war, Judge Underwood was Chairman of the Military Committee of the county, and actively supported all war measures.

A. VIGNOS, Postmaster, Canton; is a native of Louisville, Stark Co., and was born in 1838. His parents were Joseph and Theresa (Frantz) Vignos, both natives of France, near Belford, and settlers in Louisville about 1830, where Mr. Vignos engaged in the business of hotel-keeping. But little of incident occurred in the early life of our subject, but in 1861, when the war of the rebellion broke out, he enlisted in Co. I. of the 19th O. V. I., as company musician, for a three years' term of service, Capt.

Rakestraw and Col. S. Beatty. He remained with his regiment until Sept. 16, 1862, during which time they participated in the battle of Shiloh. When they were before Corinth, he was taken with typhoid fever, and he, with others, was laid in one corner to die. He did not realize where he was until he found the man lying beside him to be a corpse. Recovering somewhat, he obtained a furlough and returned home. Securing the commission of recruiting officer, he raised a squad of men and joined the 107th O. V. I., three years' service. At the organization of the regiment, he was made Captain of Company H. They were ordered from Cleveland to Kentucky, and from there to Virginia, where, at Fairfax Court House, they joined Sigel's Corps, July 1. He lost his right arm in the battle of Gettysburg, and, not until three days after he was shot, did he have an opportunity of having the arm amputated and the wound dressed. Sept. 1, he again joined his regiment, which lay at Folly Island. He was promoted to the rank of Major, and, on the 22d of February, 1864, he took command of the regiment, and held it until Sept. 30, 1864, when he resigned, and left the service. His resignation was the result of his at last realizing the dangers about him. An accident, by which he barely escaped losing his left and only remaining arm, caused him to resign while he might yet have the physical ability to support himself, but no braver man, nor more honorable soldier ever enlisted from Stark Co. to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. Feb. 25, 1866, Mr. Vignos was married to Miss Phœbe L. Devinney, a native of Stark Co. Eight children have been born to them, named as follows: Henry J., Charles A., Loretta R. (died Jan. 12, 1881), Blanche L., Alice M., Alfred A., Helen and Paul G. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Vignos removed to Iowa Co., Iowa, but, in 1869, he returned to Canton, where for the next nine years he had a pretty hard time in the support of himself and family. A partial reward was at last given him, when the citizens, in 1878, interested themselves in obtaining for him the position of Postmaster of the Canton Post Office, the duties of which office he entered upon on May 16, 1868.

G. W. VAN VLECK, M. D., eclectic physician, Canton; was born at Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1823, the son of Henry Van Vleck, who was a relative of Martin Van Buren. Our subject obtained his early education in Onondaga County, N. Y., and when about 14 years of age he entered Cortland College, but before he graduated, his health gave way, and to recruit his health he went to sea with his uncle, James Van Vleck, who was captain of a merchantman sailing from New York City. After six months' sea-faring life, his health was sufficiently restored to allow him to resume his studies, which he did in the Columbia College, of New York City. Erelong his health failed him again, and again he returned to sea, this time in the United States Navy, his uncle having secured for him the position of messenger boy, but was finally promoted, and there he remained three years. During his service in navy, he devoted his leisure time to the study of medicine, and treated himself for consumption, with which he was seriously affected. Through the advice of his father, he resigned his position in the navy to pursue the study of medicine under Dr. Bigelow. He attended lectures at the Seneca Medical College, in Geneva, also in the Eclectic Medical College, in Syracuse, where he graduated in 1848. He then opened an office in his native town, where he practiced a short time, and in 1846 he removed to Kalamazoo County, Mich., where he practiced until the spring of 1848, when he removed to California and practiced there until 1850, when he came to Ohio. Several succeeding years he spent in traveling and lecturing, and then located at Pittsburgh, Penn.; thence to Cincinnati, where he received another diploma from the American Eclectic Medical College, and in which institution he held the Professorship of Theory and Practice, and of *Materia Medica* for three years. He came to Alliance in June, 1879, and opened a drug store in 1880, which he conducts in connection with his practice. His practice is steadily increasing, and he is frequently called in consultation with physicians of other schools of medicine.

BEN D. WILSON, County Clerk, Canton; was born in 1837, in Osnaburg Tp., Stark Co., and is the son of Robert and Charity (Elson) Wilson. Her father was John Elson, a Captain in the war of 1812, from Western Virginia. He, with his wife subsequently came to Stark County, and both now lie buried in Osnaburg Township, as does also the grandparents of our subject, who became residents of Osnaburg Township as early as 1811. The country was so new at that date, they were obliged to clear and cut

a road through the timber to the property upon which they first settled. The early life of Ben D. was spent on the farm of his father (now a resident of Mapleton), though later he had the advantages of the public schools, and subsequently finished his education at the Mt. Union College. Returning from college he spent one year in a store in Osnaburg. In 1861, he accepted the position of teacher in the schools of Canton, in which he continued until August of 1862, when he enlisted in the 115th O. V. I. He was with the 115th for about one and one half years, when he was commissioned in the 5th U. S. C. T. In October, 1864, after the Petersburg campaign, he resigned on account of ill health. Returning to Stark County, he remained somewhat inactive until January, 1866, when he received an appointment in the Department of the Interior, and for the following six years made his home in Washington, D. C. Again ill health obliged him to resign, when he returned to his native county and engaged in teaching. In 1875, he was appointed School Examiner of Stark County. In 1880, he became the Republican nominee for the office of Clerk of Stark County, to which office he was elected by a majority of 183 votes, and in February, 1881, he assumed the discharge of the duties of the office. In 1873, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Victoria M. Cole, who is a native of Michigan.

JOHN WILLIS, manufacturer, senior member of the firm of Willis, Benskin & Co., Canton; was born March 17, 1830, in Belfast, Ireland. He was one of a family of sixteen children. When he was 10 years old, his father died, soon after which, or when he arrived at a proper age, he was apprenticed to learn his trade, which he did, by serving five years, and paying an apprentice's fee of £35. In 1852, he left his native land, and came to America, bringing with him a younger brother, whose passage he paid. They made the voyage in the vessel Zion's Hope—Capt. Conner—and were seven weeks and three days on the water. He first became a resident of New Philadelphia, Ohio, where for one year he worked at the carpenter's trade. He then removed to Massillon, where he was engaged with different firms, among which were the firms of Mong & Snyder, when he first learned to make sash and doors by machinery, and the Russell Reaper Company; with the latter he remained for nine years, and then came to Canton, and for the next three years he was employed in the Aultman shops. Then he engaged in business on his own account, and how well he has succeeded is evidenced by the extensive business they are now doing. His success has been the result of his own personal efforts, industry and economy, as, when he first arrived in New Philadelphia, he had but $25 left on which to begin business in a strange land and among a strange people. He is now a member of Canton Lodge, No. 60, A., F. & A. M., of which he has held the office of J. W.; he, however, joined the order in his native country. In September of 1854, he was married to Miss Mary A. Benskin, a native of Margate, England; eight children have been born to them—six daughters and two sons.

MARTIN WIKIDAL, retired, Canton; was born in Moravia, Empire of Austria, Oct. 8, 1800. Of his parents, Ignatius Wikidal and Magdalena Palasheck, he is the youngest son and the only surviving child of a family of twelve children; having received a good education in his own language in Vienna, Austria, he repaired to France, where he was employed for some six years as clerk in the store of his brother-in-law, John Dryfuss; he then became a manager in the concern and took charge of the whole business for about eight years; at the expiration of this time he sailed for America, and, having arrived at New York, he passed on to Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, in June, 1833; here he met friends from his native place, who persuaded him to remain and engage in business; he complied with their request, and for the first six months he connected himself with a mercantile firm of Canton, during which time he learned the method of transacting business in this country; he then visited New York City, purchased a stock of goods and began business in earnest in the little town. In August, 1834, he embarked in trade in Canton, and until October, 1868, he remained one of the prominent, influential and leading merchants of the city; at the latter date he retired to private life, having by his industry and frugality accumulated a handsome competency. In 1847, he erected a fine business house on the spot now occupied by the Stark County Court House; it was a three story brick with a front of sixty-six feet; he sold it in 1868, and it was removed to make

place for the present building. Among the local positions occupied by him may be mentioned: a Member of the Canton City Council, a stockholder in the P., F. W. & C. R. R., a Director in the Canton City Bank, being its President for a number of years; he is also at present a stockholder in the Valley Railroad, between Cleveland and Canton. On Aug. 23, 1834, he married Fredricka Schaefer, daughter of Philip Schaefer, an early settler of Stark Co.; this union resulted in the birth of ten children, six living; Louis Wikidal is engaged in farming near Topeka, Kan.; William Wikidal in the late war served in the 10th O. V. I. in the Quartermaster's Department, and is at present a member of the firm of Bucher, Gibbs & Co., plow manufacturers, Canton, Ohio; Edward Wikidal is a rubber goods merchant of Cleveland, Ohio; Emma is Mrs. John B. Bucher, of Canton; Clara married Robert S. Shields, a member of the Stark County Bar, and Julia is Mrs. Fred Hurxthal, of Cleveland. During his long mercantile career, Mr. Wikidal has ever been noted for his industrious habits, close attention to business and sterling integrity. The great principle of his life has been to do right, and such was his disapproval of dishonesty that whenever he found any one crooked in business transactions he would rather lose a small amount than engage in litigation; notwithstanding the long period in which he was a leading merchant of Canton he never brought suit against any one; neither was he ever sued; his business life has been a model example in all those essential elements of success which are so frequently lacking among selfish and unprincipled business men. The old gentleman is now in his 81st year, and as a result of having been temperate and moral in his habits, he is enjoying good health; he has been a citizen of Canton for almost half a century, and is held in high esteem by the community as one of its most successful and honorable business men. Formerly a Whig, he has been a Republican since the organization of that party.

WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS; Canton, soldier and civil engineer; was born near Canton, Ohio, April 23, 1835. His parents were George Williams and Mary Smith. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and became a resident of Stark Co. as early as 1816. But few industries were open to the early settlers of that date, and his vocation was principally farming and the manufacture of brick. Industrious, honest and enterprising, he was soon looked upon as a valuable acquisition to the band of pioneers. William S. spent the first twenty years of his life on a farm, receiving his education at the public schools of Canton. When yet a young man, he served as a Lieutenant in a militia company called the Canton Light Guards, and was afterward made Captain of the Canton Battery. Possessing a superior mathematical mind, his inclinations early turned to the department of civil engineering and its kindred branches, and, while in high school, he paid special attention to his favorite science. With this preliminary preparation, he fitted himself for his profession by his own personal efforts; by private study, and by practice in the field. His first engagement was as Assistant Civil Engineer of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, running from St. Louis into the Indian Territory. In 1858, he was admitted to the bar in Ohio, and in Missouri in 1859, having previously read law under the late Judge G. W. Belden, of Canton. In the spring of 1861, he entered the service of the Government as Lieutenant in an independent battery of artillery, and was engaged, among others, in the battles of Scarry Creek and Hawk's Nest, in Western Virginia, being Chief of Artillery on the staff of Gen. Frank P. Blair. In November, 1861, he was commissioned by Gov. Dennison to raise another battery, which was known as the 3d Ohio Independent Battery, with which Mr. Williams served as Captain, making for himself a highly creditable military record. He participated, among others, in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Raymond, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Clinton, Siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. He was, for a part of the time, Chief of Artillery of Gen. Logan's staff, 2d Division, 17th Army Corps, and subsequently he occupied the same position on the staff of Gen. M. D. Legget. After the fall of Atlanta, the artillery of the 17th Corps was formed into a brigade, and Capt. Williams was assigned to the command of it as Chief of Artillery, and served as such until mustered out of the service in December of 1864. During his whole military career, Capt. Williams distinguished himself as a brave soldier and an excellent and intrepid officer. His superior

qualifications for his position, together with his gentlemanly bearing and courteous manners, rendered him one of the most popular officers in the corps. He is a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of which he has been honored by the office of Vice President. In politics, he is a Republican. Shortly after his return from the army, he was appointed County Surveyor for Stark Co., and served one term, and was subsequently for several years City Engineer of Canton. In 1872, he was appointed resident Civil Engineer of Public Works of the State of Ohio, which position he still occupies. In the years 1872–73 and 1876–77, he was Inspector of Railroads for the State of Ohio, respectively, under the Commissioners—Walcot and L. G. Delano. On Jan. 17, 1872, he married Anna, daughter of the late Dr. Frederick Hurxthal, of Massillon, and has one son—Frederick Williams. Capt. Williams is a gentleman of fine scholarly attainments, and occupies a prominent rank among the leading civil engineers of the State. He is thoroughly devoted to his department of industry, and his military and professional record alike entitle him to high regard as a patriot and a citizen.

H. W. WERTS, of H. W. Werts & Co., manufacturers of carriages, Canton; is a native of Lehigh Co., Penn., and was born March 29, 1832; his parents were Jacob and Mary (Wagoner) Werts, natives also of Pennsylvania. H. W. was brought up to farming, receiving his education at the district schools, and at the age of 16 years he was apprenticed to the trade of carriage-making, at Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio, the family having moved to that place in 1846. His father died there, and his mother moved to Michigan, where she died, in 1878. After serving a three and a half years' apprenticeship, Mr. Werts worked as a journeyman with C. A. Collins, of Middlebury, Ohio, for eight years, and in 1859, came to Canton, and established his present business. He started in partnership with David Stebbins in a small way, continuing some five years, when Mr. W. became the sole proprietor. Later, he admitted D. J. King as a partner, which firm continued seven years, when Mr. Werts again became sole proprietor, and has so continued to the present time. He makes a specialty of carriages, and ships goods to all parts of the country, even West to California. Dec. 6, 1859, he was married to Miss Frances Mason, a native of Middlebury, Ohio. He is a Republican in politics.

JOSEPH WEAVER, lumber and manufacturer, Canton; was born in Plain Tp., this county, Dec. 27, 1833; and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Sweigart) Weaver. Joseph, Sr., was a native of Plain Tp., and was born in 1808; his wife came from Pennsylvania with her parents when quite young. His father, Valentine Weaver, was a native of Virginia, and removed to Ohio in 1806. He entered 300 acres of land in Plain Tp., and as his sons grew up he gave them each a piece of land. He was a farmer, and confined himself to that business, and died upon the place of his settlement. Joseph, Sr., was also a farmer, and resided on a part of the old homestead, and a part of the time kept a hotel, and was also a Justice of the Peace. He was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he died, in October, 1833; his wife died some eight years later. Joseph, Jr., was young when his mother died, and lived with an uncle until he was 16, when he was apprenticed to Henry Bemenderfer, of Canton, to learn the carpenter's trade, continuing with him until he became of age, when he took a trip to Iowa, and bought some land in that State. After some eight months' absence, he returned to Canton, and worked at his trade until 1868, when he became a member of the firm of Willis, Benskin, Weaver & Kaily, manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, etc., in which business he continued three years, when he sold his interest, and went into the lumber business, which he has followed ever since. In the fall of 1879 he added manufacturing, making a full line of building material. Mr. Weaver is a Republican in politics, was Councilman for 1875–76, and has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for twenty years. Dec. 14, 1858, he was married to Miss Susan Lawrence, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., who came to Canton with her parents, William and Mary (Stuck) Lawaence, in 1837. They were natives of Philadelphia. Six children have been born to Mr. Weaver, four of them are living, viz.: Allen, Edward, Ralph and Frank.

JACOB T. WELTY, retired farmer; Canton; was born in Maryland, November, 1815. His father, Christian Welty, came with wife and four children to Stark County in 1835. Jacob was the oldest of the children, and had re-

ceived a thorough academic education in his native State. After coming to Ohio he devoted much of his time to teaching school and civil enginering for several years. In February, 1842, he married Phianna Klinker. She was a daughter of Jacob Klinker, of Pennsylvania, who had removed to New York thence to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1839. Mr. Welty turned his attention to farming after he was married, and has since conducted that business extensively, owning about 600 acres in Stark County. In 1877, he removed to Canton and superintends his farms from here. Mr. and Mrs. Welty reared three children, viz.: Almon C., Ella N., now Mrs. David Nailor of Sturgis, Mich., and John C.

JOHN C. WELTY, attorney, Canton; was born Sept. 10, 1852; he is the youngest of three children of Jacob T. and Phianna Welty, whose sketch appears above. The subject of these notes got a good public school education and entered Bethany College, Virginia, in 1869; the following year he entered Mt. Union College and took a classical course. In 1873, he began the study of law with Judge S. Myers, of Canton, and at the fall term of the District Court at Canton in 1875, he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Canton and entered upon the practice of his profession, and was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts in 1878. He was elected City Solicitor in 1877, and re-elected in 1879, and re-elected in 1881, which office he now holds. Oct. 11, 1877, he married Miss Graham, daughter of Charles H. Graham, of Philadelphia, and grandaughter of the Hon. Mr. Graham, who was the first State Senator from this district.

W. H. WYANT, Canton; who has for a number of years been in the employ of the Government in various capacities; is a native of Washington Co., Penn. In 1836, his parents moved from his native county to Jefferson Co., Ohio, he at that date being about 1 year of age. In 1845, they removed to Stark County and settled in Paris Township. Then his father, John Wyant, became a useful and respected member of the community. He was by trade a blacksmith, in which business he became engaged and which he conducted for many years. He had been honored by such local offices as were within the gift of his friends, and for many years previous to his death, which occurred in 1872, he was a warm supporter of the cause of religion, and had identified himself with the M. E. Church. W. H. was one of a family of eight children. His early life was spent in the home of his parents. Subsequently he became interested in and learned the art of photography, in which he engaged as a business and which he continued until 1864. In 1865, he entered the Government as Assistant Revenue Collector, the duties of which office he continued to discharge under this appointment for five years. Since the close of his duties as revenue collector, he has contined in the employ of the Government, filling the various offices of Inspector, Gauger and Storekeeper, and is at present, engaged in the discharge of the combined duties of the two latter. In politics, he is a Republican, and during the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the 100 day service. He is a member of Nimisilla Lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge in this order. For the past seven years he has been Secretary of Canton Lodge, No. 60, A., F. & A. M. He is also a member of the M. E. Church. July 3, 1857, he was married to Miss Anna E. Withrow, whose parents were among the old and prominent pioneers of Jefferson County, Ohio, of which she is a native. Their family comprises four children, the oldest of which, Frank M., who is now about 22 years of age, has been connected with the First National Bank of Canton since his 11th year.

DANIEL WORLEY, clergyman, educator and Legislator, Canton; was born Feb. 28, 1829, in Harrisburg, Penn. His father, Thomas Worley (now deceased), was a descendant of the early Moravian settlers of York, Penn. Of a family of seven children, three are living—one son, Prof. F. M. Worley, is now teaching as Principal of one of the public schools of Harrisburg, Penn.; and Richard Worley, another son (now deceased), was occupying the position of Principal of the High School in the same city. Our subject was the oldest in the family, and, after receiving the advantages of the common schools and Academy at Harrisburg, he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and completed a thorough classical course, graduating therefrom in September, 1850. Having the ministry in view, he repaired to Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, with the intention of studying theology. While

doing so, he accepted and filled the position of tutor two years, with such satisfaction that he was prevailed upon to take a permanent position as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science, which chair he occupied for eleven years. The institution became one of the leading universities of the State. Prof. Worley will long be remembered by many of the leading business and professional men, who were formerly his pupils, as one of the most successful and best educated teachers in the State. In 1852, having completed his theological studies under the instruction of Prof. Lehman, now President of Capital University, he was licensed, and, in 1855, ordained a minister of the Lutheran denomination. In 1863, he resigned his professorship, and took charge of an academy in Greensburg, Penn., for one year. In the following year, he was called upon to take charge as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Canton, Ohio. He held the position for a period of eleven years. He took this position when the schools were in an unsatisfactory condition, but, by intelligent classification and judicious management, he brought them up to a high state of efficiency and usefulness. At the close of his labors in the public schools, he retired from public work, about a year after which he started a private school with good success. In the fall of 1877, he was nominated and elected by the Democratic party as Representative from Stark Co. to the Legislature by a majority of about one thousand. After serving out his term, during which he was elected Chairman of the Committee on Public Schools and on Codification of School Laws, he returned to Canton, and resumed teaching. While in the Legislature, he was recognized as a strong advocate of all measures for the education of the masses; for the development of the resources of the State, and the protection of the liberties of the people. While at Capital University, he received the nomination of the Whig party for Representative to the Legislature, and in the following year the nomination for Congress. This was in the waning days of the Whig party, and he, of course, suffered defeat. In Canton he has, at different times, served as member of the City Council and Board of Water-Works. In his political career as a candidate and officer, he has, both publicly and privately, wielded a strong influence over the people; and, although firm in his convictions and fearless in his denunciations, he has never descended to the arts and devices of the political trickster. From the time he was ordained, in 1855, he has not been derelict to his ministerial vows, but has always officiated as Pastor of some flock, and has devoted himself to the profession, building up weak congregations; restoring shattered and disbanded organizations; everywhere preaching the Gospel, and performing the duties of a missionary. During the time he lived in Columbus, he edited the *Lutheran Standard* for nine years. This was the organ of the Joint Synod of the Lutheran Church, and, amid all the changes of the times incident to the war, he preserved its circulation, and proved himself an able editor and writer. He served also during one year as Principal of the High School at Columbus. On the 2d of November, 1852, he married Henriette, daughter of Prof. William Smith, President of Capital University, and a clergyman of the Lutheran Church. Of two children born to Prof. Worley, but one —a boy, Willie R.—is living.

CANTON TOWNSHIP.

MARTIN BACHTEL, retired; P. O. Canton. David Bachtel, the father of our subject, and the first white settler in Stark Co., was born in or near Hagerstown, Md. His early life was spent on the farm, where he lived until 1801, when he left his native place to seek a home in the West. After a long and wearisome tramp, he arrived in Columbiana Co., this State, where he remained until the fall of the same year, when he pushed on to Stark Co.; he was obliged to clear a road or passage for fifteen miles, and the hardships he underwent cannot be told with any degree of certainty. He settled on 160 acres of land, then covered with heavy and dense forest; he put up a small shanty, and cleared 4 acres of ground. He then returned to Columbiana Co., and was there married to Elizabeth Sheely, who was a native of Adams Co., Penn. Soon after their marriage, he returned to Canton Tp., and there he toiled until he cleared his farm. He and his wife were members of the German Reformed Church. He died at the age of 55 years; his widow reached the ripe age of 93 years. Martin, the subject of these few lines, was born on the farm where he now resides March 13, 1809. His childhood days were spent on the farm; he attended the schools of his neighborhood, and acquired an education such as the schools in that early day afforded. He lived at home with his parents until he became of age; he then purchased the old homestead, and has remained on the same ever since, with the exception of four years he lived in Canton engaged in hotel keeping. In 1836, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth Winterrode, who was a native of this State. From that marriage there have been eleven children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Jacob, David, John, Daniel, Margaret, Ellen, Martin and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Bachtel are members of the German Reformed Church.

JACOB BOWMAN, farmer; P. O. North Industry; is the eighth in a family of nine children born to Jacob and Hannah (Klinger) Bowman, who were natives of Northumberland Co., Penn., where Jacob was engaged in farming. In 1812, he came to Ohio, settling in Pike Tp., Stark Co., on a farm of 160 acres, which was covered with a dense forest; he cleared the farm, and lived on the same up to the time of his death. He was a man universally esteemed for his sterling integrity and honesty. He and his wife were both members of the Lutheran Church. He died in 1863, aged 84 years; his widow died in 1872, aged 88 years. Jacob, the subject of this sketch, was born in Stark Co., Jan. 28, 1823; his childhood was spent on the farm, interrupted but slightly by educational pursuits, as facilities of that kind were scanty and of an inferior order in the region of his home. He worked on the farm until he was 21 years of age; then he purchased a farm of 80 acres in this county; he, one year later removed to Crawford Co., this State, and settled on a farm of 240 acres, and there lived sixteen years; he returned to Stark Co., and purchased a farm of 274 acres in Canton Tp., where he now resides. In 1844, he married Louisa, a daughter of Lewis Runyon, of Jefferson Co., Ohio; from that marriage there have been six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Belinda, Mary J. and J. R. Mr. Bowman is a stalwart Republican, and during the war was the only Republican in Chatfield Tp., Crawford Co., who dared to cast his vote.

JOHN H. BRENNER, farmer; P. O. Canton; the subject of these few lines was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., his birth occurring Aug. 5, 1821. His parents, Michael and Susannah Brenner, were natives of the above-named county, where they passed their life on the farm. The early years of young Brenner's life were passed on the farm; he received a common school education, and after leaving school worked at home on the farm until he was 18 years of age; his father then dying, the responsibility of a farmer rested on John, who at that time was well versed in the management of the same; he continued to live on the homestead until 1856, when he came to Stark Co., settling in Canton Tp., where he purchased 450 acres of valuable land; he now lives on the farm where he settled in 1874. When the Farmers' Bank of Canton was organized he was elected its President, holding the position up to the pres-

ent time, and is one of the five stockholders. In 1867, he made extensive purchases in western lands located in Anderson Co., Kan.; he improved the same and sold at an advanced price; he has also been engaged in the milling and grain business. In 1843, he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie, daughter of Jacob Lintimuth, who was a native of Lancaster Co., Penn.; from that marriage there has been nine children, four of whom are living—Susannah, Fannie, Ada L., and Amos L. Mrs. Brenner is a member of the German Baptist Church. Mr. Brenner is a Republican in politics and is a strict adherer to his party.

J. CARNES, farmer; P. O. Canton; is the seventh in a family of eleven children, born to John and Hannah Keiser Carnes. John was a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., and came to Stark Co., in 1808; he settled in Pike Tp. on a farm; he was engaged in teaming and hauled the first dry goods ever sold in Canton; as he accumulated means, he engaged in the distilling business, and for several years he did a successful business. John Carnes, the subject of this, was born in Pike Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1829; his childhood was passed on the farm; he attended the common schools of his neighborhood and acquired a good education; at the age of 21 he engaged in farming and stock dealing and raising, and continued in the same until 1866, when he disposed of his farm and purchased 455 acres in Canton Tp., where he now resides; he has one of the finest farms in the county, and is considered one of Stark County's best and most prosperous farmers. In 1853, he married Miss Esther, daughter of Jacob Miller, of Tuscarawas Co.; from that marriage there has been five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Allen A., Upton M., Curtis J., and Junius B. Mr. and Mrs. Carnes are members of the Lutheran Church.

OTTO GIESSEN, brewer; P. O. Canton; was born in Rhine-Bavaria, July 14, 1848; the youngest son of a family of seven children, born to Henry and Elizabeth Giessen. His father is an attorney by profession, and was appointed State Attorney for Rhine-Bavaria; therefore, occupying position and influence, young Giessen's early manhood was spent principally in attending school. In 1865, although a mere youth, he emigrated to the United States, landed at New York, and came direct to Cleveland, where he secured a life scholarship in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, and took a course in book-keeping. In the latter part of the same year he began to learn the brewing business with Schmidt & Hoffman, where he remained until the latter part of 1869, having been their foreman for some time before leaving. He accepted a position as foreman of the Gessler Brewery, at Akron, and subsequently took an interest in the establishment which lasted until 1872. In the meantime he visited Europe, and returned after a four months' sojourn. In 1872, he purchased the Graber Brewery, located two and a half miles from Canton, in connection with which are 7 acres of land. February, 1872, he married Julia Angne, daughter of George and Kate Angne of Akron, Ohio. They have four children—Frederick, Otto, Charles and Homer. Mr. Giessen is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

DAVID E. GERBER, farmer; P. O. Canton, was born where he now resides July 6, 1834. His grandfather, Christian Gerber, came from Pennsylvania to Stark Co., about the year 1810. He had a family of several children when he came, and entered considerable land in the southern part of the township, and had his sons located around him as soon as they began for themselves. When his son Elias arrived at manhood, he married Maria Richard. She was born in Switzerland, in 1810, and in company with her brother emigrated to the United States in 1827. Elias Gerber retained the old homestead, which is now the property of his sons. He had a family of six children, five living, and of whom David E. is the oldest. Oct. 14, 1858, David E. married Emeline King, daughter of Abraham and Phœbe King. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Clara E., Melissa, Katie, George, Mary, Elva, John, Edward and Jennie. Mr. Gerber owns 131 acres of good land, which has been retained in the family name since his grandfather entered it. Mr. and Mrs. Gerber are members of the Dunkard Church. A brother, George, enlisted in the late war and died in Tennessee, from a wound received while participating in the battle of Murfreesboro. Another brother, Christian H., also enlisted in October, 1862, and served until the close of the war, six months of the time being spent in rebel prisons in the South.

PETER KREIBUILL, farmer; P. O. Canton; is the second of a family of seven children born

to Jacob and Fanny (Miller) Kreibuill, who were natives of France. Jacob was engaged in farming from his childhood; he was a soldier under the French government. In 1839, he came to America, and at once started for Stark Co., Ohio. He took up his residence in Washington Tp.; he settled on a farm of 80 acres. After living on the 80-acre farm a few years, he purchased another farm in the same township, and there lived until his wife died; after that, he went to live with his son, Christian, where he now resides. He is a faithful member of the Mennonite Church. Peter, the subject of this sketch, was born in France April 20, 1836, and when but 3 years old, came to Ohio with his parents. The early years of his life were passed on the farm of his father; he attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and acquired a liberal education. He lived at home until he was 25 years of age, he then began farming the homestead, where he remained two years. He subsequently removed to Canton Tp., and rented the farm where he now lives; for four years he rented, and, in 1869, he purchased 40 acres, and has been making additions until now he owns 101 acres of valuable and well improved land. In 1861, he united in marriage with Miss Mary, daughter of Peter Graber, who was a native of France, and came to Ohio about 1856. From that marriage there has been ten children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: Lucinda A., Susanna M., Catharine L., Emma N., Lizzie C., Harvey L. and Mary A. Mr. Kreibuill has by his industrious habits acquired considerable means.

ADAM KNOBLOCH, brewer, Canton; was born in Prussia in the year 1843. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth Knobloch, were natives of the same province. Henry was for several years engaged in hotel-keeping. In 1846, he came to America, settling in Stark Co. He was engaged in farming in Plain Tp. for two years, he then removed to Richville, this county, and there remained eight years. In 1856, he came to Massillon and engaged in the grocery business, which business he conducted until 1875; during this time he was engaged in the malting and grain business. He is now living a retired life in Canton. Adam, the subject of this sketch, was but three years old when he came to Stark Co.; his childhood was spent on the farm; he received a common education; at the age of 14, he commenced to clerk for his father, and with him remained until 1872; he engaged with C. N. Oberlin, of Massillon, as clerk, and with him remained three years. In 1875, he came to Canton and purchased a half-interest in the Union Brewery, and, in 1880, he became sole proprietor. He has since his connection with the same, added a malt house; now, he is doing business to the amount of 4,000 barrels per annum. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 47.

MRS. G. A. LOWMAN, retired, Canton; whose maiden name was Sarah A. McCormick, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn.; her parents, John and Sarah (Hays) McCormick, were natives of Scotland, and for several years were residents of the North of Ireland. Mr. McCormick came to America at an early date, and settled in Pittsburgh, Penn., where he engaged in the wholesale mercantile business; he was a gentleman of considerable wealth, and did a successful business for several years. They were the parents of three daughters, Mrs. Lowman being the eldest. At the age of 20 she married Dr. Thomas Bonfield, who was a native of Baltimore, Md.; he attended the schools of his native city and served with gallantry in the war of 1812. At the close of the war, he studied medicine, attended and graduated from a medical college in Baltimore; he then came to Canton on a visit, and was persuaded to locate there; he did so, and for thirty years had a successful practice. He died in 1855, at the age of 59 years. From that marriage there were three children, one of whom is living, viz.: Lida, wife of F. A. Snyder, of Omaha, Neb. In 1877, after being a widow for twenty-two and a half years, she married the Rev. G. A. Lowman, who was a native of Morgantown, W. Va. He died six months after their marriage, at the age of 59 years.

JACOB S. LEHR, farmer; P. O. Canton. The subject of these few lines was born in Berks Co., Penn., May 18, 1826, and is the ninth in a family of sixteen children born to Samuel L. and Elizabeth (Hallabaugh) Lehr, who were natives of the Keystone State, where Samuel was engaged in the milling, millwright and carpenter business. In 1828, he came to Stark Co., settling on a farm in Osnaburg Tp., where he lived until he died; he was engaged in contracting and building, and built many of the industries of Stark Co. He died in 1858, aged 75 years; his faithful companion lived to

reach the ripe age of 85 years. Jacob, the subject of this short sketch, came to Ohio with his parents in 1828, he being at that time but 7 years of age. He remained at home on the farm until he was 18 years of age; he received a common school education, and at the age of 18 he went to Canton, and apprenticed himself to the blacksmith trade; he served an apprenticeship of three years; he then began business for himself in Mapleton, this county, where he remained eight years. Having a desire to become a land-owner, he made a purchase of 80 acres of land in Osnaburg Tp., where he lived nine years, working the farm and at his trade during this time. In 1867, he removed to Canton Tp., and settled on a farm of 110 acres, where he now resides. In 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary M., daughter of Peter Schwartz, of Osnaburg Tp. She died in 1868, at the age of 37 years; she bore him four children, viz.: William, of Marshall Co., Ind.; Charles, on the homestead; Lamaan, wife of George Zellers, of Osnaburg, and Malinda, wife of Isaac Zellers, of Osnaburg. Mr. Lehr is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, and a Democrat in politics.

JOSEPH C. MILLER, farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Oct. 23, 1842. His parents were Jacob and Lena (Kindlesparker) Miller, and were among the early settlers of Wayne Co. They were natives of the State of Pennsylvania, and came from Somerset Co. to Wayne Co., Ohio, about the year 1820. They reared to maturity a family of ten children, of whom Joseph C. is the fourth. He was reared to the various pursuits of farm life, and remained at home until of age. At the outbreak of the late war, he responded to the call of the country for men; but six weeks after his enlistment, he was taken seriously ill, and was discharged from further service. June 5, 1864, he married Sally Kurtz; she is a daughter of Stephen Kurtz, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Lawrence Tp., Stark Co. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children—Franklin and Ira. In 1866, they rented the farm where they now live, and four years later they purchased 118 acres, at $8,750. They began for themselves without much means, but have secured and made a beautiful and pleasant home by constant application and hard work on the farm; it is now in an excellent state of cultivation, besides being underlaid with a valuable vein of coal, of good quality, which he has been mining for the last eight years. Within the last three years he has put on improvements in the way of residence and barn, at a considerable expense, which are as commodious as any in the township.

J. E. MISHLER, farmer; P. O. Canton; is the sixth in a family of thirteen children born to Henry and Nancy (Eberly) Mishler, who were natives of Center Co., Penn., where Henry was engaged in the milling business. In 1839, he came to Ohio, settling in Suffield Tp., Portage Co., on a farm, where he lived until 1854, when he removed to Canton Tp., where he engaged in farming; he remained a resident of Canton Tp. up to the time of his death. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Church of Christ. J. E. Mishler, the subject of these few lines, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 20, 1835. When but four years old, he came to this State with his parents; the early years of his life were passed on the farm; he attended the common district schools, and acquired a good education, and when but 17 years of age he began teaching, and for several years he taught in Summit and Stark Counties. At the age of 22, he engaged in farming, and in 1867 he purchased a farm of 185 acres, and has lived on the same ever since. In 1870, he was called to the ministry, to take charge of the Canton branch of the River Brethren Church, and has for the past eleven years been a faithful and diligent worker. In 1858, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Christian Brilhart, who lived but a short time after their marriage; in 1860, he married for his second wife, Miss Nancy A., daughter of Jonathan Fockler, of Stark Co. From the last marriage there have been six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Ellen, Harvey, Emma, Willie and Laura.

JACOB MYERS, retired, Canton; was born near Carlisle, Penn., Sept. 11, 1820. His parents, John and Jane Smith Myers, were natives of Pennsylvania, where John worked at the blacksmith's trade up to the time of his death, which occurred while our subject was quite young; soon after his death, Mrs. Myers came to Ohio and settled in Columbiana Co.; she was obliged to work in order to maintain her fatherless children; she married for her second husband Henry Freed, of Columbiana Co.; shortly after this they came to Stark Co., where she lived a short time, then she removed

to Iowa, where she died in 1880, aged 80 years. Jacob was left fatherless when but 3 years old and without means; he lived with his mother until he was able to earn his own livelihood; then he was placed among strangers; at the age of 17, he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade; after he finished his trade, he commenced working and for three years he carried on a shop in Canton; he then removed to Iowa and took up a farm and there remained ten years; he subsequently returned to Stark Co., and settled on a farm where he resided until 1868, when he bought 100 acres three miles south of Canton, where he now resides. In 1841, he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Alpheus Brown; she died in 1868, leaving four children, viz.: Sarah, Lucinda, Alfred J. and Mary P.; in 1870, he married Polly, the widow of Jacob Rowland, of Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Disciples' Church.

WILLIAM NIESZ, farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in Canton Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, May 28, 1822. He is the oldest son of Rev. John and Mary (Young) Niesz; George Niesz, his grandfather, with his family, came to Stark Co. in 1805; they settled south of Canton and there the father of our subject was reared to manhood, having been about 6 years old when they arrived here; he, John Niesz, married Mary Young, and to them were born nine children, viz.: Elizabeth E., wife of W. S. Titus, of Michigan; William; Mary, wife of S. S. Bard, of Logansport, Ind.; Jacob J.; George W.; Barbara, who resides in Logansport, Ind.; John K.; Benjamin F., of Denver, Col., and Sarah, wife of Elam G. Smith, of Newtown, Ind.; the mother of these has been deceased many years, but their father was again married and died in 1872, leaving a widow, who resides with John K. John Niesz united himself early with the church and was engaged in the work of the ministry for a long time, and was one of the early and active preachers in this vicinity during the early growth and settlement of the county. The subject of these lines was the oldest son, and was principally engaged, in early manhood, in the care of the farm. In December, 1844, he married Delilah Roush, and settled on the farm where he now resides; they had six children, viz.: Mary, deceased wife of Henry A. Cavnah; John F., Jacob N., Uriah, Artie and Delilah; Mrs. Niesz died in January, 1854; he then married Annie E. Niesz, who died in January, 1864, leaving four children, viz.: Frank B., Henrietta, wife of Cornelius Foust; William S., and Sarah B. Mr. Niesz has a well improved farm of 160 acres, where he enjoys the comforts incident to an industrious and temperate career. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and of which he is leader and trustee of the congregation; he has also been a member of the society of Patrons of Husbandry, and the Stark County Horticultural Society for several years.

CHRISTIAN NIESZ, farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in this township Jan. 27, 1812. His father, George, and mother, Mary (Weaver) Niesz, were natives of Pennsylvania, and with their six oldest children came to Stark Co., Ohio, about the year 1805. They settled about four miles south of Canton, which was then an unbroken forest. Through the day Mr. Niesz would work at clearing his farm, and in the evenings and night time, for years, did the blacksmith work of the neighborhood, striving to support his large family, which was increased by three children, who were born after coming here, whereby he broke down his health and died when Christian was about 10 years old. The widowed mother kept her large family together three years, when the messenger of death summoned her away from her earthly charge. This left a large family of children, who were scattered about the country with strangers. When about 17 years of age, Christian began to learn the tanner's trade, with James Hazelett, of Canton, where he remained about four years. The business did not result in a pecuniary success for young Niesz, so he abandoned it for the chair-making business, and under agreement with his employer was to get 50 cents per set for framing common chairs, the usual amount being one set of six chairs per day, but in two weeks practice Mr. Niesz was able to make double that number, or one dozen chairs per day, which resulted in jealousy of his employer at his ability to earn $1 per day, when 50 cents was considered a fair day's wages. He worked at the chair business about seven months, then, on his own account, embarked in the manufacture of saddletrees, which was in every respect a success. He purchased property in Ashland with the intention of establishing a chair factory there; but

being advised by his young wife to turn his attention to farming, and for which he had a natural adaptibility, abandoned his idea of chair manufacturing. He was married to Julia, daughter of Jacob Smith, of Canton, in March, 1835. They have two children—Elizabeth, now wife of Isaac Doll; and Harriet, now wife of Joseph Maxwell. Mr. and Mrs. Niesz are now well advanced in years, and are enjoying the luxuries of a well spent life; having begun with little they have now a competency of this world's goods. They came to their present farm in 1844, which was at that time in timber and brushwood, untouched, but is now one of the neatest farms of this township.

GEORGE NEHER, stockholder and Manager of Stark Mills, Canton; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in the year 1836. His father, George Neher, was a native of the latter named place, where he was engaged in contracting and building, which business he carried on successfully for several years. As he advanced in years, he engaged in the milling business, and in this was engaged up to the time of his death. George, the subject of this sketch, received the advantages of a good education, and when but 10 years old he had advanced sufficiently in his studies to enable him to enter the language school of his native city; here he remained until his was 14 years old. His father had intended he should become an architect, and it was for this purpose he was pursuing his studies. But, at the age of 14, he was his father's assistant, and one year later he apprenticed himself to the miller's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years; he then, in order to perfect himself in his trade, traveled extensively through many of the European countries. In 1857, he came to America, and came to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he worked by the month on a farm for eight months. He then obtained employment at his trade, and remained in the mill for four and a half years. He subsequently purchased a mill property in Williamsport and there remained four years; he then removed to Allegheny City, Penn., and engaged in the manufacture of glue; this business he conducted but a short time, as he was glued out (using his own words). March, 1880, in company with J. P. Rouch, Harvey Ellison and John Webb, they purchased the Stark Flouring Mills, situated two miles south of Canton. At the time the company was organized, he was put in as Manager and Superintendent. He was united in marriage to Miss Susan Faulk, of Columbiana Co. From that marriage there have been seven children.

MICHAEL SARVER (deceased), Canton; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Jan. 14, 1835. His parents were John and Margaret (Kepple) Sarver, both natives of Pennsylvania. After a thorough public school education, young Sarver entered the Mount Pleasant College, where he took a course of study for several years. He began the study of the law under the direction of Hon. Edgar Corwin, of Greensburg, Penn., and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. He thereupon opened an office in Greensburg, and practiced his profession until 1865, when, in consequence of failing health, he was unfitted for the close office duties necessary to his profession; and, with a view of recruiting his health, he came to Stark Co., Ohio, and purchased a farm of 125 acres, adjoining the corporation of Canton. He married Eliza J. Anderson, Sept. 27, 1859, daughter of Cunningham M. Anderson, of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Sarver were born six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Mary M., Harry D., John M., William E. and Edith C. In 1872, Mr. and Mrs. Sarver, with their family, removed to Santa Barbara, Cal., where they resided three and a half years. In the meantime, Mr. Sarver became much interested in the mammoth grape vine, which has been described in story, and has been one of the chief attractions of its native place. Space forbids anything like full details of Mr. Sarver's course with this great natural curiosity, of which he became the owner, while in Santa Barbara. For several years the vine showed signs of decay beyond recovery, whereupon Mr. Sarver set about sectionizing it, and preparing it for exhibition during the centennial year at Philadelphia. The work of sectionizing and taking the vine up was begun Aug. 17, 1875; it was cut in sections, so that it could be set up again in its natural position. The main branches near the trunk are marked alphabetically; many of the large branches were so interlocked that it was impossible to separate them; these were bolted together where they crossed each other, and cut in sections of eight feet and a half in length. The sections are connected by means of dowels and irons, so that they can be connected on a trellis averaging eight, sixteen,

twenty-four or thirty-two feet, as required, in their original or natural position. The trunk is left whole, and is about ten feet long; its diameter, three feet from the ground, is fourteen inches, and nearer the ground its diameter is eighteen inches, or fifty-six inches in circumference. Its foliage covered a space equal to 10,000 square feet, its product was often estimated at 7,500 clusters, averaging about one and a half pounds each, or nearly 12,000 pounds of grapes annually, which were maturing and ready for use from August to January. On the day of shipment from Santa Barbara to Philadelphia, Mr. Sarver was offered for this curiosity the sum of $10,000, which he refused. Although Mr. Sarver was in delicate health, his ambition was equal to the occasion, and by his indomitable courage and will-power, his exhibition of the vine was really a grand success, having netted $5,000. At the close of the Centennial Exposition he returned to his home in Canton to recuperate from the toil and excitement which had almost exhausted him physically, with a purpose in view of putting his curiosity on a general round of exhibitions, but his exhausted and weak physique failed to rally, and his life of activity closed in death March 18, 1877. The great natural curiosity, in which Mr. Sarver was so much interested, is still the property of the family, and in a good state of preservation, and may be said to be the most singular natural curiosity in Canton.

JOHN SHOCK, retired; Canton; is the eldest in a family of seven children born to Lucas and Susan (Beck) Shock. Lucas was born in Bavaria, where he passed the early years of his life. He came to America, landing at Baltimore, Md. He soon after went to Washington Co., Md., and worked in a distillery for one year. He then married, in 1806, Miss Susan Beck, who was a native of Germany, but came to Washington Co., Md., in an early day. In 1814, he came to Ohio, and settled in Canton Tp., Stark Co., on a farm of 130 acres. This farm he increased, until he had 160 for each of six children. He was a man much respected and esteemed in the community in which he lived. He died in 1851, at the age of 70 years. His wife died in 1856, at the age of 78. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, and she was a member of the Lutheran Church. John Shock, the subject of this sketch, was born in Washington Co., Md., June 23, 1807, and in 1814, he came to Stark Co. with his parents. The early years of his life were passed on the farm, assisting in ridding the land of its massive oaks. He obtained a common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood. At the age of 21, he took charge of the homestead farm, and in 1837 he inherited 154 acres of the homestead, where he now lives. In 1835, he was united in marriage to Susan Ehresemann, who was a native of Germany. From that union there has been four children, as follows: Jacob, Elizabeth, Lucinda and Caroline. Mr. and Mrs. Shock are members of the German Reformed Church. He is a Republican in politics.

JACOB SHERRICK, farmer; P. O. Canton; whose portrait appears in this history as a pioneer of Canton Tp., was born Nov. 28, 1802, in Washington Co., near Hagerstown, Md. He was one of a family of eight children born to John and Nancy (Wyant) Sherrick, both of whom were natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., but subsequently became residents of Washington Co., Md., where John Sherrick owned a farm, a flouring-mill and a distillery. In 1816, they removed to Stark Co., and settled in the east half of Section 14, of Canton Tp., which Mr. Sherrick purchased, and the old homestead of which is still owned by Jacob. Mr. Sherrick was a Democrat, though not a politician. During the latter years of his life he was a member of the Church, as was also Mrs. Sherrick. They both remained residents of Canton Tp. until their death, which occurred about 1840, in his 74th year, and his mother's four years later, when she had arrived at about the same age. Theirs was truly the life of the pioneer. Hardships, privations and the disadvantages of a new country being theirs while they lived in Stark Co. The incidents and surroundings of the early life of Jacob were substantially the same as those of the other young people of Stark Co. at that date. In 1827, on account of poor health, he went to New Orleans, La., and did not again make Stark Co. his home until about six years and seven months afterward. He then returned and settled down to farming and stock-raising, and has given this business his attention the greater portion of the time since. By his careful management and industry, he has ac-

cumulated a fine property. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in 1839 he was elected one of the board of three gentlemen to appraise the real estate of Stark Co. In 1849, he was the Appraiser for Canton Tp., and in 1859 he was again elected to the same position. He has repeatedly filled the office of Trustee of Canton Tp., and in 1856 he was the Democratic nominee for Representative from Stark Co. To the churches and schools, however, he has given the most attention, and in their prosperity he has taken the most delight, never refusing to donate liberally toward advancing the cause of religion. He is still a vigorous old gentleman, though nearly 79 years of age. His time is spent principally on his farms, where he still enjoys keeping things ship-shape. His name and reputation are above reproach, and all that any man in private life could desire.

LEVI I. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in Canton Township Jan. 19, 1837. He is the oldest of three children born to Samuel and Catharine (Stump) Smith. His grandfather came from Pennsylvania to this county with his family at an early date; at that time Samuel was quite young. He had been reared to farm life and continued at that business all his life-time. In 1846, Samuel Smith and family settled on the farm now owned by their son, Levi I., on which there was no previous improvements; but, by industry and hard work, the forest has yielded to the woodman's ax, and instead of the brake and bramble, are the broad, well-tilled fields. The life of Samuel Smith closed on the old homestead Aug. 12, 1869, in his 58th year. His widow survives and resides with Levi I. The other two, William F. and Lewis S., are well-to-do farmers in this county. The subject of these notes got a good education in the public schools and remained with his parents until he was married, which event occurred Nov. 30, 1863, to Mary A. Foltz, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Foltz, of Richville, but now residents of Michigan. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born eight children, viz.: Frances E., Margaret E., Trillieu, Jesse J., Samuel C., Ephraim, David and Rosella. For a period of several years after their marriage they lived on rented farms in this vicinity, but in 1872 he bought the old homestead of 158 acres, which is well improved. Mr. Smith is a man who has never sought political position, rather ignoring the offers of position, but attends quietly to the improvement and care of his well earned home. He and Mrs. Smith are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Canton.

C. SHERER, farmer; P. O. North Industry; is the fourth in a family of eight children, born to Peter and Catharine (Smith) Sherer, who were natives of Alsace, Germany, where Peter was engaged in farming, and in 1847 he came to Ohio, settling in Stark County. He settled on 80 acres of land and there lived up to the time of his death. He died in 1855, at the age of 59 years; his widow survived him several years, dying at the age of 72 years. Our subject was born in Alsace, Germany, April 1, 1836. He attended the schools of his native place, and when but 10 years old came to Ohio with his parents; being unable to speak the English language, his education was checked to a certain degree in this country. However, he obtained a good education and lived at home with his parents until he was 21 years of age; he then purchased 80 acres of land in Carroll County, upon which he settled, and lived there three years; he then removed to Hardin County, this State, and was there engaged in farming until 1869, when he returned to Stark County, and purchased 100 acres of land in the southern part of the township where he now resides. In 1857, he married Susan Beckert, who was a native of Switzerland; she died in 1865, leaving three children, viz.: Sarah A. E., Rebecca J., Marion O. Shortly after, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Casper Beckert and sister of his first wife. Mr. and Mrs. Sherer are devout members of the German Reformed Church.

A. SPONSELLER, farmer; P. O. Canton; is the third in a family of eight children born to John and Catharine (Herpster) Sponseller. John was a native of Adams Co., Penn., and came to Columbiana Co., Ohio, with his parents, in 1804 or 1805. He lived with his parents until he became of age; he then returned to his native place, and worked for his uncle two years. In 1816, he came to Stark Co., settling on a farm in Canton Tp. He married the above-named lady, who was a native of Maryland, but at the time of their marriage lived in Washington Tp., this county. He was engaged in farming up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1874, at the age of 84 years. He was interested in the mercantile business for

some years. His widow still survives him, and is living with her son David. Abraham, the subject of this sketch, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1820; the early years of his life were passed on the farm; he attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and obtained a liberal education; he was for some time engaged in school-teaching. In 1847, he purchased 50 acres of land in Canton Tp., and there lived until 1864, when he purchased 260 acres; he settled on the 160-acre farm, and has lived there since. He was for several years engaged in threshing. In 1848, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Rudolph Stoner. From that marriage there have been eight children, all of whom are living. Mr. Sponseller has always been identified with the Democratic party.

HENRY SPONSELLER, farmer; P. O. Canton; is a son of John and Catharine Sponseller, whose sketch appears in that of Abraham Sponseller. Henry was born in Canton Tp., Stark Co., July 2, 1835; the early years of his life were passed on the old homestead; he attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and received a liberal education. He worked at home until he was 24 years old; he then purchased 70 acres of the old homestead farm, upon which he settled, and has lived there ever since; some years afterward he made another purchase, and now owns 162 acres of valuable land. He engaged in stock-raising, buying and selling, and has been very successful in the undertaking. In 1858, he married Miss Rebecca, daughter of Emanuel and Elvina Hackman, who were natives of Pennsylvania. From that marriage there have been seven children, viz.: Horace, Mumice, John, Charles, Harry, Frank and Mary L. Mr. and Mrs. Sponseller are members of the German Reformed Church. He has always been identified with the Republican party.

D. E. STAUFFER, farmer; P. O. Canton; is fourth in a family of thirteen children born to Christian and Christinia Stauffer, who were natives of Lebanon Co., Penn., where Christian was engaged in farming. He had learned the trade of a hatter and worked at the same for fifteen years. In 1833, he came to Stark Co., settling in Lawrence Tp., on a farm of 150 acres, which he cleared, and upon which he lived until 1856, when he removed to Nimishillen Tp.; he remained a resident of that township up to the time of his death; he died in 1862, at the age of 64 years; his wife died in 1875, at the age of 75 years. D. E., the subject of this sketch, was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., Feb. 16, 1829, and came to Stark Co. with his parents in 1833, he being then but 4 years old. His childhood was passed on his father's farm in Lawrence Tp.; at the age of 21, he rented a farm in Lake Tp., where he remained five and a half years; he then removed to Nimishillen Tp., where he purchased a farm, and there lived fifteen and one-half years; he sold his farm and removed to Clark Co., Ill., where he bought a farm and there lived one year, when he returned to Canton Tp., and purchased a farm of 115 acres, known as the Henry Shock Farm, and has lived there since. In 1850, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Annie Ensminger, of Lebanon Co., Penn. From that marriage there have been ten children—Lydia A., Daniel H., Mary C., Sarah E., David F., J. J., Isaac W., Harvey A., Isa M. and Charles B. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer are members of the River Brethren Church.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1815. The early years of his life were passed on the farm. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and acquired a good education; he lived with his parents until he was 25 years old, he then married, in March, 1840, Miss Elizabeth J. McCullough, who was a native of Jefferson Co. Soon after his marriage, he removed to Carroll Co., Ohio, and settled on a farm of 240 acres, which he inherited from his father's estate. He lived on the farm ten years; he then moved to Stark Co., settling in Canton Tp. on a farm of 255 acres, where he now lives. He now owns upward of 500 acres of well improved land. In 1874, he was one of the few men who organized the Farmers' Bank, of Canton; he is a stockholder and director. Mrs. Taylor died in 1867, and in 1868, he married, for his second wife, Mary C., the widow of Christian Oyer, of Canton. From that marriage there has been one child. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Taylor of the Baptist. William and Sophia Taylor, the parents of our subject were natives of Washington Co., Penn.; and came to Ohio in 1812. They settled in Jefferson Co., on a farm where they lived 37 years,

then removed to Stark Co., settling in Osnaburg Tp., and there lived seven years; the remainder of their well-spent life was passed with their son (our subject); the father of our subject died in 1861, aged 72 years; his mother lived to reach the ripe age of 91; she died in 1876.

LEWIS J. WISE, farmer and dairyman; P. O. Canton; was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, March 26, 1827. His father and mother, Adam and Phœbe (Stockton) Wise, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and about the year 1818 they removed from Washington Co., Penn., to Stark Co., Ohio, and located at Middle Branch, in Plain Tp., where they engaged in farming. Mr. Adam Wise was a man of considerable enterprise, he finally built, in early time, a grist mill and ran it, and was also engaged in mercantile business at that point for a time, besides establishing another industry, that of a factory for carding wool, which was then much desired in the country for converting the rough wool into spinning "rolls." The subject of this article is the fifth child of a family of nine children; he was brought up to the various duties of the farm, and received a good common school education, and began on his own account by teaching school for two winters. In 1849, he married Susan Gans, she died in June, 1853, leaving two children, Oliver and Susan, now Mrs. John Shoemaker; he was married to Susan Fisher in 1856; she is the daughter of Jacob Fisher, of Perry Tp.; by this union were born to Mr. Wise seven children, viz.: Ellen, now wife of Mahlon Snively; William, Newton, Edwin, Emma, Bertha, and Homer. He has been frequently School Director, and is a member of Canton Grange, No. 305, of which he has been treasurer for about five years. Mr. and Mrs. Wise are both members of the Baptist Church. In 1854, he removed to the farm where he now resides, which contains 160 acres of well improved land with good buildings, located about one mile west of the city of Canton, on a beautiful eminence overlooking the city, and merits the name "City View Farm."

SAMUEL YODER, farmer; P. O. North Industry. Eli Yoder, the father of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Stark County with his parents in an early day. The early part of his life was passed on the farm. He attended the common schools and acquired a liberal education, although his advantages were poor and limited in the region of his home. He married Miss Nancy Kopp, who was a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and she was raised on a farm owned by President Buchanan. After his marriage he settled in Wayne County, Ohio, and engaged in farming; he subsequently removed to Canton Township, Stark Co., settling on a farm and has been a resident of the county ever since. He is a man widely known throughout the county for his energetic habits and business qualifications. Samuel Yoder, the subject of these few lines, was born on his fathers farm in Wayne County, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1843. The early years of his life were passed on the farm; he received the advantages of a common school education, and although opportunities were not favorable he acquired a good education. He lived at home with his parents until he was 30 years old; he then purchased 125 acres of land in the southern part of Canton Township. He has by hard work and economical habits prospered and is one of the substantial men of the township. In 1873, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Adam and Mary Shaffer, a lady to whom he owes part of his success. From that marriage there have been two children—Harvey and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Yoder are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE YOUNG, farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in Germany, April 29, 1829; his early life was passed on the farm; he received a common school education in his native country. In 1849, he came to America, and his first place of residence was in Allegheny Co., Penn., where he worked at the machinist's trade for seven years, he then removed to Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, and settled on a farm of 40 acres, two miles south of Canton; he has lived there ever since; he has increased his farm to 105 acres. Few men have been more successful than Mr. Young. In 1853, he married Phillipene Close, of Pittsburgh, Penn. From that marriage there have been three children, namely, George, Lizzie and Caroline. Mrs. Young died in 1862, and in 1863 he married Christina Neithaberger, of Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the German Reformed Church.

CITY OF MASSILLON.

FREDERICK ALBRECHT, retired, Massillon; he was born in Rhine-Bavaria, Sept. 19, 1818; son of Nicholas Albrecht and Elizabeth Engle, to whom were born seven children—Adam, George, Michael, Charles, Frederick, John and Catharine; all lived to mature age. Our subject learned the shoemaker's trade while in Bavaria; 1840, he emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans in December the same year; in the spring of 1841 came to this city, and, working as journeyman two years, then engaged in business for himself, in 1843, carrying on the grocery business in connection with his shoe shop, his brother Michael being a partner for six years in the grocery store; afterward purchased his brother's interest, and continued the business until 1875, when his son, Louis, succeeded him, and has since continued the business. His wife was Elizabeth Daum, born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1822; daughter of John Daum, who came to this country in 1841. Mr. Albrecht has seven children—G. Louis, Mary, Almina, Frederick, Emma, Edward and Edith. Louis succeeded his father in 1875, and has since carried on the business. Mary married Henry Deilhenn; the others are at home. Mr. Albrecht came to this country a poor man, and has accumulated considerable property, all by his own exertions. Mr. Albrecht has two brothers and one sister in the county—Frederick and John—in Perry Tp.; Catharine, Mrs. Peter Charles, is in Tuscarawas. G. Louis was born in this city in 1848; married Amelia Deilhenn, daughter of Peter Deilhenn, and since 1875 has succeeded his father in the grocery trade.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, banker, Massillon; was born in Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1838; his parents were Michael Albright and Elizabeth Root, both natives of Germany; his father emigrated to America about the year 1830, and settled in Kendal, now Massillon, Stark Co., Ohio, where for some ten years he was engaged in selling clocks. A clock which sold at that time for $50 can now be bought for $3.50. He afterward embarked in the grocery business, being one of the first wholesale grocers of the place, and conducted the business for a number of years. He died in 1850, at the early age of 37; he was one of the most substantial citizens of his day; was noted for his open-hearted liberality, and it is not known that he had an enemy. He had five children, of whom our subject is the oldest son. Being left fatherless at the age of 12, he was compelled from that time, to a great extent, to make his own way in the world. His mother continued to conduct the store after the death of her husband, and young Albright became a clerk at the age of 14, and for four years had chief management of the business. His opportunities for education were therefore very much restricted. At the age of 19, he embarked in business for himself, in the grocery trade, and thus continued for sixteen years. In January, 1872, he engaged in private banking, in company with William McClymonds, the bank taking the name of the German Deposit Bank of Massillon. For a considerable time past, he has been quite extensively engaged in dealing in real estate. With the exception of a term in the City Council of Massillon, he has never sought or held office. In April, 1865, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Stahl, of Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio. He is a Freemason, and is a member of Sippo Lodge, No. 47, of Massillon. Mr. Albright began life a poor boy, but by industry and a strict attention to business, has worked his way to a prominent position among the self-made men of his community; he has ever been characterized for an enterprising spirit, having always taken an interest in all projects for the advancement of the welfare of the community.

C. B. ALLMAN, merchant, Massillon; is the senior member of the Massillon Bee-hive Cash Store, its name being emblematical of the busy life and industry going on within its

walls. C. B. Allman is a grandson of Ebenezer Allman. The latter gentleman was born Nov. 11, 1764, in Maryland; his wife was Agnes Carrell, born July 26, 1772. To this couple were born George, who was a great hunter; William, James, Mary, John, Daniel, Carrell Haymon, James and Barney (twins), Sarah, Elizabeth and Margaret. Carrell, from whom our subject was named, was killed by a tree falling upon him. Daniel, the father of Carrell B., was born Sept. 16, 1797, in Washington Co., Penn.; he married Elizabeth Baines, who was born March 11, 1821, in Yorkshire, England; she was the daughter of John Baines, who married a Chapman. Daniel Allman had four children born him. Melissa, died young; Carrell B.; Agnes, became the wife of David M. Anderson, and Haymon. The Allman family came to Ohio, locating in Bethlehem Tp., in 1808. Ebenezer Allman was one of the pioneer Methodists, as well as one of the first settlers; his mother's name, prior to her marriage, was Neblick. For several years, Daniel Allman & Bro. carried on the mercantile business in this county, at Navarre, and at Rochester. Daniel Allman died in 1867; his wife yet survives him. Carrell B. was born in Navarre, Bethlehem Tp., in 1842, the second child of his parents, and was raised on a farm until 18 years of age. He served one year as a soldier in the 107th O. V. I., when he was discharged on account of disability. He first engaged in business in 1864, with his father, at Bolivar, remaining one year; he came to this city in 1868, and has since continued in business, first beginning with J. G. Warwick & Co., which association lasted until 1871; the name of the firm then changed to Allman, Groce & Wetter, which continued until 1876, when it assumed its present name, Allman & Wetter, the business, since 1871, having increased 100 per cent. They employ over a score of clerks and salesmen, and are doing an extensive business. Mr. Allman married Alice Putnam, and has two children; he was rocked in the cradle of Methodism, is one of the stanch members of that denomination, and is an enthusiastic worker in the Sunday school, of which he is Superintendent; he is also a member of the various Masonic bodies of this city.

WILLIAM BROWN, deceased. Mr. Brown was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio, Oct. 8,1810; came to Stark County in 1832; was a saddler by trade, which vocation he followed for some time after he came to Massillon; he subsequently engaged in boating on the Ohio Canal, dealing mostly in coal. March 20, 1834, he was married to Mary Austin, who died in 1840, leaving him three children, but one now living, James O., who resides in Mansfield. Dec. 3, 1846, he was united in marriage to Arletta Beacox, who was born Dec. 24, 1824, in Hamilton, Canada, daughter of George Beacox and Laura Seaton. He was born in England and came to Canada when 18 years of age, where he lived until 1833, when he moved to Michigan, where he lived several years; finally settled in this county, where he died in 1847. Laura Seaton, the mother of Mrs. Brown, was a daughter of Willard Seaton. Mrs. Brown's parents had six children, one son and five daughters—Leonard, Aurelia, Amelia, Amanda, Arletta and Amanda Sophrona, who married as follows: Aurelia married Robert Murphy; Sophrona, wife of Henry Brinkman; Amanda remains single; Amelia is the wife of Mr. Iyle. To Mr. Brown were born nine children; but four are living—William Frank, who is his father's successor in business, and resides with his mother, Amelia (Mellie), Maude and Jesse.

H. C. BROWN, Massillon; he is Teller of the First National Bank of this city; was born Oct. 22, 1847; son of Isaac H. Brown, one of the old residents of the city. With the exception of three years spent in Tennessee, he has been a constant resident of the city. March, 1873, he entered the First National Bank at this place, where he has since remained. Nov. 8, 1877, he was married to Ella R. Coleman, only daughter of John C. and Ellen (Etteridge) Coleman. Mr. Coleman was a brother of Joseph Coleman, of this city. Both the parents of Mrs. Brown are deceased.

MRS. REBECCA BAHNEY, Massillon; relict of the late Joseph Bahney; was born in this city Oct. 28, 1832; daughter of Sylvanus Buckius and Sarah Adams. Feb. 15, 1852, she married Joseph Bahney, who was born in Perry Tp. Sept. 28, 1829, son of Jacob J. Bahney, one of the early settlers and

business men of this city, with whom Joseph, the husband of Mrs. Bahney, was associated, being engaged in the furniture trade, which business he carried on after the retirement of his father. Mrs. Bahney was bereft of her husband, Dec. 29, 1872, since which time she has borne his name. Mr. Bahney was an excellent business man and worthy citizen; was a member of the I. O. O. F., and a true Republican. To him were born five children—Louisa M., now wife of Harry A. French, station agent at Orville; Charles W., Edward F., Harry S. and Mary Josephine, at home. Charles W. and Edward F. have clerkships and reside with their mother.

J. G. BUCHER, stoves and foundry, Massillon; is a native of Stark County; born June 14, 1823, in Canton; son of Jacob Bucher and Christina Rex. The Bucher family are among the early settlers of Stark County. The grandsire of our subject was a tailor by trade; his son, Jacob, was a wheelwright, and was born in Hagerstown, Md., and came West prior to the war of 1812, into which he was drafted. He was of a family of eight children; the sons were Jacob, George, Joseph, David and John; the daughters were Mrs. Loutzenheizer, Mrs. George Miller and Dickerhoff. The brothers and sisters of J. G. are William, now residing in New York, a manufacturer of metallic paint; Harriet, Mrs. I. N. Doxsee, of this city; Mary Ann, wife of B. B. Snyder, and resides in Toledo, Ohio; Cornelius, a merchant; John R., in Canton: Amelia married Reuben Hafleigh, and resides in Philadelphia; Catharine, a maid; Theodore, in Cleveland, engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines. J. G. was raised to farming pursuits. At the age of 17, our subject left home to learn the tinner's trade of I. N. Doxsee, of Massillon; afterward taught school one term; soon after, he, in company with Impertus Martin, engaged in the mercantile business at New Franklin, under the firm name of Martin & Co.; was foreman two years in a tin-shop for Ezra Leoland; associated in business with D. H. Harmon, of Canton, for four or five years; then with his brother J. R., about the same length of time; in 1860, he moved to Massillon and engaged in the stove and foundry business, which has since occupied his attention; in 1868, he was one of five who associated together and built the opera house, which was completed in 1870, costing nearly $100,000; since, he has purchased the entire interest of the opera house proper. March 6, 1845, he married Lucinda J. Kitzmiller, daughter of Jacob; and of four children born him, two are living—Clara, wife of Killinger, and Anna L. Flora died at 28, and was the wife of Dr. John. The parents of Mr. Bucher were Lutherans. Mr. Bucher is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a Republican.

M. A. BROWN, lumber dealer, Massillon; was born May 29, 1824, in Norway, Oxford Co., Me.; son of Ephraim and Rosa (Heald) Brown; he was born in Middlesex Co., Mass., but being of English descent. The farm upon which Mr. Brown was raised was in the family about 200 years. Ephraim, who was a miller, had seven children, who grew to maturity. M. A. remained on the farm until he was 14 years old, and then went to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed until 21 years of age; then engaged in the manufacture of furniture, at Reading, Mass., going to that State in 1831, when 7 years of age; remained at Reading three or four years, and then went to Boston, where he stayed until 1852; then went to Cleveland and engaged in the manufacture of furniture, where he remained until 1865; then came to this city and ran an agricultural house for J. M. Brown & Seiberling, which lasted until the death of Mr. J. M. Brown; then engaged in the lumber business, in 1868, and has since continued. In 1848, he married Ellen M. Davis, born in Reading, Mass., in November, 1830, daughter of James Davis. They have the following issue: Frank A., Arthur W., in Cleveland; Kittie, Mrs. Theodore Focke; Carrie, wife of James R. Dunn, of this city, member of the Episcopal Church, and a Republican.

Z. T. BALTZLY, druggist, Massillon. Among the young and enterprising druggists is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Tuscarawas County, in September, 1848; son of John and Lydia (Miller) Baltzly, both natives of the same county, he being born in 1821, she about 1831. To them were born

nine children, Z. T. being the oldest of the number. The family came West shortly after the war of 1812, locating in Tuscarawas County. The family has descended from the Huguenots. Z. T. was raised to agricultural pursuits until the age of 16, when he entered school at Tiffin; in 1869, he came to this place and engaged in business with Mr. Demuth, under the firm name of Demuth & Co., which lasted two years, when the firm changed to Baltzly & Good, which lasted until the spring of 1874; since, he has conducted the business alone. He was married in 1872 to Mary E. Morganthaler, born in this place, daughter of Henry Morganthaler, native of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1833. He has had two children—Edwin B. and Stanley M. Mr. and Mrs. Baltzly are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of Clinton Lodge A., F. & A. M.; also a Knight of Pythias, Lodge No. 87.

H. BEATTY, coal business, Massillon; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Dec. 16, 1816, the fifth of a family of eight children, born to James and Mary (Kate) Beatty. James was born in the north of Ireland, and settled in Baltimore, having four sons—James, John, Robert and Hugh. The Beatty family came West in 1818, located in Kendal, but afterward moved across the river on to Judge Henry's farm, where they lived thirteen years, and then moved to Lawrence Tp., where he had purchased land, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1848; his wife died when our subject was small. They had a family of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity—George, John, Hannah, James, Henry, Sarah, Jonathan and Mary. Our subject had but poor school advantages, and remained at home until he was 21 years of age; he then learned the cooper's trade in Jackson Tp., at which he worked until 1850, running a shop of his own, when he went to California and worked at mining; returning in 1852, he engaged in the grocery and provision business, at which he continued twenty-seven years, retiring from the same in 1880. For several years past, Mr. Beatty has been engaged in the coal business. He was married, in 1853, to Agnes Tinkler, born in England, and died in 1871, leaving three children—Harry T., Orrin C. and Mary E. He married, as his second wife, Jane Roberts, born in Indiana Co., Penn., whose parents were from England. He is a member of all the Masonic organizations, and has been interested in the political issues of the day, being a true Republican.

ISAAC H. BROWN, insurance and Notary Public, Massillon; first saw the light of day, April 1, 1813, in the town of Portsmouth, Rockingham Co., N. H.; son of Daniel Brown and Rebecca W. Chadwick; he was born about the year 1780, in Hampton Falls; son of John Brown, who entered the Revolutionary war at the age of thirty, and drew a pension for seventy-three years, being 103 years of age at the time of his death. The Brown family, of which our subject is a descendant, are of English ancestry. Rebecca was a daughter of Ebenezer Chadwick, whose wife was a Webster, distant relatives of Daniel Webster; they came from Bradford, near Boston. Mr. Chadwick had three children, two daughters, and one son whose name was Christopher C. To John Brown, the grandsire of Isaac H., were born Sanborn, Daniel, Jonathan, Horatio, John and Hannah. To Daniel and Rebecca Brown were born six children, who grew to maturity, viz.: Almira W., who married Samuel Lahm, of Canton, who was a member of Congress from that district; Ann R., wife of H. Wheeler, Jr., who was Superintendent of the rolling mills; Isaac H., of Massillon; Daniel; Mary H., wife of John H. Wheeler; Helen E., Mrs. Isaac Hazlett, of Canton. Mrs. Brown died November, 1868, while on a visit to Knoxville, Tenn. The father of our subject was a merchant, carrying on a wholesale and retail trade. Our subject was raised to mercantile pursuits. He clerked six years in a dry goods store in Portsmouth; also one year each in Boston and New York City; he came West to Stark County, in September, 1834, and since that time has been a constant resident of the city and identified with its interests. Upon his arrival at this place, he first clerked in the Massillon rolling mills until the fall of 1838; in January, 1839, he and Hardin Brown purchased the furnace part and ran the same until 1858, it being the first institution of the kind west of Pittsburgh. He has always been identified with the Re-

publican party; he was Canal Collector for three years; was one of the Trustees of the city during its early formation; served several years as Justice of the Peace, and was Postmaster from 1869 to 1874, and Notary Public for fifteen years; is not a member of any church organization, but a member of the I. O. O. F. for thirty-four years. Mr. Brown is engaged in the insurance business and attending to the duties of the office of Notary. June 2, 1840, he married Elizabeth J. Wheeler, who was born in 1815, in Portsmouth, N. H., daughter of Hunken Wheeler; has five children—Charles H., now a banker in Knoxville, Tenn.; Otis A., same place; Horace resides in Massillon, clerk in the First National Bank; Hallie W. is now Deputy Clerk in the United States Court at Toledo, being the first lady ever filling the office; Clarence is the youngest child.

JACOB L. BACHTEL, deceased. The Bachtel family trace their family to Samuel Bachtel, who was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, Oct. 4, 1732, O. S. His father emigrated to the United States and settled near Schuylkill in Montgomery Co., June 12, 1853. Samuel Bachtel married Anna Simon, who was born Dec. 18, 1735. Her father, Isaac Simon, emigrated from France, and her mother from Switzerland. Simon was compelled to flee from France on account of his religious sentiments, he being of the Mennonite persuasion. Jacob L. is of the fourth generation from Samuel, and was born in Jackson Tp., Aug. 19, 1821, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Leckron) Bachtel. Samuel was a son of Jacob and Catherine (Kershner) Bachtel, who was a son of Samuel and Anna (Simon) Bachtel, whose father was the first of the family to settle in America. Samuel Bachtel, the father of the above, came West to this county and settled in Jackson Tp. when the country was new; he died 1850. The children born him were Rosanna, Jacob L., Catharine, Henry C., Isaac S., Elizabeth and Margaret. Jacob L. was raised upon a farm upon which he remained until after the death of his father, when he moved to this city and engaged in the wool trade, which business he carried on up to the time of his death. He was also an administrator upon estates, many of which he had in charge. May 15, 1855, he married Eliza A. Atwater, who was born in June, 1833, in this city, and by her had one son, Edward H. Mr. Bachtel died in 1879—was an excellent business man and highly esteemed in the community for his goodness of heart and manly virtues. Eliza A. was a daughter of Joshua D. Atwater and Dorcas Bronson. He was born Jan. 29, 1807, in Hamden, Conn., son of Jared and Eunice (Dickerman) Atwater. Jared was a son of David and (Rachel) Hubbard. He was a son of Joshua and Betsey Goodyear. David Atwater is the original member or head of the family. He was one of the first planters of New Haven. He and Joshua came over from Kent Co., England, to New Haven, as early as 1665. The descendants of Joshua are extinct. David Atwater died in 1692, and from him has descended quite a numerous progeny. Joshua Atwater came to Ohio and settled in Massillon and established a business in 1832, which is being conducted to this day by his son David. The religion of the family has been Congregational. Mrs. Atwater is a Methodist; Mrs. Bachtel a member of the Episcopal Church.

D. O. BROWN, coal dealer, Massillon; was born Oct. 21, 1804, in Belmont Co., Ohio, son of William and Mary (Booker) Brown, both natives of Virginia. William was a carpenter by trade, and raised a family of six children—Hiram D., Jacob B., William, Jesse, D. O., and Lauretta. D. O. was the third in order, and at the age of 18 learned the cabinet makers' trade, leaving home at 26. In 1834, he married Harriet Alter, a native of Ohio; she died, leaving two children. He came West in 1854, to this place, and engaged with his brother William in the coal business, which has continued up to the present time. While at his trade he worked in various localities including a residence in Cincinnati of 22 years. Having begun life poor and not having any school advantages, our subject has gradually worked himself into a position that is worthy of commendation. His present wife was Mary A. Bailey, born in 1816, in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, daughter of Amasa Bailey, who came to Cleveland from Massachusetts, about 1832. The Browns are of En-

glish and the Bookers of German descent. He has one brother living. Is Republican in politics. Jesse, the brother living, resides in Mound City, Kan. By his last marriage has one child, Cyrus O.

J. M. BAHNEY, furniture, Massillon; was born in this town Oct. 31, 1839; son of Jacob J. and Mary Miller, he being a son of Jacob, who had eight children. Mr. Bahney's father, Jacob, came West in 1812, and located in this township. He had ten children—William, in California; Maria and Joseph, dead; Maj. A. J. Bahney, 104th, served three years, now in Kansas; Hiram; Eliza, died in California; J. M.; Isaac, in Kansas; Laura A.; Mrs. Lewis Walcott. Jacob was a carpenter and bridge builder and millwright. After coming West, Mr. Bahney engaged in the furniture business in 1824, continuing until 1852, when he was succeeded by Joseph, who ran the same until 1873, when J. M. took hold of it and has run it since. The father died in 1875, mother still living; both members of the German Lutheran Church. He was a stanch Democrat. John M., our subject, left home before he was of age, and went to California, staying there seven and a half years. Was engaged there in mining. After his return from California he went to Missouri, where he remained some time; out on the Pacific Railroad for one and a half years; then to this place, and again went to California, staying three and a half years. In 1873, he engaged in business here, where he has continued since.

F. L. BALDWIN, attorney at law, Massillon; was born in this city and has since been identified with its interests, and is now of the firm of Pease & Baldwin. The Baldwins and Millers, of whom he is a descendant have been quite prominently identified with the interests of the county, as early settlers and as business men. Pomeroy, the father of the above, was born in this county; he first saw the light of day in Hudson, Summit Co., March 6, 1818; son of Pomeroy Baldwin who was a native of Litchfield Co., Conn., and located in Summit Co. in 1812, where he died five years afterward. His wife was Ann Foote, a native of Connecticut; she afterward marred Arvine Wales, Sr., and by him had one child, the Hon. A. C. Wales, of this county. She died in 1828. Pomeroy Baldwin (the father of F. L.) was her son by her first marriage. He came to this county about the year 1836, and engaged in several lines of business. He died March 25, 1849. His widow married Dr. Barrick, who was a native of Virginia, and who came West to Columbiana Co. when a lad. He moved to Cleveland in 1840, where he lived until his death, which occurred March 22, 1879. Mrs. Barrick was born July 12, 1820, in the city of Massillon, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Miller. Jacob was a son of George who came from Frederick Co., Md., to Reading, Penn., from which place they emigrated to this county, locating in what is now Jackson Tp., in 1806. George had a large family, among whom was Jacob, the father of Mrs. Clara N. Barrick, who is the mother of F. L. Baldwin. Jacob, one of the sons, was for many years Associate Judge of the county.

S. C. BOWMAN, hardware, Massillon; was born Sept. 5, 1822, in Franklin Co., Penn., son of Abram and Christina Kreider Bowman, to whom were born ten children, S. C. being the fourth in order of birth. The family came from Pennsylvania to Tuscarawas Tp., in 1829, and where Abram remained until his death in 1852; his wife died in 1868. S. C. was raised to farming, and stayed at home until he was of age. He had good school advantages, and taught school himself for ten years during the winters. He came to Massillon about 1852 and engaged in the "farmers' store," owning stock of and being interested in the same for about five years, after which he became associated with I. N. Doxsee in tin basins for two years; then put in mill machinery, etc., bought the building in company with William Taylor, and ran the same five or six years, sold out, and in company with William Taylor put in mill machinery now run by I. N. Doxsee, then bought the building and ran the same about six years; then sold out; then bought the Atwater grocery, in which he continued two years; then in hardware in 1868, under firm name of Bowman & Meyer. In December, 1880, he bought out Mr. Meyer, and has since run the business alone. Since 1872, was engaged in prospecting for coal.

Was a member of the Legislature in 1859 and 1860; also, from 1870 to 1874. Is at present serving as a member of the State Board of Equalization. Jan. 4, 1849, was married to Elizabeth Sowers, born in Franklin Tp., Summit Co., January, 1827, daughter of Jacob Sowers, who married a Harter. Has one child, Ida, now Mrs. Otto Uhlendorff. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Freemason, including Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery, as well as of the order of Royal Arcanum.

D. C. BUNNELL, livery, Massillon; was born Sept. 12, 1839, in Cleveland; son of Isaac M. and Mary E. (Reed) Bunnell. De Witt remained with his parents in Cleveland, until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private, in Co. A, 13th O. V. I., and remained in service until November, 1865, serving three years and three months. During the last half of his service he was employed at Gen. Thomas' headquarters, as telegraph messenger. Upon his return to peaceful pursuits, he came to this city and for two years was engaged in butchering with J. F. Sutterling, under the firm name of Sutterling & Bunnell. Since the spring of 1868, he has been engaged in the livery business, having a good class of horses and vehicles, which command a liberal share of the public patronage. For several years past he has been engaged in boating on the canal, having a boat of his own which he runs whenever business demands. Isaac M., his father, was born June 7, 1810, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., son of Jesse H., who was born in Massachusetts, April 30, 1785; his wife was Susanna Pratt, who was born May 31, 1789, and by whom he had eleven children — Isaac M., Rachel, Daniel, Mary A., Agnes B., Charles H., Henry A., Levi P., Maria G., Hannah K. and William S. Jesse H., the grandfather of De Witt, was a son of Jonathan and Mehitable (Morse) Bunnell. They were married in Kingsbury, New York. The fruits of the marriage were twelve children, viz.: Rebecca, Sarah, Nathaniel, Anna, Isaac, Solomon, Jonathan, Jesse H., Levi, Mary, Mehitable and Abigail. Isaac Morse, the father of De Witt, came to Cleveland in 1833. He was a ship carpenter and boat builder, at which he worked until his death, May 24, 1874. His wife died in 1865. They had five children—Francis W., De Witt C., Edwin R., Jesse H., and Henry H.—but two living, D. C. and J. H., who is now in New York, a manufacturer of telegraph instruments.

C. S. BROWN, merchant, Massillon; born May 29, 1858, in Sugar Creek Tp., son of Robert and Elizabeth (Sprankle) Brown. John Brown, the grandfather of C. S., was a native of Westmoreland Co., Penn., and came West to Ohio, about the time of the war of 1812, locating in Tuscarawas Co., where Robert, the father of C. S., was born (in 1832) and at the age of 5 years was left fatherless. His mother married Gabriel Weimer, with whom he went to Sugar Creek Tp., in 1839, where he lived until 1858, then moved to Noble Co., Ind., where he yet resides. Eight children have been born him, C. S. being the third; he left home at the age of eight years, hiring out to work for $3 per month; after ten years' labor on a farm came to Massillon in 1870, and entered the "Bee-hive" store, where he clerked several years. Sept. 5, 1880, he began in business for himself on the corner of Erie and Tremont streets, where he opened up a Chinaware room, called the "Eureka Dish Store." In the spring of 1881, he associated with D. R. Rosche in the business, which is conducted by these gentlemen who are doing an excellent trade. In August, 1880, he married Ida E. Ruff, who was born in this city, daughter of Louis Ruff, who was killed in the battle of Shiloh, being a member of Co. A, 13th O. V. I. His wife's maiden name was Mary E. Klotze. Elizabeth Sprankle, the mother of C. S., was a daughter of Daniel Sprankle, whose wife was Nancy Allman, daughter of Ebenezer Allman, one of the pioneers of the township of Bethlehem.

E. B. BAYLISS, hotel, Massillon; was born in December, 1840, in Kendal (now Fourth Ward), second son of James and Eliza (Fox) Bayliss, and was raised in the city of Massillon. Oct. 19, 1865, he married Carrie Zielley, who was born in 1847, in Canton, Ohio, daughter of Peter Zielley. Mr. Bayliss has three children—Lidey, George and Walter. Since June 1, 1879, Mr. Bayliss has been engaged in the hotel business with George

Zeilley, running the Tremont, which they carried on thirteen months. Since July 13, 1880, they have been proprietors of the Park Hotel, formerly known as the American. The Park Hotel is the best house in the city, being conducted by thoroughly practical men, who study the comfort and convenience of their guests, which effort on their part is duly appreciated by the traveling public who patronize the house to the extent of its capacity.

J. P. BURTON, coal and iron, Massillon; was born in Penn's Manor, Penn., Sept. 30, 1821. Mr. Burton's ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, emigrating with William Penn, and settled in Delaware Co., Penn. The parents of J. P. were William and Rosanna (Galbraith) Burton, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ireland. The father was a civil engineer, and was prominently engaged in some of the leading enterprises in that State in the erection of canals and railroads. Mr. Burton received a common school education. At the age of 19 he was engaged in the mercantile business, in the dry goods house of Lee & Taylor, and subsequently, with Brown & Burton. In 1843, he went to Philadelphia, Penn., and embarked in the wholesale dry goods trade with Burton & Greis, continuing with them four years, and after that with Davis, Burton & Co., for nine years, in the French and India importing trade. During this time he was for the most part stationed in Europe purchasing and shipping goods to this country. In 1857, he withdrew from that business and associated with Jacob E. Ridgeway and others, contracting upon public works, taking the first contract upon the Northern Pacific Railroad, from Stillwater to St. Paul. He also had the contract for building the Citizens' Passenger City Railway, of Pittsburgh, being the first enterprise of the kind in the city. In 1859, he removed to Massillon, Stark Co., where, in connection with Ridgeway, he purchased the Massillon Furnace property and for about seventeen years was engaged in the manufacture of pig iron. In 1876, was formed the corporation known as the Burton Furnace Co., of which Mr. Burton has since been President. In July, 1879, the Ridgeway-Burton Co. was organized and incorporated for the purpose of operating in coal, iron and iron ores, Mr. Burton being President of the same. He is a Royal Arch Mason, having been connected with the organization for over thirty years, and is a Republican since the organization of the party. He has been twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Jenkinson, of Maryland, whom he married in Philadelphia in 1845. She died in 1867. In February, 1871, he married Mary E., daughter of Jonathan Zerbe, of Massillon. The fruits of the union are Alice, Clara and Jonathan Prescott Burton.

C. T. BICKNELL, paper manufacturer, Massillon, Ohio. The Bicknell family, now scattered over the United States, descended from Zachary Bicknell, an English naval officer, born 1590, in Weymouth, England, of Scandinavian origin. He emigrated to America in the spring of 1635, landed in Massachusetts, and founded the town of Weymouth, and died the following year. His descendants have all imbibed much of the Puritanical honesty and uprightness, which is more clearly demonstrated from the fact that, for the last 250 years, not one of the blood of Zachary Bicknell has ever stood convicted in any court, of any crime, misdemeanor, or fraud. Prior to the year 1820, they were Federalists, and though they have been unambitious in the line of public life and honors, yet the family has had its full share in the important trusts of civil society. Charles T., whose name heads this sketch, is of the seventh generation from Zachary. He was born Sept. 15, 1836, in Madison Co., N. Y., son of Moses, who was a son of Bennett, son of Moses, son of James, son of John, who was a son of Zachary; Moses, the father of C. T., married Laura Thompson, and by her had four children, who are Arbella C., now Mrs. James Richards on the homestead; J. Bennett, now in Cleveland in the grocery trade; Charles T., in Massillon, and Laura M., now Mrs. Charles H. Coman, of Fremont, Neb. Charles T. was raised to mercantile pursuits under his father's care. In 1859, he engaged in farming, which he continued until 1867, when he engaged in merchandising. In 1869, was elected County Treasurer and re-elected in 1871, which position he filled until January, 1876. In November, 1870, he came West

and purchased an interest in the Massillon Paper Mill, then returned to New York, where he remained until 1875, when he moved his family to this city where he has since resided. He is Secretary and Treasurer as well as agent for the Massillon Paper Manufacturing Company. In 1858, he was married to Susan Payne, who was born in 1839 in Nelson, Madison Co., N. Y., daughter of Lyman and Anna (Chappell) Payne, his father, Ruggles Payne, being one of the early pioneers in that locality. Mrs. Bicknell died in 1871, leaving four children—Anna L., Alice, Warren and Charles. He married Mary Gostling, in 1875. She was a native of England, daughter of William Gostling. Mr. Bicknell is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Morrisville Lodge, No. 658; also of the A. O. U. W.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, jeweler, Massillon; one of the oldest jewelers in the county; was born July 4, 1823, in Lakenheath, Suffolk, England, the youngest of a family of eight children born to William and Baily (Crow) Coleman. The family emigrated to Canada in 1834, where they stayed about one year, from thence going to Buffalo, where they stayed three years. The father was a brick mason and builder by trade. Of the family the following grew up: William B., died in Buffalo in 1869; John C., died in Massillon, 1879; Mary Ann, on the homestead; Maria, now Mrs. Betteridge, in Genesee Co., N. Y., and Phebe, died in 1874 in Canada. From Buffalo the family moved to Detroit, where they remained until 1837, when they came to this county and spent nearly one year in Bethlehem Tp. The following year (1838), our subject was apprenticed for four years to Marlin A. Withington. From there he went to Canada, and then stayed a short time in Buffalo, from whence he returned home and began business in April, 1845, in the room, since located, kept by N. Sibila on Main street. He stayed there two years and then moved to a small frame building where the Park Hotel now stands, where he stayed until 1851, when he was burned out. He then purchased the ground and began building where the old building stood, but before it was completed, the parties who afterward built the hotel bought him out. Then he bought the property which the Skinner Bros. now run, occupying the place sixteen years and living in the same building; in fact all his children were born there. After that he became joint owner of the Park Hotel, and occupied the room which Hanson now occupies; here he stayed eight years, after which he disposed of his hotel interests, and came to his present place in 1876, purchasing the building No. 5 South Erie street. He was married in 1852 to Mary Bender, who was born in this town, daughter of John Bender. They have three children—Herbert B., Anna P. and Albert H. Politically, Mr. Coleman is a Republican. He was a member of the Town Council before it became a city; was fourteen years Treasurer of the Massillon Cemetery Association; was Secretary of the Massillon Coal & Iron Co., for five or six years; was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Union Bank, and, since the present organization, a Director of the same.

L. C. COLE, lawyer, Massillon; was born in Island Creek Tp., Jefferson Co., Sept. 14, 1849; son of Thomas and Mary J. (Jackman) Cole, both natives of Jefferson Co. The Cole family originally formed three branches—Joshua, Thomas and Ezekiel, who came over from England with Lord Baltimore and settled in Maryland. L. C. was raised a farmer, but attended school for several years, and afterward took a four years' course in college. In 1871, he began the study of law, under Judge Martin, of Steubenville, and was admitted to and began the practice of his profession in January, 1874, at Tiffin; in June of same year, he came to this place and associated himself with Isaac Ulman, which continued until 1879; then practiced alone until March, 1881, since which time with R. W. McCaughey. In 1880, he was elected Mayor, having previously served for five years as City Solicitor. He was married, in October, 1873, to Martha J., daughter of Thomas and Mary Daugherty. They have one child, Thomas. Mr. Cole is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P. orders. His father had nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, but five of whom are now living—Caroline, Mrs. I. B. Jackman, Daviess Co.,

Ind.; Hannah, Mrs. J. G. Culp; Margaret, Mrs. Joseph Jackman, both of Jefferson Co., Ohio; Elizabeth, now Mrs. W. P. Cooper, Columbiana Co., this State. Father died Dec. 18, 1859. Mother yet living and residing in Columbiana County with Mrs. Cooper.

JOSEPH CARNS, rolling-mill, Massillon; was born Nov. 9, 1829, in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, England, son of James and Mary (Richards) Carns. The family in 1830, emigrated to America and settled in Baltimore where they stayed but a short time, then removed to Chester County, and from there to Cumberland Co., N. J., where the father was engaged in the rolling-mill business. Joseph began the trade when but 9 years of age, and in 1847 engaged in business for himself, building what is now known as Buffalo Iron and Nail Works. Remained in New Jersey until 1836, then moved to Philadelphia, then to Pittsburgh and to New York. Was Superintendent from 1858 to 1869, and moved to Akron, where he engaged in same business, and was Managing Director of the Akron Iron Company. In 1878, he dissolved his connection with this company and joined a firm at Girard, under the name of the Carns Iron Company, which continued until the spring of 1880, when he sold out his interest and came to Massillon in August of same year, and leased the Massillon Rolling Mills. They employ over one hundred men, manufacturing all grades of iron known to the trade. He married, in 1851, Sarah Ann Pearson, born in Buffalo, N. Y., daughter of Christopher and Martha Pearson, Mr. C. has been identfied with the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1842, and prior to his coming to Massillon has been an active and enthusiastic worker in the Sunday school, being many years in charge of the same as Superintendent. Has always been a stanch Republican.

WILLIAM CASTLEMAN, lumber, Massillon; was born Feb. 22, 1827, in Perry Tp., Stark Co., Ohio. His parents were John and Mary (Meek) Castleman, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland. His father emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1811, and was a pioneer of what was then known as Kendal, but now Fourth Ward in Massillon. That part of the county was at the time little better than a wilderness, Massillon having only two houses. He was a carpenter and builder, and a fine type of the genuine pioneer. He was an industrious, energetic and hard-working man, much respected by all who knew him. He had a family of ten children, of whom our subject is the second son. When the latter was only 9 years of age, his father met with an accident which crippled him for life, and from that time onward young Castleman was thrown entirely upon his own resources and compelled to support himself. His opportunities for acquiring an education were therefore extremely limited. When about 18 years of age, he was employed for a short time as laborer on the canal, after which he purchased a canal boat on credit, and engaged in boating from Cleveland to Massillon, with an occasional trip to the Ohio River. In this business he continued for twenty-three years with profitable results. On account of the hard work and exposure incident to this occupation, he sold out his interest on the canal and embarked in the lumber trade in Massillon, in 1866, at which business he has since been engaged. For a short time he was engaged in the mercantile business. He is now the oldest lumber merchant in Massillon. His mother died in 1876, at the age of 84. For many years previous to her death, she found a home with her son William, who was devoted to her and administered to her wants to the end of her life. Formerly he was a Democrat, but now a Republican. He is unmarried.

PETER DIELHENN, merchant, Massillon; is among the successful business men of this city, who, coming here poor and unaided, has arisen to his present proportions mainly through his own individual exertions. He was born February 17, in Rhine-Prussia, the eldest son born to his parents, Nicholas Dielhenn and Catharine Bambach, to whom were born a family of thirteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity. Mr. Dielhenn was brought up to farming pursuits. Was married to Sophia Poss, born May 19, 1814, and emigrated to Ohio, leaving his native shore March 16, 1840, and reached New York in April, remaining one year in Phliadelphia, and came to Massillon in 1841. First began

selling goods in a small way, going from place to place. 1842, he went to Uniontown where he ran a grocery store for one year and a half, then returned to Massillon and engaged in the grocery trade; during this time kept tavern in West Massillon about twelve years, after which he gave his attention exclusively to the grocery trade and has continued up to the present time, having secured a goodly amount of this world's goods, which have been the result of his labor and attention to his business and the exercise of frugality. Has four children, two sons and two daughters. The sons are in business with him and represent two branches of the leading mercantile interests of the place. One daughter married to G. L. Albrecht, a rising young merchant. Anna at home. Is a member of the German Reformed Church, and a Democrat.

H. DIELHENN, clothing merchant, Massillon. Among the prominent business interests of this city is the clothing firm of P. & H. Dielhenn, which is being conducted by Henry Dielhenn, who was born in this city in 1847, being the second son of Peter Dielhenn, one of the self-made business men of Massillon. Our subject was raised to mercantile pursuits, and at the age of 18 entered the store of his father, for whom he clerked until 1870. In March, 1871, he became associated with his father, under the firm name of P. & H. Dielhenn, which connection has existed since. In 1875, he was married to Mary Albright, born in this city, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Daum Albright. Has two children—Harry Frederick and Mabel Sophia. Mr. Dielhenn is a member of St. John's Evangelical Church, of Clinton Lodge, No. 47, A., F. & A. M., and Lodge 70, A. O. U. W.

JOHN R. DANGLER, boots and shoes, Massillon; was born April 17, 1834, of a family of nine children born to Samuel and Sarah (Bowen) Dangler, he a native of Berks Co., Penn., born in 1796. Our subject left home at 16 years and went to Canal Fulton, where he engaged as clerk in a drug store, remaining there three years, when he came to this place, and for five years was employed as clerk for Sausser & Dangler. In 1856, he associated himself in the hardware business with his brother Samuel J., under the name of Dangler Bros., which lasted four years, John R. at that time withdrawing and going to Pike's Peak, where he stayed eight months, returning in the spring of 1861, and engaging in the oil business at Mecca, Trumbull Co. After a few months, he went to Minerva, Stark Co., and clerked three and a half years for H. A. Foster & Co., and in 1865 came to this city, and engaged in the dry goods business as one of the firm of McLain, Dangler & Co., which lasted nine years; he then sold out and went into the boot and shoe business. In 1857, he married Jane E. Knapp, born in this city, daughter of William and Harriet (Austin) Knapp. The Knapps were from Massachusetts and the Austins were early settlers. He is a member of the ancient and honorable fraternity of A., F. & A. M.; also a Royal Arch and a Knight Templar. Mr. Dangler is the present nominee for the office of County Treasurer, having received 1,288 out of 1,764 votes cast. Has seven children, Jennie K., Hattie M., Mamie F., Grace, Ruth, Ralph and Florence H.

I. N. DOXSEE, milling, Massillon; was born April 9, 1811, in Essex Co., N. Y., son of Henry and Eleanor Eldridge. To them were born Isaac N., Anne, Lovina and Jane. The father of our subject was a native of Holland; his mother was born in Connecticut. After marrying in New York, they came West to Ohio in 1814, locating in Tuscarawas Tp., where he purchased land, remaining on the same until his death. Our subject was reared amid the stirring scenes that occurred during the early settlement of that township. Remaining at home until past his majority, he entered a store where he clerked some time. He then learned the tinner's trade, which he followed for twenty years. Having an opportunity to engage in the milling business, he purchased the mills he now operates, and has since conducted the same. The business was not very flattering at first, having then but four run of buhrs, and but little to do. He has since increased the number to seven, which are now run night and day to supply his shipping demand, his flour being sold in New York, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. In 1838, he married Harriet Bucher, who was

born in Canton, Ohio, in 1818, daughter of Jacob Bucher; they have no issue. Mr. Doxsee has raised several children and has adopted James N., who now bears the name of Doxsee. Mr. D. and wife are both members of the Christian Church. In politics, he is a Republican; during the time when the Free-Soil ticket was being voted, Mr. Doxsee was one of two who exercised his right of suffrage in the voting precinct for that party.

J. R. DUNN, real estate, Massillon; was born in Chemung Co., N. Y., in 1856; son of John D. and Julia M. (Randall) Dunn, the former a son of Judge James Dunn; the latter, a daughter of Judge Phineas Randall and sister to Postmaster General Alexander W. Randall, who was also a "War Governor of Wisconsin." To John D. and Julia M. were born four children, John R., being the second in order of birth. He came West in 1866 with his mother and stepfather, his own father having died in Washington, D. C., while in the employ of the Government. In 1875, he went into the office of Kent Jarvis and remained with him until his death in 1877, when our subject was appointed administrator of the Jarvis estate, remaining in the office as clerk and administrator. He was married in 1879 to Carrie, daughter of M. A. Brown, and by her has one son, John R. They are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Cleveland Lodge, No. 47, Hiram Chapter, No. 18, and Massillon Commandery, No. 4. He is doing an excellent business in real estate and as administrator on estates.

CAPT. H. H. EVERHARD, stone quarry, Massillon; was born March 15, 1837, in Jackson Tp., Stark Co., the third of a family of seven children, five of whom lived to maturity, all born to Henry and Rebecca Everhard; he was a son of Henry, who was a native of Pennsylvania, who removed to this county previous to the war of 1812, in which he was a participant, settling in Plain Tp., and being one of the first settlers there. His grandfather was an early settler and prominently connected with the business interests of that time. The father of our subject settled in Jackson Tp., where his children were born—Louis is living in Manchester, Summit Co.; Maria S., Mrs. Isaac Wairick; H. H., Martha A., Sarah C., Mrs. H. L. Williams. Our subject remained at home until he entered the high school, after which he was ready for college. In 1862, at the age of 20 years, he enlisted as private, and organized the greater part of Company E, 104th O. V. I; was afterward promoted to Lieutenant, and the latter part of 1864, to Captain; served until the war closed, being in all the engagements in which his command took part. Upon returning home, he engaged in the manufacture of grindstones, having as partners Messrs. Warthorst and Suter, which connection continued until April 1, 1881, when he removed to his present place of business, the firm now being Suter & Everhard. He was married, in November, 1865, to Caroline J. McCullough, born in 1843, in this place, only daughter of Thomas McCullough. Three children have been born to them—Ethel R., Melville and Marian.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Massillon, whose portrait appears in this work, is a native of Chester Co., Penn., one of the counties of the Keystone State, as it was called by Hezekiah Niles, of Niles' Register, that was established by the royal proclamation of Charles II under the charter of Pennsylvania, granted to William Penn. When it is remembered that Chester Co., Penn., was the birthplace of Benjamin West, the painter, Gen. Anthony Wayne, Bayard Taylor, and other celebrities, whose names appear on the historic stage, Mr. Folger need not hesitate to acknowledge the classic ground of Eastern Pennsylvania as his birthplace. He was born Jan. 11, 1812; was the son of Mayhew and Mary Folger, whose maiden name was Mary Joy, daughter of Francis Joy, merchant, of the Island of Nantucket, of which island his parents were natives. His father was a sailor, in all that the term implies, having served in every position that a sailor fulfills, from cabin-boy to master of a vessel. Capt. Mayhew Folger, as master, circumnavigated the globe three times, his last voyage being made in the Topaz, of Boston, which cruise was completed in 1810, when he determined to quit the ocean and seek in the West a home, away from the perils of the "mountain deep." He

removed to Chester Co., Penn., remaining there until August, 1813, when he removed to Kendal, arriving there in August, with his family, consisting of a wife, Francis J., a son who died in 1829, Sarah, a daughter, 6 years old, who was married, in 1832, to Jefferson Reynolds, of Canton, and is now deceased; William M., now a resident of Portage County, and the subject of this sketch. After the arrival of Capt. Folger at Kendal, there was born in his family, Thomas C., who died at the age of 1 year; Mary, now Mrs. Rawson, of Akron, widow of the late Levi Rawson, Esq., and Elizabeth, who died at Ottumwa, Iowa, the wife of James D. Ladd. While Capt. Folger was making his last cruise in the south Pacific Ocean, in latitude 25 degrees south and 125 degrees west longitude, he discovered the surviving mutineer of the ship Bounty and his colony, on Pitcairn Island, the history of which has been so long before the reading world that it only needs mention here. In this connection, however, it is proper to state that Mr. Folger, of Massillon, has in his possession the log-book of the ship Topaz, with the original entry of his father, Capt. Folger, giving a detailed account of the visit of the Topaz to the island, and which is a record of uncommon interest. Capt. Folger died in Massillon on the 1st of September, 1828; his widow died in Ravenna, in June, 1858, at the house of her son, W. M. Folger. They were of the faith of the people called Quakers, and as Quakers adhered to that faith during their lives. Mr. Folger says that the death of his father changed the whole map of his life. What his life would have been, he, of course, does not know, but he says that his father's death, occurring, as it did, changed every plan that his youthful fancy had conjured up as a rule of action for the then future. Happening as it did, at about midway of his 17th year, he having no definite plans that he was able to carry out, he remained out of any permanent employment until December, 1834, when he went into the wholesale and retail grocery and provision business, in which he remained until July, 1839, when he sold out his entire stock. In 1831, he determined to make the study and practice of the law his vocation, and went into the office of Gen. Dwight Jarvis for that purpose. Changing his notions on that subject, he abandoned all thought of the profession, and in 1834, was married to Miss Amelia Heydon, at Massillon. On disposing of his stock in trade and real estate, in 1839, he determined to resume the study of law, and went into the office of the late Hon. Samuel Pease, with whom and with Gen. Dwight Jarvis, he completed his studies, and was admitted to practice at New Lisbon in 1842. He and Hon. Louis Shaeffer, of Canton, Judge Morris, of Fort Wayne, and Hon. Louis Luten, of San Francisco, Cal., were admitted at the same time, since which he has resided in Massillon, following his profession, in which he is now actively engaged, being the senior member of the firm of Folger & Garrett. In 1833, Mr. Folger warmly espoused the anti-slavery notions of the late William Lloyd Garrison, as then published in the *Liberator*, and as heretofore published in the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," by Benjamin Lundy, which views he adhered to, acting with any organization that advocated the immediate and unconditional abolition of human chattelship, voting with Whigs or Democrats, as circumstances seemed to justify. On the organization of the old Liberty party, in 1844, Mr. Folger took an active part, laboring with accustomed energy for Birney, and in 1848, for Van Buren, and continued until the formation of the Republican party, in 1856, since which he has been identified with that party in all its nominations and movements. Mr. Folger is never idle; his researches into general and local history have enabled him, especially the history of the United States, from the commencement of the Revolution, and of the Northwestern Territory, to furnish information on almost all subjects connected with the organization of the Territories and States. His library in law and miscellany is equal to any in the county, and contains many choice and rare works, old folios of two and three centuries being prominent on his well-filled shelves. Mr. Folger's family consists of a wife and five children, one son and four daughters, two daughters and the son married. His son is Lieut. Commander W. M. Folger, U. S. N., now execu-

tive officer on the Swatara, in the Asiatic squadron. Of his married daughters, one is the wife of James M. Brown, Esq., attorney at law, Toledo, Ohio, and the other is the wife of Dr. J. M. Porter, Denver, Colo.

HENRY FOLTZ, coal dealer, Massillon; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Dec. 18, 1809; he is the second of a family of seven children of Henry and Mary (Hollacher) Foltz, both natives of Lancaster Co., Penn; his brother, Samuel Foltz, is a prominent coal dealer in New Philadelphia, Ohio. Our subject was raised a farmer until the age of 17, receiving a common school education both in English and German; he learned the milling business with his brother-in-law. On Dec. 15, 1829, he married Mary, the daughter of Henry Kindig, of Little York, Penn., and in 1834, came to Ohio and settled in Wayne County, to which his parents had emigrated a few years previous. Here he clerked six years for Nathaniel Eldridge, in Dalton. In 1840, he embarked in the mercantile business on his own account, continuing the same for ten years, and during this time was connected with other interests—mining and contracting. In 1850, he sold his mercantile business and began operating in coal, first at Fairview, and afterward near Massillon, Ohio. He disposed of his coal interests in Wayne County in 1854, and removed to Stark County and settled on a farm outside the limits of the city of Massillon; he has since located in the city, but continues his coal operations, being associated with Messrs. Rhodes & Card, of Cleveland, he having the general management since 1872. Since that time he has had an interest in the mines, Mr. J. F. Pocock, his son-in-law, being associated with him as manager. Their business amounts to some four hundred thousand tons annually. Capt. Foltz was President of the Fulton and Buckeye Coal Company during their existence, and is now President of the Massillon City Coal Company. When he came to Ohio, he had but $15 in his pocket, but has accumulated a handsome competency. Of three children born him, but one survives, Minnie, wife of J. F. Pocock.

PETER GRIBBLE, livery stable, Massillon; was born in this city May 4, 1840, the eldest child born to Henry Gribble and Matilda Kessell. To them were born three children—Peter, Henry and Christina, but one of the number now living. The mother of our subject died when he was 4 years of age; for several years he lived at Navarre, in Bethlehem Tp., but since has been a constant resident of the city; he began clerking for his father in the store, and in 1862 went into partnership with him, in the livery business, under the firm name of Gribble & Son, which association lasted until 1868, when he purchased his father's interest, and since has been alone interested. He has one of the best equipped establishments in the city, being supplied with excellent horses and vehicles of all kinds and styles, consisting of open and top buggies, both single and double, carriages, coaches, clarences, landaus and coupes, his long association in the business and, his good accommodation, rendered in a gentlemanly manner, have secured him a large patronage. May 3, 1870, he married Laura, daughter of Sylvester Buckius, whose wife was Sarah Adams. Mr. Gribble has two daughters, Lola May and Nellie Josephine.

SAMUEL HOOVER, Massillon; was born in 1821, August 29, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; son of Martin Hoover, of Frederick Co., Md., about the year 1773, of Swiss ancestry. The mother of our subject was Mary Graybill, of York Co., Penn., daughter of Joseph Graybill, whose ancestors were also from Switzerland. Our subject was raised on the farm of his father, where he remained until the age of 16, when he struck out of for himself, learning the trade of hatter at Shippensburg, Penn., which business he followed for eleven years, continuing in the business until 1849. Feb. 27, 1845, he married Elizabeth Ann Phillips, born in Shippensburg in 1821, May 16, daughter of Louis Phillips and Ann McElroy. From 1845 to 1849, he was engaged in the manufacture of hats, making this a specialty, really, from 1838 to 1849; from this time to 1853, he was Postmaster at Williamsburg; subsequently to this was engaged in teaching until 1857; was then elected County Treasurer of Blair County, which position he filled until 1859; in 1860, he resumed the hat trade, doing a retail business until 1870, when he removed to

Ohio, locating in Massillon, and purchased the interests of McCurdy & Geesaman in the Massillon *American*, James J. having one-half interest; since that time has been engaged in conducting the same, in conjunction, under the firm name of S. & J. J. Hoover, which is being conducted up to the present time. He has six children living—Publius W., Leonidas Q., John R., James J. (twins), Martin and Frank.

DANIEL HEMPERLY, hardware, Massillon; was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., in 1830, June 1; son of David and Mary (Houck) Hemperly, David being a son of Anthony, of German extraction. To David and Mary were born seven children, all of whom grew to maturity; he was a farmer. Daniel, in the spring of 1846, came to Tuscarawas Tp. when a lad, his father dying when he was but 13; at 16, he began learning the blacksmith's trade, after the completion of which, at the age of 20 years, in March, 1850, he went to the Pacific Coast, where he engaged in mining for two and a half years; then returned to this county, in September, 1853, and resumed his trade on his own account, which he continued until 1875, when he engaged in the hardware business under the firm name of Brown & Hemperly, which has continued since. Jan. 25, 1855, he married Louisa M. Hamilton, born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Rev. J. Hamilton, who came here in 1843. He had nine children, seven of whom are living—Mary, E., Mrs. Franklin Heirman, Austin, Texas; Emma K., Franklin L., Flora A., William E., Jennie and Nellie. Mrs. Hemperly is a member of the Lutheran Church, and her husband is a Mason; also a Republican. Mr. Hemperly does business in the city of Massillon, and resides in Brookfall, Tuscarawas Tp.

JAMES A. HACKETT, furniture and upholsterer, Massillon; was born July 23, 1839, in Tuscarawas Tp., this county, the fourth child and second son born to Andrew and Hannah J. (Brown) Hackett; he was a native of Pennsylvania, born Jan. 22, 1806, and came West about the time of the war of 1812, and to whom were born a family of eleven children. Our subject was raised to farming, but at 15 years of age, disliking his occupation, and desiring to get an education, left home and worked out for his board, while attending school. In 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 76th O. V. I., the first man in the township to enter the service from Tuscarawas Tp., for three years; after serving eighteen months, he was discharged, in December, 1862, on account of disability. Upon his return home, he went to work at the boat-yard, and there became familiar with the use of tools; then went to work for Russell & Co., and remained with them five years. Having accumulated $2,500, he started in 1869, with about $1,500 worth of stock, and now (1881) runs a stock of over $10,000. In 1871, he married Harriet Rethrough, who died in 1872, giving birth to twins, Clarence and Charles. She was an adopted daughter of I. N. Doxsee. In 1877, he married Josie Priest, born in Richland County, daughter of John Priest, a prominent citizen of that county. He has one child by her, Carrie J.; is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and passed through all the degrees to Knight Templar; is also member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment; always been a Republican.

ANTHONY HOWELLS, coal and furnace operator, Massillon; was born in Wales April 6, 1832; son of Howell and Rachel (Evans) Howells, to whom were born a family of six, all of whom grew to maturity. Anthony emigrated to Ohio in 1850, and settled at Youngstown, Mahoning County, where he lived for twenty years, engaged in the mercantile and coal business; came to Massillon in 1870, and has since been engaged in the coal and iron business, being at present one of the proprietors of the Pigeon Run coal mine and Volcano furnace. In 1854, he married Elizabeth James, a native of Wales, daughter of William James, who had a family of six children. Mr. Howells has four children—Melvina, Mrs. J. C. Albright, of this city; William E., lawyer, Youngstown; Byron and Edwin S. Mr. Howells is a Democrat, and was elected Secretary of State, serving two years; he is an I. O. O. F. and a Knight of Pythias.

F. HOOKWAY, clothier and merchant tailor, Massillon. One of the oldest clothing merchants in this city is F. Hookway, who came to this town in 1846, and has since been engaged in business here. He was born in 1822, in Bid-

dleford, Devonshire, England, son of William and Ann (Bailey) Hookway, with whom he emigrated in 1836, to New York, locating in Onondaga County. Soon after his arrival, he left the paternal home, and apprenticed himself to learn the tailor's trade with William Dale, at Janesville. After his trade was completed, he started out on his own resources, and worked as a journeyman tailor at various places in different States, and seeing in the time much of the world, remaining but a short time comparatively in any one place, until 1846, when he came to this city, where he worked, for a time, on piece-work, soon after opening a shop of his own, first doing only custom and merchant work, but adding, by degrees, a stock of goods, which were increased with his means, and as business would justify, until he had one of the best furnished stores of the kind in the city. Being a first-class cutter, and having had over forty years experience, he has succeeded in establishing a good trade in the merchant tailor line, at the same time keeping his store amply stocked with ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods. He was married, in 1848, to Henrietta Byle, a native of Stark County, her parents being natives of Pennsylvania. She died in 1873, leaving three children. His daughter, Alice, resides in Wooster, Wayne Co., the wife of Abram Saybrook. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies in the city, and is a man of industry and of a quiet and retiring disposition.

ALFRED HOPPER, Superintendent of gas works, Massillon; was born in Jersey City in 1857, the only child living born to his parents, Thomas Hopper and Ann (Freeman) Hopper. Thomas Hopper was born in 1829, in Kent, England, son of John Hopper. Thomas Hopper came to New York in 1850; he was a builder and contractor, which business he followed for several years. The family came West in 1877, locating in Massillon, where they now reside. Since 1879, Alfred Hopper has had charge of the gas works; having had much experience in the business heretofore, is well qualified for the position he holds. In August, 1879, he married Jennie C. Re lly, who was born in Cleveland, daughter of Robert C. Reilly. He has one child, Thomas R. John, his only brother, died when 18 years of age.

WILLIAM B. HUMBERGER, merchant, Massillon; was born in this city Sept. 13, 1847; his father, Adam J. Humberger, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1839, and settled in Stark County, and after clerking for a year each in Brookfield and Bolivar, removed to Massillon, and embarked in the dry goods trade, being the oldest man at present thus engaged at that place. He was one of the first members of the Methodist Church of Massillon, the organizer of the Sunday school, and was the first Superintendent; formerly an Abolitionist, now a Republican. He has always sustained an excellent credit as a business man. In September, 1843, he married Harriet E. Chestnutwood, whose father, Abraham Chestnutwood, came from Pennsylvania to Stark County in 1828. He was one of the original members of the Methodist Church, in Massillon, and assisted largely in the erection of the first house of worship, and was a leading and influential member of the denomination. In 1870, Mr. Adam J. Humberger was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis, and has since been laid aside from active business, but still retains an interest in it, the business being conducted by his oldest son, William, the subject of this sketch. After receiving an education in the public schools of his native place, young Humberger graduated from the Iron City Commercial College, in Pittsburgh, Penn., in the spring of 1865. He then became connected with the dry goods store of his father, as clerk and general manager. In 1867, he became, and since continued, a partner with his father. His house is the oldest dry goods establishment in Massillon, and has always sustained an excellent credit. Mr. Humberger has been a member of the Massillon Board of Education for several years, and for a number of years School Examiner for the Massillon district. In politics, he is Republican. Nov. 8, 1872, he married Laura Willson, daughter of George Willson, by whom he has had one son, George H., now deceased.

SALMON HUNT, President of the First National Bank of Massillon; was born Feb. 13, 1813, in North Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y.; his parents were Timothy and Nancy (Long)

Hunt, both natives of Vermont; his father was a carpenter, miller, farmer and manufacturer, and also a contractor on the public works in New York and New Jersey, among which was one on the Erie Canal, and also one in New Jersey; his last work was the construction of a dam in the Niagara River, from the shore to an island, thereby uniting the Erie Canal with the Black Rock Harbor; he died during the prosecution of the work. Salmon is the only son in a family of seven children, of whom one sister only survives. She is the wife of John Calkins, a lumber dealer of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Hunt received his education in the common schools, and in Hamilton Academy, Madison County, his native State, his school privileges ceasing at the age of 16; he then began his business career as a store clerk, in Norwich, and was employed in that capacity, in different localities in New York, Illinois and Ohio for about eight years, a small portion of which time having a personal interest in the business. In February, 1837, he married Helen, a daughter of Abraham Per Lee, of North Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y. In the following spring, he made a reconnoitering trip to the West, passing through portions of Michigan and Ohio, finally settling in Massillon, and embarked in the dry goods trade with his wife's uncle, T. R. Butler, but continued in this but a short time; in the spring of 1838, he became a salesman in the store of Robert H. Folger, of Massillon, where he remained until 1839, when he entered the bank of Massillon as book-keeper and teller; was subsequently made Assistant Cashier, and afterward Cashier, being connected with the institution twelve years. In 1864. the bank was merged into the First National Bank of Massillon, Mr. Hunt retaining the position as Cashier, and upon the death of the President, Dr. Isaac Steese, in 1874, he was elected President, which position he yet holds. He has been a resident of Massillon over forty-three years, and connected longer with its banking interests than any other citizen of the place. Mr. Hunt's family has consisted of four children; but two are living, James H., Cashier of Union National Bank, and Helen M., with her parents. In politics, he is a Republican; his religious views are not such as some might term orthodox—that the soul has a distinct existence apart from the body, and that it has a past, as well as a future immortality.

J. F. HESS, manufacturer, Massillon; was born in Baden, in August, 1834, the third child and second son of a family of five children, born to Jacob and Catharine (Bomerlin) Hess. Our subject emigrated to this State, with his parents, in 1853, locating in Massillon. From the age of 12 years until he was 17, he worked with his father in the coal mines. At the age of 17, he began learning the tinner's trade, machinery being his delight; his preference was to enter a machine shop, and there familiarize himself with the business, but there being no opening, he abandoned his cherished desires, and learned the tinner's trade instead; about the year 1851, he caught the gold fever, and went to California, where he worked at his trade, for a time, in San Francisco, and afterward went to Oregon, where he engaged in mining; returning to this county in 1861, he engaged in business with Mr. Smith, under the firm name of Hess & Smith, which partnership lasted until 1864, Mr. Smith retiring. Mr. Hess continuing the business alone two years, then taking in his brother, Leonard, the firm has since been known as J. F. Hess & Bro, and is doing a good business, both brothers being practical mechanics and energetic business men. They carry on a foundry and machine shop, where they manufacture the latest improved cooking and heating stoves, grates, farm boilers, etc., and all castings to order. They make a specialty of lift and force pumps, and are the sole patentees and manufacturers of the celebrated "Novelty," which is a combined lift and force pump; also patented and manufacture rain-water cut-offs and eave-trough hangers. Their salesroom is at Nos. 9 & 11 North Erie street. Mr. Hess is one of the self-made men of the town. In 1861, he married Catharine Stahl, who was born in Bethlehem Tp. They have seven children.

GEORGE HARSH, retired, Massillon; was born March 15, 1810, in Washington Co., Penn., being the youngest son and only surviving child of a family of six children, born to George and Catharine (Stricker)

Harsh, who were natives of Pennsylvania; his father emigrated to Ohio in 1813, and settled in Stark County in the vicinity of Massillon; he was a substantial type of the genuine pioneer, and passed his life in agricultural pursuits, and was a worthy and influential member of the community; his death occurred at the age of 73 years. Our subject passed the greater part of his minority at home, having only the advantages of a common school education. In 1830, at the age of 20, he became a clerk in the store of his brother, Jacob Harsh, of this city, and afterward engaged in the same business as partner, which continued until 1834, when his brother died; from that time forward, he conducted the business upon his own account, for about twenty-five years; he was subsequently associated in the mercantile business with Messrs. Humberger and Oberlin, of this city; since 1863, he has been retired from active business, but has not been idle, having been engaged in dealing in real estate, and performing a considerable amount of work as executor and administrator in the settlement of estates, having done probably as much business in this line as any man in Stark County. At an early day, he served as a member of the Town Council for eighteen years in succession, and served as a member of the Board of Education, and as Clerk and Treasurer. He was formerly a Whig, but since the dissolution of that party, has been a Republican. From 1846 to 1847, he represented Stark County in the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature; in 1860, he was elected to the Ohio Senate, and re-elected in 1862, thus serving four years. From 1867 to 1873 inclusive, he served on the Board of Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary. Aside from his other business affairs, he has been extensively engaged in farming interests, owning a considerable amount of real estate; he was one of three receivers appointed by the Court, to close up the affairs of the old Bank of Massillon; he is now Vice President of the First National of this city. He has been thrice married; his first wife was Susan Stockly, of Stark County; second wife was Jane E. Smith, of Cannonsburg, Penn.; his present wife is Sarah E. McCarty, of Wayne County, this State. By the first marriage he had three children; by his present wife seven, all deceased; he is not a member of any orthodox church, but contributes to the support of the ministry and religious institutions.

WILLIAM H. JUSTUS, milling, Massillon; was born Oct. 11, 1828, in Bedford Co., Penn., the fifth of a family of nine children, born to William and Hannah (Hause) Justus, he a son of David, of Welsh ancestry, the Hause family coming from Germany. David Justus had five children—James, Wilson, Hannah, Harriet and William. The latter, the father of our subject, was a miller by occupation, and left Pennsylvania in 1834, coming to this county, where he lived two years, then moved to Canton and engaged in farming and milling. In 1840, he moved to Miami County, where he followed farming, and died, in 1849, his wife following him in 1856. William, our subject, went to learn his trade, in February, 1851, and worked for his brother, James, in the Sippo Mills two years, and then went to Millport, where he remained until 1853, then to Tippecanoe till July of 1854, when he went to Allen Co., Ind., and built a saw-mill, which he ran till August, 1856, then sold out and went to Huntington County, where he took a contract to furnish plank for fourteen miles of road. In May, 1858, he returned to Massillon and purchased an interest in the Earl Mill, the firm being J. H. & W. H. Justus, which lasted until 1863; then, on account of failing health, he moved to this town and engaged in the grocery business two years, then moved to Lima, Allen Co., remaining eighteen months, and then returned to this city and bought an interest with J. H. Justus & Co., in Sippo Mills, and ran the same until 1874, John G. Warnick being a member of the firm, when James withdrew, and he became associated with J. G. Warnick, under the firm name of Warnick & Justus, which has since continued. He was married, in 1863, to Frances M. Shaffer, born in this county in 1841, daughter of William and Gracie Carr. They have one child, Melinda Maude. He is a Democrat, and his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. A. JONES, educator, Massillon; was born Feb. 11, 1842, in Rockville, Mass.; his parents were Elisha Adams and Rhoda (Ellis)

Jones. Elisha Jones was a farmer, and during a part of his life taught school in the East. Our subject, during his boyhood, had the advantages of the district school, during the winter months, working the rest of the year on the farm; his preparatory course was obtained at Mt. Hollis Academy, Holliston, Mass., where he attended for five terms, teaching school during the winter months, a course which he continued throughout his whole collegiate life, thus helping to defray the expenses of his education. In 1860, he entered the Amherst College, Mass., in the regular classical department. During his Sophomore year, while applying himself zealously to the prosecution of his studies, the Government was shaken by the war of the rebellion; in the hour of his country's peril, inspired by that spirit of patriotism which animated the breasts of so many loyal men of his native State, he abandoned, for a time, his chosen course, and hastened to the defense. He enlisted in Company B, 42d Mass. V. I., in the nine months' service. In the battle of Bayou la Fourche, La., he was wounded in the shoulder, and during his convalescence his term of enlistment expired. Thus, after the service of about a year, in which he received complimentary military mention, he returned to civil life, resumed immediately his course in college, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1865, and that of Master of Arts in 1868. After graduation, he was engaged at the Lake Forest Academy, at Lake Forest, Ill., as Professor of Latin and Gymnastics, and afterward was elected as Principal. After spending four years in the institution, he came to Massillon, Ohio, and accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Schools. Near the close of his fourth year in this capacity, he resigned his position, and accepted, soon afterward, the Superintendence of the Public Schools at Marietta, Ohio. After a term of two years' service, he returned to Massillon, in 1875, and resumed his original position, where he has since been uninterruptedly employed. While not an active politician, Mr. Jones has always been an adherent of the Republican party; in religious belief, he is a Congregationalist, though at present is connected with the Presbyterian Church, at Massillon, and is an active worker in the church, and for a number of years was Superintendent of the Sunday school; he is a pronounced temperance man, is identified with the Massillon Christian Temperance Union, being at one time President of the association; he has been one of the prominent workers in the County Institute, served as Examiner on the County Board, and was connected with the educational interests both in the city and country. Dec. 23, 1873, he married Flora, daughter of Warren C. Richards, of Massillon.

WILLIAM KITCHEN, miller, Massillon; was born in 1819, in Jackson Tp., Stark Co., Ohio; son of Wheeler and Agnes (Shoemaker) Kitchen, both born in Pennsylvania. They came to this, Stark, County, about the year 1813, first locating in Perry Tp., and afterward moved to Jackson Tp., where they lived several years, finally locating permanently in Lawrence, where they lived until about the year 1850, when they moved to Putnam County, and resided until their death. They have a family of six children who came to maturity—Jacob, Samuel, William, Joseph, Sarah and Wheeler G., all living. Our subject left home at 16, and went to live with his uncle, for whom he worked at low wages until he was about 30 years of age, when he bought 5 acres, afterward adding 4 more, which he finally sold, and bought 49 acres, which he improved and lived on until about the year 1868; he built the mill he now owns in 1875; it has four run of buhrs, and does merchant as well as exchange work. Previous to building this mill, Mr. Kitchen had run the Earl Mill for four years. He was married, in 1840, to Elizabeth Clapper, born in Lawrence Tp., about the year 1822, daughter of David Clapper, who was an early settler, and was in the war of 1812. Mr. Kitchen has three children—David, Jeremiah, and Sarah (Mrs. John Swihart). He is a Republican.

DAVID KERSTETTER, retired, Massillon; was born May 7, 1816, in Center Co., Penn., the third of a family of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, being the issue from the union of John and Elizabeth (Young) Kerstetter; he was born in 1791, in Montgomery, in the Mackinaw Valley; son of Leonard,

who was of German ancestry, and who had been a soldier in the Revolution. Elizabeth was born near Philadelphia, in 1791, daughter of Christian Young, a native of Germany, and who had four children. Leonard came West in 1814, settled in Lawrence and bought a grist-mill, which he ran for several years; he also bought two sections of land, some of it being underlain with coal; he died in 1822; to him were born Sebastian, Leonard, George, Adam, John, Peter, Jacob and Christian, all of whom grew to maturity and settled in Tuscarawas Tp. John, the father of our subject, was raised in Lawrence Tp., and was killed by being run over by his team and farm wagon; he had seven children, two only living. Our subject was raised on the farm of his father, where he was born, until 1853, after which he made various changes, buying several farms; located in town in 1865; in 1842, he married Sarah Weygant, born in Lawrence Tp., daughter of Henry Weygant, one of the early settlers of that township; she died in 1858, leaving four children—David, Melissa, John and Benjamin; he married the second time, in 1859, Sarah Bitler, born in Canton Tp., daughter of John Bitler; by this wife he has four children—Marietta, Viola, Sadie M. and Marcellus. David served in the army six years, four in the rebellion and two after its close at Fort Kearney, being Sergeant Major at the fort; received two honorable discharges during service, and was a brave and loyal soldier.

EDWARD KACHLER, retired, Massillon. Among the retired business men of this city is Mr. Kachler, who was born March 30, 1824, in Wurtemberg, the second son born to Frederick Kachler, who was an officer in the King's domain. His wife was Louisa Beudel, daughter of a merchant. Mr. Kachler, when a lad of 14, entered a drug store and studied chemistry and pharmacy, and remained continuously in the business until his coming to this country. He came to Canton in October, 1844, and to Massillon in the spring of 1845; first clerked for Bigger & Baldwin, and afterward went into business with Mr. Bigger, which continued until 1853, when he purchased his partner's interest, and conducted the business himself until 1877, when he sold his drug store to P. Morganthaler, his former clerk. Mr. Kachler is now living a retired life, having secured to himself a handsome competence, and a nice home for his enjoyment in his declining years. In May, 1844, he married Susan Deitrick, a lady of culture and refinement; she was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, daughter of Joseph Valentine Deitrick. To them have been born four children, all of whom are now deceased. Charles attained to man's estate, and died in the service of his country; he enlisted in May, 1863, in Company A, 162d O. V. I., and died in August of the same year. Mr. Kachler has never taken an active part in the political issues of the day, but has always been true to the principles embraced by the Republican party; he is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 47, A., F. & A. M.

S. M. KNAPP, plumber and gas-fitter, Massillon; was born March 23, 1835, in the city of Massillon; son of William and Harriet (Austin) Knapp. William Knapp was a native of Cummington, Hampshire Co., Mass, and was born in 1804; son of William, whose wife's maiden name was Whitmarsh. To this couple was born William, the father of S. M. The Knapp family trace their origin to English stock, for, according to the tradition, three brothers came from England to this country shortly after the arrival of the Pilgrim fathers, and settled, and from them have sprung the Knapps of Massillon. Harriet, mother of our subject, was born in 1814, in Vermont, and was a daughter of Isaac and Theodore (Chandler) Austin. William Knapp, the father of our subject, was a carpenter by trade. Coming West, in 1830, to this county, he pursued his vocation for several years, but afterward turned his attention to the manufacture of threshing machines, of which he was probably the first builder in the county. In 1843, he went to Michigan, where he remained until the fall of 1848; in the spring of 1849, he, in company with others, started for California, but he died on his way out, at Fort Independence, in Missouri, the same year. Five children were left his widow, whose names are: Helen, now Mrs. David Atwater; Shepherd M.; Jane E., now Mrs. John R. Dangler, of this city; William A.,

who was for several years Adjutant General, and now is in Washington, D. C., Chief Clerk in the Post Office Department; the youngest child, Francis P., remains at home. Our subject, Shepherd M., learned the machinist's trade, commencing in Norwich, Mass., and completing the same in the Cuyahoga works at Cleveland. After he had completed his trade, he worked one year in Wooster, then engaged with Russell & Co., of this city, with whom he remained till Aug. 9, 1862, when he enlisted as private in Company E, 104th O. V. I.; before leaving camp, was elected 2d Lieutenant by the company, serving in that capacity about two years, when he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant; six months afterward he was promoted to a Captaincy, which position he filled until the close of the war, participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. Upon his return home after the war, he worked in the Excelsior works three years, and then went with Russell & Co., where he remained until February, 1881. On Feb. 9, he associated with Thomas J. Dillon, under the firm name of Knapp & Dillon, making a specialty of plumbing and gas-fitting. In August, 1862, he married Barbara S. Anderson, a native of Scotland, daughter of John and Helen Anderson. Mr. Knapp has two daughters, Hattie McL. and Annie B.

JONAS LUTZ, grocer, Massillon; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 31, 1846; his parents were Abraham and Elizabeth (Kittinger) Lutz, both of German ancestry. Jonas came West, with his parents, in 1852; they located in Greenville, this county, and the father being a carpenter, and of limited means, our subject was early in life thrown upon his own resources. At the age of 15, he found employment for a time upon the canal; afterward, worked with his father at the carpenter's trade, and subsequently engaged as clerk for Henry Beatty, where he remained through the fall and winter of 1864–65. In March, 1865, he enlisted for one year in Company B, 191st O. V. I., remaining in the service until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. Returning home, he entered the shops of Russell & Co., where he remained three years, learning the molder's trade, after which he went to Portage County, and worked three years in the shops of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. June 1, 1873, he went to Canal Fulton, where he embarked in the grocery and provision trade, remaining there six years; in the fall of 1879, he came to this city, and purchased the interest of F. Loeffler in the grocery business, in which he engaged, under the firm name of Lutz & Preyer, his partner dying three months afterward. The business was carried on as before until Jan. 3, 1881, since which time Mr. Lutz has controlled the entire interest and is doing an excellent business, his store being constantly stocked with a full line of staple and fancy groceries; his long acquaintance with the people, knowledge of the business and his fidelity to his customers have merited him the success he has attained. In May, 1871, he married Flora Loeffler, daughter of Frederick Loeffler. This union has been crowned by the birth of five children, viz.: Clarence, Arthur, Lillie, Hattie and Stella; Arthur died in 1876. Politically, he has always been a Republican. While at Canal Fulton, he was elected City Treasurer, serving two years, and was honored by a re-election to the same office; is a member of the City Council.

GEORGE W. MERWIN, cabinet-maker, Massillon; is the third son of John and Mary (Freese) Merwin. Our subject was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., the same year his parents came to Stark County; he learned the cabinet-maker's trade in this city, which he followed for some time; in the fall of 1861, he volunteered his services to defend his Nation's honor, enlisting in Company I, 76th O. V. I., where he remained until after the battle of Arkansas Post, where he received wounds of such a nature as to render him unserviceable, and he was discharged, having participated in the battles of Forts Donelson and Henry, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss. Since his return home, he has been engaged in the wood-work department at Russell & Co.'s shops; since 1879, has had charge of that department. Was married to Miss Ellen Willison, of this city, and by her has two children—Edward and Bertha. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, and of the Masonic fraternity, and a good Republican.

JOHN P. MERWIN, retired mechanic, Massillon; son of Nicholas and Mary Merwin; was born in Chester Co., Penn., March 25, 1808; at the proper age, he was apprenticed to the wagon-making business. He was married, in August, 1830, to Mary A. Freese, who was born in Chester Co., Penn., Oct. 28, 1809, and was the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Freese. They have had eight children, of whom William M. was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., and Joseph K., Hannah F. and Mary E. in Montgomery Co., Penn; George W., in New Lisbon, Ohio; David P., Cynthia A. and Charles O., in Massillon, Ohio. Of these children, Hannah F. and Mary E. died in early childhood; William M. removed to Indiana in 1852; he there filled many positions of trust, and after occupying subordinate clerkships, during several sessions of the Legislature, he was elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, in 1868. He was accidentally killed Jan. 5, 1873. The remaining children reside in the city of Massillon. Mr. John P. Merwin removed with his family to New Lisbon, Ohio, in April, 1839, and in the following spring took up his residence in Massillon, where he has since resided. He was foreman, for over thirty years, in the wood department of the foundry and machine-shops of Partridge & Kessler, and Messrs. Killinger & Co. He was a man of strong moral convictions, and in early manhood united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church his wife and living children are also members. He became identified with the anti-slavery cause in the early years of that agitation. When the war of the rebellion broke out, in 1861, his sons, William M., Joseph K., George W. and David P. enlisted in the army of the Union. They constituted the entire "fighting force" of the family, as Father Merwin was too old, and Charles O. too young, for military service.

J. WALTER McCLYMONDS, manufacturer, Massillon; born September, 1842, in New Lisbon, Ohio; son of John McClymonds, of Scotch-Irish extraction; a resident of Pennsylvania, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for several years was Postmaster at Darlington, Beaver Co., Penn.; he came to New Lisbon, where he married Elizabeth Kincaid, and engaged for several years in mercantile business and banking; he came to Massillon in 1860, and engaged in banking for nine years; in 1869, he moved to Cleveland, where he was one of the principal organizers of the Ohio National Bank, and since has been President of the same; also, of the Cleveland Rubber Company, of which he was prominent in its formation. J. Walter graduated at the New Lisbon High School, April, 1861, and entered the service of the Government, enlisting as a private in Company E, 19th O. V. I., in three months' service; afterward re-enlisted in same regiment, Company A, and was promoted to Sergeant Major, where he served until the spring of 1863, when he was transferred to the 104th O. V. I., serving as Adjutant until the close of the war; he served also as Assistant Adjutant General of the brigade and division, and was tendered a commission for the same, but declined. During this time, he participated in all the general engagements in which his command took part; at the close of the war, received an appointment in the 14th Regular Infantry as 1st Lieutenant, which position he resigned, after several months, and returned to civil life. During the latter part of 1865, was employed in the office of Gen. Poe, Chief Engineer on Gen. Sherman's staff, in Washington, D. C. In December, 1865, he came to Massillon, where, for three years, he was engaged as clerk, with Russell & Co., and as Teller in the Union National Bank. In the spring of 1869, he moved to Cleveland, where he was Assistant Cashier in the Ohio National Bank for three years; spring of 1873, came to Massillon, and became book-keeper for Russell & Co.; in January, 1876, became a partner and placed in charge of the financial department of the business; in January, 1878, the firm was incorporated as Russell & Co., with Mr. McClymonds as Secretary and Treasurer, which position he still holds. Nov. 9, 1870, he married Flora A., daughter of N. S. Russell; has one child living.

DAVID P. MERWIN, printer and Deputy Postmaster, Massillon; born Dec. 11, 1842, in this city; is the fourth son of John P.

Merwin and Mary Freese; at the age of 16 entered the office of *The Journal of the Times* to learn the printer's art, remaining here until October, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, 16th O. V. I., and served in the same during the war, receiving his discharge, July 26, 1865. During this time, he was engaged in the following battles: Forts Donelson and Henry, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, Ringgold, Mission Ridge, and in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign; during this time was in twelve of the Southern States; never missed but two engagements in the whole time of service, returning home without a wound or scratch: upon his return home, resumed his trade, working in the *Independent* office one year; afterward assisted in establishing the Massillon *American*, and continued in that office three years: since 1872, has served as Deputy Postmaster, under C. F. Ricks. He is unmarried and resides with his parents, who are aged and infirm: much credit is due him for the filial care he manifests toward them. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the A. O. U. W.

PHILIP MORGANTHALER, druggist, Massillon; was born Jan. 29, 1845, in the town of Massillon, the eldest of a family of four children, born to Peter and Christina (Bummerlin) Morganthaler, both natives of Germany; was raised in the town, and at the age of 19, entered the drug store of Bucher & Kachler, and remained with them six months, but continued with Mr. Kachler, who conducted the business alone after the withdrawal of his partner, for thirteen years. Sept. 13, 1877, Mr. Morganthaler purchased the interest of his employer, and has since run the business; keeps a full line of drugs, books, stationery and fancy goods. He was married, in February, 1881, to Frances E. Young, born in Lawrence Township, the third child of Cyrus and Margaret Young, who were among the prominent and wealthy families of this county.

T. CLARKE MILLER, physician, Massillon; was born in Butler Co., Penn., July 17, 1842; son of James and Margaret G. Miller; he was born in the North of Ireland, in 1796, and was the oldest of a family of twelve who came to maturity. James came to Maryland in 1798; settled afterward in Franklin and then in Westmoreland Co., Penn., but after marriage settled in Butler County, and engaged in farming; his wife died in September, 1847. The Doctor was the last of the children born; the Doctor was raised to farming, and remained on the farm until 15 years of age; received common-school education, and took part of an academic course; in the spring of 1861, he enlisted in Company F. 9th Penn. V. I., and served three years: was in the seven days' fighting at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross Roads, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Williamsport, serving as private and non-commissioned officer; was discharged in June, 1864; after return from service, resumed his studies and taught school until spring of 1865; graduated at Charity Hospital, at Cleveland University in 1867; entered Charity Hospital as Surgeon for one year; he began general practice of his profession at Newburg, where he stayed two years, and then moved to Cleveland, until he came here to Massillon, in the spring of 1876, where he has since continued. In May, 1869, he married Mary A. Culbertson, born in Blairsville, Penn., daughter of Isaac and Mary (McChesney) Culbertson. They have four children, Clarke C., Rush, Thomas and Clara. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an active worker in the Sunday school, having been Superintendent of the Sunday school at this place.

P. MORGANTHALER, warehouse and grain merchant, Massillon; was born in February, 1808, in Bavaria; son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Miller) Morganthaler. Nicholas was a farmer, and died when our subject was but 3 years old, who was afterward reared to farming. He came to Ohio in 1833, and located in this city; coming here poor, he worked at tending in the warehouse of Mr. Wellman, and returned to the old country in 1837, but came back in 1841, and was employed for about fifteen years by L. & S. Rawson, in the grain business. In 1857, he

engaged for himself in the grain, plaster, lime, cement and salt trade, and has continued since. In March, 1843, he married Christina Bummerlin, born in Baden, Germany, daughter of Charles Bummerlin. He has four children—Philip, in drug business; Flora, Sheriff's wife, Canton; Augusta and Albert L. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church.

JOHN MEINHART, contractor, Massillon; was born Aug. 15, 1848, in Hesse-Darmstadt; son of John and Maggie (Shuman) Meinhart; he was a son of John Meinhart, she a daughter of John Shuman. The father, John, died in 1851. Our subject left home when he was 17 years of age, having begun the trade of stone-cutter when 14; he emigrated to this country in 1865, coming to New York, where he worked several months, and then came to Warren, Ohio, and worked at his trade until the spring of 1866; then went to Wooster and several other places, finally coming here to stay, in 1874; began contracting in 1876; put up the Union Schoolhouse; furnished the stone for and put up the court house, at Wooster; was of the firm of Powell & Meinhart, which lasted some time; since 1877, he has conducted the business alone. In 1871, he married Amelia Baughart; they have five children—Sophia, Charles, Henry, John and Frank. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

NICHOLAS MINICH, hatter, furrier and millinery, Massillon; was born in Rhine-Prussia, Dec. 6, 1821, the youngest of a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, born to Adam and Margaret (Ault) Minich, both of whom died when our subject was young, 2½ years when his mother died, 9 when his father died, May 12, 1846; left Europe May 27, setting sail from Havre, and arriving in New York July 3; stayed there two years; his brother came several years previous; he was two years in Texas fighting Indians; afterward joined the regular army; was eleven years a United States soldier, and was killed at the storming of Vera Cruz. Our subject learned the furrier's trade before leaving the old country; when he arrived in the United States he only had $3; first worked at the cap business, and then at the furrier's trade. In the fall of 1848, he came to Massillon; was first with Hiram Wellman, in the cap business, and after six months bought him out, and started in the manufacture of hats, caps, furs and gloves, on Erie street, which lasted two years, when he removed to Main street, but his place was burned out the fall after he started, when he moved to No. 45 Main street, about 1851, where he has continued ever since. In 1868, he erected the building he now owns, 30x65 feet, which cost about $15,000. July 4, 1849, he was married to Elizabeth Chambers, born in Carroll Co., Ohio, in 1824, daughter of James and Sarah (Berk) Chambers, he of Maryland, she of Pennsylvania. Had six children: Flora, Mrs. David Hopkins, Grand Rapids; Mary, Mrs. William Perong, Cleveland; William James, Frank H., Charles O. and Charles, 2d, who died respectively at 5 years and 7 months and 11 months. Mr. Minich is a member of the English Christ's Church; wife of the Disciples' Church.

THOMAS McCULLOUGH, banker, Massillon; was born near Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, March 6, 1810; he is descended from Scotch-Irish Protestant ancestry on both sides; his grandfather, John McCullough, emigrated from Ireland to America in the year 1796, and after stopping for a few months in Lancaster Co., Penn., located in Fayette County, same State, and, in 1799, became a pioneer to Ohio, settling near Steubenville, Jefferson Co. Here, in the wilds of the Western wilderness, this sturdy pioneer erected a rude cabin of unhewed logs, chinked with mud, the chimney being made of sticks and cemented with the same material; the windows were made of paper, smeared with grease, while a quilt served the purpose of a door; the floor was made of split logs, and through the openings between their badly-fitted edges, rattlesnakes would crawl into the cabin at night. Mr. McCullough died in December, 1827, on the farm which he had cleared, aged 75 years. The parents of our subject were John McCullough and Jane, daughter of Thomas Ritchie, an Irish emigrant to America, and a pioneer to Jefferson County, about the year 1798. They were married near Steubenville, Ohio, and there resided for several years. In 1821, his father

moved to Springfield, Ohio, where, for several years, he kept a hotel. He died, in 1852, at the age of 73. One of his brothers, David, was a soldier of the war of 1812. Our subject is the third son of ten children; had a farmer's boyhood, and only a common-school education. At the age of 22, he went to Virginia, where he was employed for four years superintending a plantation, near Wheeling; in February, 1836, he removed to Massillon, and engaged by the Massillon Rolling Mill Company to superintend the clearing and cultivation of their extensive farms; in 1840, this company failed, and in 1848 Mr. McCullough purchased a portion of the land, amounting to between 3,000 and 4,000 acres, of which he still retains three or four hundred; in 1851, he became connected as stockholder with the Massillon Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and was subsequently made its President; in 1864, this company was merged into the Union National Bank of Massillon, of which Mr. McCullough was President till 1873. He is a stockholder in the Cleveland & Massillon Railroad, and was, for several years, connected with the City Council. In politics, he was formerly a Henry Clay Whig, and now a Republican; in religious faith, he is an Episcopalian, as was his father, and has been for several years one of the Wardens of St. Timothy's Church, of Massillon. He has been thrice married; his first wife was Caroline Applegate, of Wheeling, W. Va., whom he married March 16, 1837; she died Feb. 3, 1838; on May 12, 1840, he married Nancy, daughter of John Melondy, of Vermont; she died May 8, 1877, having been the mother of two children, one son and one daughter, the former deceased; the daughter, Caroline, is the wife of H. H. Everhard, of this city; on Dec. 30, 1879, he married Mrs. Mary C. Hurxthal, of Canal Dover.

J. H. McLAIN, milling, Massillon; was born in this city; eldest son of J. E. McLain. Our subject started the News Depot in this city; he first commenced clerking in his father's store, at the age of 19 years, and stayed there one year, when he went in business, first, with Ricks & McLain, which lasted five years, and afterward, with McLain, Dangler & Co., which lasted six years. J. H. then withdrew and went into the Exchange Bank, where he stayed three years. While there, he became interested in the White Sandstone Quarry, which he continued one year, afterward, in 1876, buying a half interest in the Crystal Spring Mill, which was run under the firm name of Justus & McLain; he, however, in 1878, purchased the interest of Justus, and continued by himself; in 1879, he bought the Loeffler warehouse, and afterward bought the warehouse adjoining of the Kelly estate, and the same year, a third warehouse of the Jarvis estate, which he turned into an engine-house, the second being fitted up as a mill, containing six run of buhrs, at which he does an exchange business. The Crystal Spring Mill has also six run of buhrs, and one pair of rolls; this mill is four miles north of town; does merchant work only, the other one being on Exchange street. He has, also, a half interest in the planing-mill of McLain & Brown, and deals in real estate. In 1865, he married Ellen Towner, who was born in Bellefonte, Penn., daughter of Rev. John Towner. They have four children—Frank, John, Percy and Helen. Mr. McLain is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Knight Templar, of A. O. U. W. and Royal Arcanum, and a member of the Council from the First Ward.

C. M. McLAIN, merchant, Massillon; was born March 31, 1849, in Massillon, the youngest of a family of three sons, born to J. E. McLain. He was raised to the mercantile business; engaged, at the age of 16, clerking for McLain & Dangler, and remained with them five years; then, in the spring of 1871, associated himself with the firm, under the name of McLain, Dangler & Co., which lasted until 1876, when he and his brother, Charles L., bought out Dangler and continued until the spring of 1878, when C. M. bought his brother's interest. In December, 1871, he married Mary T. Parsons, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Parsons; has had two children—Walter H., living, and Mabel, dead; is a member of the various Masonic societies in the city—A., F. & A. M., R. A. M., and Knights Templar.

J. E. McLAIN, banker, Massillon; was born in Greene Co., Penn., July 15, 1814. His ancestors emigrated from Scotland about the time of the American Revolution, and became

settlers of the Keystone State. His parents were James and Eleanor (Evans) McLain; they came from Greene Co., Penn., and settled near New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, about the year 1820; his father was a miller by occupation, and had a family of eight children, of whom our subject was the third son. He suffered the loss of his father when he was about 7 years of age, and from the age of 10 made his own way in the world, earning his own livelihood and picking up, at intervals, such meager crumbs of education as the common schools of that day afforded; in this early disciplinary school, he learned the virtues of industry, self-denial and frugality, which have had much to do in shaping his subsequent career, and in creating that success with which his business life has been so signally characterized. When about the age of 18, he came to Massillon, and in April, 1832, began learning the blacksmith's trade under Jacob Jacoby, and followed the same for about eight years; in 1836, he bought the interest of Mr. Everhart, of the firm of Knapp & Everhart, who were the first manufacturers of threshing machines in Stark County, and engaged in this manufacture, under the firm name of Knapp & McLain, and thus continued until 1840, when the whole business was sold out to another firm, who, a few years subsequently, moved the business to Mansfield; Mr. McLain then purchased three boats on the Ohio Canal, and for some three years was engaged in running a line from Cleveland to Portsmouth; for a few years subsequent, he was engaged, first in the livery business, then in the drug, and afterward in the dry goods trade; he was then employed to superintend the building of the car-shop at Massillon, of the firm of Davenport, Russell & Co., and still later by the Massillon Iron Company, to superintend the building of their furnaces and to purchase iron ore for the same, and to sell the goods manufactured. Finally, upon the failure of the company, he conducted the business on his own account, for the purpose of realizing out of its profits certain sums of money for which he had previously become security. In the fall of 1851, he finished the building of two sections east of Massillon of the Ohio & Pennsylvania, now the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. From 1849 to 1852, he was engaged in the carriage manufacture in Massillon. In 1852, in connection with Mr. Henry L. Yesler, he erected a very extensive saw-mill in Seattle, Washington Territory. About the year 1856, he bought out a private banking institution in Massillon, in which he had become pecuniarily interested, conducted it for a few years, and finally wound it up, thereby securing certain obligations due him by the firm. From the spring of 1862 to the fall of 1865, he was also engaged in the dry goods trade. From 1862 to 1864, he served as Provost Marshal for Stark County. In the fall of 1867, he visited California and other portions of the Pacific coast, looking after the interests of his saw-mill in Washington Territory, and has since made annual trips to that portion of the West. In April, 1869, he engaged in private banking, under the firm name of McLain & Hunt, the latter being a son of Mr. Salmon Hunt; this arrangement continued for six years. Mr. McLain's sons, James H. and Charles L. McLain, being partners. In January, 1875, Mr. McLain was made President of the Union National Bank of Massillon, which position he still occupies. At various times he has served in the Massillon City Council. In politics, he is a stanch Republican. On Jan. 10, 1839, he married Eliza, daughter of Isaac Austin, of Massillon, though originally from Vermont; six children resulted from this union, four of whom are living, and residents of Massillon. James H. and Charles McLain are now engaged in the milling business, and Clarence M. is a dry goods merchant; the daughter, Mary, is the wife of Charles M. Russell, of the firm of Russell & Co., of Massillon. Mr. McLain has been very successful in all his business ventures.

JAMES NEALL, coal-dealer, Massillon; was born Nov. 15, 1811, in Talbot Co., Md., son of James and Rachel (Cox) Neall. James, the father of our subject, was born in 1775, in same county, son of Solomon, whose father came over from England with William Penn. To Solomon Neall were born Frankie, James, Mary and Ruth. Rachel Cox was likewise born, in 1782, in Talbot Co., Md., daughter of Isaac, whose wife's maiden name was Price. The Nealls are of Scotch extraction, and were

members of the Society of Friends. To James and Rachel Neall were born twelve children—nine daughters and three sons. At the age of 17, the subject of these lines went to Philadelphia, Penn., and entered as clerk in a hardware store, where he remained until 1836; he then went into a foundry and machine-shop, engaging in the business, in 1846, on his own account until 1864, when he came to Massillon, where he has since lived, and is engaged in the coal business. Nov. 3, 1841, was the date of his marriage with Rachel Ann Keeler, who was born Feb. 15, 1813, in Jacobstown, N. J., daughter of Samuel and Fannie (Kempton) Keeler, both of New Jersey; Samuel and Fannie had four children born to them. To Mr. and Mrs. Neall have been born three children, viz., Fannie K., Helen B. and Josephine. Mrs. Neall's parents were members of the Society of Friends, under which influence she was brought up. Both Mr. Neall and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Neall is one of the Elders.

J. V. NEWSTETTER, salesman, Massillon; was born in Tuscarawas Township, of a family of eight children, viz., Andrew, Sarah, Catharine, Samuel, Joseph V., Jacob, David and Henry, all of whom were the offspring of Henry and Susanna Voris, whose father was Peter Voris, Henry Newstetter, the father of the above, was born in the "Old Dominion," on the James River, about the year 1792; his father was Conrad Newstetter, a native of Bremen, who emigrated to Pennsylvania prior to the Continental war, afterward removing to Virginia, where were born to him a family of nine children, viz., Henry, Conrad, Joseph, Mary, Nancy, Barbara, Elizabeth, Catharine and Sarah. Conrad emigrated West to Ohio, locating in Tuscarawas Township as early as 1812, where he entered 160 acres of land, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred about 1826. Henry, his son, who was the father of J. V., was a soldier in the war of 1812, afterward locating on a piece of land about half a mile from the homestead, which he cleared, Brookfield being now a part of the farm he located; he remained a constant resident upon this farm until his death, in May, 1871, his wife dying the March preceding. Our subject was raised to farming, but in 1850 he left home and entered the store of Folk & Bro., where he remained some time; then went to Chillicothe, remaining two years and a half, when he moved to Waterloo, N. Y., where he married Nancy Ann Alleman in 1858; she died in 1861, leaving one child, Arthur A., who died in the same year as his mother. Returning then to Massillon, he sold goods ten years for William Humberger. Since 1877, he has been salesman in the store of Allman & Wetter. He is a Republican, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

C. N. OBERLIN, grocer, Massillon; was born in Tuscarawas Township Jan. 28, 1820; son of John and Catharine (Newstetter) Oberlin, he being born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1788, she near Yorktown, Va., in 1790; they (John and wife) came from Cumberland Co., Penn., where they were married, and located in Tuscarawas Township, where he entered land in 1812; he raised a family of twelve children—seven sons and five daughters—six of whom are now living; he died in 1849, his wife in 1858. Our subject was raised to farming until 12 years of age, when he came to town and clerked for four years, then ten years for Atwater & Dickey. In 1853, he began business with a partner, under the firm name of Oberlin & Beatty, which lasted until 1857, when Mr. Oberlin sold out to his partner, and then started on his own account, and has thus continued since. In 1847, he married Nancy McDowell, a relative of Gen. McDowell, of the late civil war; she was born in Tuscarawas Township in 1827, daughter of John and Nancy (Hoagland) McDowell, who were from Washington Co., Penn.; had three children, two living—Ellen F., Mrs. Adam Knoblock, in Canton; and Edith, at home. Mrs. Oberlin is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Oberlin is one of the oldest grocers in the city, and is among the self-made men of the community. He is a Democrat.

S. OBERLIN, dry goods, Massillon. Among the prominent and self-made business men of Massillon is Mr. Oberlin, who was born Feb. 9, 1818, in Tuscarawas Township, son of Peter and Susanna (Cramer) Oberlin. Peter came West with his parents, Adam and Eve Oberlin,

who were natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., who moved to Cumberland, and then to this county, where he entered the land in this township upon which he lived until his death, in 1855; to him were born ten children, all of whom grew to maturity. Samuel left home at 13, and came to this town and clerked in a store until he engaged in business with Humberger in 1846, which lasted four or five years; he then clerked for Cummins & Humberger three years, when he formed a partnership with Humberger, the firm name being Humberger, Oberlin & Co., which lasted about five years; James Harsh was the "Co." In 1857, he sold out his interest and crossed the street, and rented a store building, and in 1859 he bought the property, and has since continued there. In 1848, he married Mary E. Hoffman, born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1820, daughter of John A. Hoffman; has raised four children—Mary F., Mrs. William Yost; Willie J., Charles E., Samuel H. His family are members of the M. E. Church. He is not a member of any church organization; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a stanch Republican, and a public-spirited gentleman.

H. F. OEHLER, stoves and tinware, Massillon; was born April 20, 1839, in Germany, the youngest of a family of eight children, who were Louie, Kate, Julius, Charles, Caroline, Charlotte, Jeannette and H. F., all of whom were born to Henry and Elizabeth Oehler. The father of H. F. died when our subject was a mere lad, who remained with his mother until 1856, at which time he came to America, and, selecting Ohio as his future home, he came direct to Massillon; having no worldly possessions to begin with, he resolved to become a business man, and entered the Massillon manufacturing works, which were conducted by Mr. William Buckius, who instructed him in the tinner's art; he remained with him until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A, 13th O. V. I., for three months, and afterward re-enlisted for three years, and served until the expiration of his term, receiving an honorable discharge Jan. 24, 1864; during his term of service, he participated in the battles in which his regiment was engaged. Upon his return home, he worked for Mr. Buckius until the fall of 1868. In February of the following year, he engaged in business with David Stevens, buying out Mr. Huth and conducting business for eighteen months under the firm name of Stevens & Oehler, at which time Mr. Oehler sold out to his partner, and, in 1870, went to Worth Co., Mo., where he remained nearly two years, and then returned to Massillon; he worked a short time for Mr. Stevens, then associated in business for one year with F. W. Geis, when Geis purchased his interest. In 1874, Mr. Oehler bought out Mr. Stevens, his former partner, and has since conducted the business on his own account; in 1878, he purchased the building he now occupies, where he keeps a large assortment of stoves, and manufactures his own ware, and is doing a lucrative business. In June, 1866, he married Anna Kreisher, a native of this city; they have three children—Henrietta, Edith and Alfred H.

JOHN F. PETER, dyeing and renovating, Massillon. Mr. Peter began his present prosperous business in this city in 1877, at No. 13 South Mill street; he had formerly been engaged in the same business at Bellaire, Ohio, afterward in Canton, subsequently coming to Massillon, as above mentioned. In this city he has built up a thriving trade, which is being extended throughout the county and into other localities; the character of his work being of such a nature, whether it be cleaning, dyeing, or anything pertaining to his line, gives entire satisfaction, which in every instance is guaranteed, no matter what the class or style of goods, silks, fine shawls, gloves—in fact, everything, as it passes from his hands, appears as new. He was born in Canton in 1852, son of Conrad Peter, who was born in 1809, in Hesse-Darmstadt; July 25, 1877, he married Frances Piero, of Canton; has one child—Leo P.; is a Catholic.

WILLIAM A. PIETZCKER, grocer, Massillon; son of August Pietzcker, who was born in Moscow, Russia, in 1809, son of Charles Frederick Pietzcker, who was a native of Prussia, who was a Minister of the Interior; his father was President of the Police Court. August Pietzcker married Mary Bitterman, born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; daughter of Joseph and Christina Bitterman. He served eight years as a soldier under Napoleon.

August emigrated to this State in 1840, locating in Stark County; he has had eight children born to him, seven of whom grew up—Augusta, Charles, William A., Daniel, Ezra, George, Ida and Henrietta (now deceased). August, the father of our subject, enlisted, in 1861, as a private soldier; after one year's service, was promoted to Hospital Steward and Assistant Medical Director; saw five years of army life in all; since his return from service, has been engaged as a machinist in this city. William A. was born in Bethlehem Township in 1852; at the age of 14, he began as clerk; was eight years in the employ of P. G. Albright. Nov. 1, 1880, he engaged in business with E. A. Heckert, under the firm name of Heckert & Pietzcker, which association lasted until April 27, 1881, at which time he purchased his partner's interest, and has since continued in business, keeping a full line of staple and fancy groceries; also, dealer in country produce. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1862, the family removed from Bethlehem Tp. to Massillon, where they have since resided.

J. F. POCOCK, coal business, Massillon; was born in Baltimore Co., Md., Jan. 25, 1839, son of Israel and Ruth (Gorsuch) Pocock, both natives of that county; they have five children who came to maturity. Israel was a son of Jesse. Mr. Pocock came to Butler Co., Ohio, in 1857; remained two years, then to Putnam County, where he stayed seven years, and then came to this town and engaged in the coal business, remaining here since. He was married, in 1866, to Amelia E. Foltz, daughter of Henry and Mary (Kindig) Foltz; she (Mrs. Pocock) was born in this town, and has three children—Gertrude, Henry F. and Ralph A. Mr. Pocock is Secretary and Treasurer of the Massillon City Coal Company, organized in 1874. Mrs. Pocock's father had the following family: David B., in Navarre; Eliza, Mrs. Elisha Bond; Rebecca, Mrs. Dan Pocock, near Clyde, Sandusky Co.; George W. died in Wooster; J. F., the youngest now living. He is a Republican.

JAMES PEACOCK, book-keeper and accountant, Massillon; head book-keeper of Russell & Co.'s office; was born Feb. 4, 1836, in Kingston, Canada, son of Thomas Peacock and Elizabeth Knight; the former was born in 1807, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland; she was born on the Emerald Isle, town of Magherafelt, County Derry. Our subject early in life learned the printer's trade in Buffalo, N. Y., which he followed for several years in Buffalo and in Cambridge City, Ind. At the outbreak of the war, he was among the very first to respond to the call, enlisting in Co. A, 8th Ind. V. I. as private, and was mustered into the service for three months three days from the time the call was made; after serving his term, being mustered out as Sergeant, Sept. 5 of the same year he enlisted for three years in the same regiment and same company, the letter of the company being changed to G; was soon promoted to 1st Sergeant, afterward to Sergeant Major, and finally to Adjutant of his regiment, serving in this capacity until the close of the war; was mustered out in August, 1865, serving nearly four years and a half; during all this time, he participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged; some of the engagements were Rich Mountain, Pea Ridge, Champion Hills, Siege of Vicksburg, Magnolia Hill, Big Black Bridge, Mustang Island and Fort Espanza. In August, 1864, he was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley and served under Sheridan, and was engaged at the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek; thence to Georgia, and finally joined Sherman at Savannah. Upon his return to peaceful pursuits after laying aside the blue, he went back to Indiana and resumed his chosen vocation in the printing office, where he remained until March, 1866, when he took charge of the books in the office of L. Q. Sherwood, who was the general agent for Russell & Co.; remained in his employ until 1873, when he engaged with the Journal Company, continuing in their employ as book-keeper until 1877, when he came to Massillon and took charge of the books in the office of Russell & Co., continuing in their employ up to the present. In May, 1864, he was united by marriage to Miss Annie Kavanagh, who was a native of England, daughter of Lawrence Kavanagh, of Irish birth and parentage; has three children—Edward A., James K. and Nicholas L. He is a membor of the Episcopal Church, a true Republican, and a zealous

member of the Masonic fraternity, being advanced from the lodge proper to the Scottish Rite.

ANSON PEASE, lawyer, Massillon; is a descendant of Robert Pease, who sailed in April, 1634, from Ipswich, England, landing at Boston, and settled at Salem, Mass. To this ancestor Anson Pease traces his descent. His grandfather, Abner Pease, was actively engaged in the Revolutionary war, and received a Captain's pension; he was one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve, having moved to Aurora, Portage Co., in 1808. James Pease, the father of our subject, served in the war of 1812; Amanda Parish, his mother, was born in Worcester, Mass.; in his boyhood, he passed through the usual experiences of pioneer life, to the age of 15, working on a farm and attending the district school, and subsequently spending a year at an academy at Aurora Center; he then engaged to learn the harness-maker's trade, which business he had afterward to resign on account of lung affection; for several months he received instruction from the Rev. John Seward, a pioneer Presbyterian minister, who acted as his tutor: when 19 years of age, he entered a store as a clerk, remaining one year and a half, and then entered the Western Reserve College. Here he took the English and scientific course of instruction, which occupied two years; then, returning to Massillon, he read law in the office of his uncle, Samuel Pease, and afterward with Robert H. Folger; during this time, he acted as Deputy Sheriff, and, by this occupation secured means to enable him to support himself. In 1844, he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has been in the active practice of his profession. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872 and 1873, being a Republican in politics. On the 6th of April, 1844, he married Miss Eliza Per Lee, a native of North Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y.; three children have crowned this union, the eldest, a daughter, the wife of Charles McLain; Dr. Per Lee, now a medical practitioner in Massillon: and Edward N., who served several years in the regular army, but is now in the clerical department in the office of Russell & Co. While in college, Mr. Pease became much interested in natural science, especially chemistry, mineralogy and geology, and since that time, as an amateur, has pursued those branches with much pleasure, as well as that of microscopy. He was born Nov. 28, 1819, in Aurora, Portage Co., this State; he has a large and lucrative practice.

R. A. PINN, lawyer, Massillon; was born in 1843 in Perry Tp., son of William and Zilpha (Broxon) Pinn. The grandsire of our subject was born in the bonds of slavery in the "Old Dominion." While in servitude his name was Briggs, which family resided in Fauquier Co., Va. His children were free born, among whom was William, the father of Robert A., who came to Ohio when a young man, living some time at Steubenville, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade several years. He came to Stark County, residing some time in Canton where he was married, afterward locating in Perry Tp. about the year 1833, and raised a family of seven children —Amanda, Martha, Robert A., Elizabeth, Susan, Levi and Harriet. After his coming to this township he was engaged in farming, remaining here until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1874. He was a good citizen, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. His wife yet survives him; she was born in Mercer Co., Penn., and came West with her parents. Our subject was raised on the farm of his father until 18 years of age. In 1862, he left home and went into the army, remaining in the sutler's department until Sept. 5, 1863, when he was mustered into United States Service, Co. "I" 5th U. S. C. L., as private, afterward promoted to 1st Sergeant, and acted Sergeant Major on the non-commissioned staff. He was in command of his company at New Market Heights, where he received three bullet wounds—afterward received two medals from the Government for his bravery. After two years' of active service received an honorable discharge and returned home. After attending school at Oberlin College he went to South Carolina and began reading law under W. H. Thomas in 1875. Upon his return to this city, he entered the office of R. H. Folger. He was admitted to the bar in this county April 3, 1879, and is successful in his profession. He married Emily J.

Manzilla, daughter of Miles Manzilla, of Mahoning County; has no children.

ALFRED PEIRCE, Justice of the Peace, and conveyancer, Massillon. The Peirce family are descended from three brothers, who came over with William Penn; one brother settled in New England, one in Pennsylvania, the other in Maryland. About the year 1800, Judge Eli Peirce suggested that the name of the Pennsylvania, or Quaker, branch of the family should be spelled with the "e" before the "i," which was adopted by all their descendants. The New England branch spell the name Pierce, while the Maryland branch spell it Pearce. Alfred Peirce was born in Philadelphia Sept. 12, 1812; lived in New York City from 1828 to 1839; next removed to Baltimore, where he was engaged in mercantile business until 1840, then moved to Philadelphia; in 1845, he came to Ohio and engaged in teaching and lecturing; in 1846, he came to Stark County, and in the same year he was married, in Salem, Columbiana Co., to Miss Elizabeth Borden, a native of Steuben Co., N. Y., who came to Ohio the same year; four children living—Charles L., Frank B., Velma and Minnie Alfaretta. For over twenty years Mr. Peirce was engaged as a commercial traveler, and since that period until the present time, has been a newspaper correspondent. In the spring of 1880 he was elected Justice of the Peace. His father, Isaac Peirce, was born in Chester Co., Penn., Aug. 22, 1788; removed to Ohio about 1835, and became well known throughout the State as an unflinching friend of the slave, and an active member of the Free-Soil and Republican parties, being also identified with the Temperance and other reformatory movements. His death occurred March 11, 1858. His wife, Elizabeth Painter, was born Dec. 25, 1790, and died Dec. 15, 1815. The ancestors of Mr. Peirce were Quakers of the Liberal or Hicksite branch, but he himself since his connection with this society ceased, at the age of 22, has not been united with any church.

FERDINAND RUCHTI, traveling agent, Massillon; was born June 1, 1834, in Wurtemberg, Germany, eldest son of Joseph Ruchti and Margaret Heintzelman. His grandfather was Paul Ruchti, who served as soldier under Napoleon, being with him in all the wars of that period, and died at the age of 103. Joseph Ruchti was a merchant, to which business his son Ferdinand was raised until he became of age, when he came to Ohio—to Canton, in 1853, and to Massillon the spring of the following year, and engaged in the employ of the Massillon Furnace Company, continuing until the year 1859. Since has been engaged with J. P. Burton, of this city, as traveling agent. Nov. 6, 1856, married Caroline Held, born in this city 1836, daughter of Philip Held and Philopena Shafer. Has but one child, Emma, now the wife of Dr. Simpson Harmount. Mr. Ruchti is a Republican, and since his residence in the city served six years as a member of the Town Council.

CHARLES M. RUSSELL, deceased. It may not inaptly be said that a man who for so many years assumed so prominent a position in the community in which he lived as the subject of this notice, becomes, as it were, a public character, and hence, every member of society feels a sort of property, or rather interest, in the facts pertaining to his life and death, and which, in this instance, becomes more appropriate, from the fact that the far-reaching enterprise and energy, with which the deceased extended his own reputation conveyed the name of his home along with it. Mr. Charles M. Russell, whose portrait appears in this work, was born Oct. 1, 1806, in Middlesex Co., Mass. He was the eldest son of Cyrus and Louisa (Stratton) Russell, and removed with them to the State of New Hampshire, and afterward to Vermont State, where they died. Mr. Russell came to Massillon in the spring of 1838, and in the occupation of master builder, gave little promise of the extended usefulness of his future; but soon after, in connection with his brothers Clement and Nahum, under the style of C. M. Russell & Co., in the manufacture of agricultural implements, more particularly threshing machines. The genius of Mr. Russell would never permit him to pursue the beaten track of others, but whenever there were imperfections in his way, improvement marked his course, and this characteristic

added to his great energy and enlarged enterprises never permitted him to rest until the manufactured articles of the firm had deserved and acquired a reputation surpassing that of any other in the country. This was particularly the case with their threshing machines, which are now in use from the State of Ohio east and west to the ocean line and proportionately in other directions, a fact which also shows the unerring judgment of the public as to its perfection. But the untiring energy of the firm did not rest with this success, for in addition to their large manufacturing establishments which already formed an important feature of the business of Massillon, they established an extensive manufactory of cabinet ware, and soon after the completion of the railroad Mr. Russell, in connection with Messrs. Wellman and Davenport, erected large works for the manufacture of railroad cars, which latter finally became the property of C. M. Russell & Co. At the election of 1856 for Directors of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, Mr. Russell was elected a Director of that company, which position he held during its separate existence and after its consolidation under the style of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, until the time of his death. His position in the board was a prominent one, and his opinions had much weight in the councils of that company, in fact few men could sustain themselves with more credit in the many trials and embarrassments through which the road was compelled to pass; his loss was deeply felt by those who were interested in the road. During the last year of his life in connection with Mr. Davenport, invented and obtained a patent for an Iron Railroad Car. Mr. Russell was, perhaps, in the most extended sense of the term, a "representative man" of the American people; for he possessed an individuality of the strongest character; and lost no opportunity of turning the course of events to his own advantage; but while taking advantage of every opportunity to augment his own fortunes, instead of hoarding up the proceeds of his ingenuity and labors for the purpose of amassing riches, he was ever engaged in quietly distributing the surplus goods with which Providence had blessed him, to relieve the wants of his less fortunate brothers of the human race. His benevolence, though exerted without ostentation, was constantly put in practice, and the unfortunate never applied to him for relief and went away empty handed. There was no class of people who held a larger place in his regard than the mechanics; never forgetting that he, too, sprang from this great class, the corner-stone of our social fabric; he was their warm bosom friend, ever ready to aid and assist them in every possible manner. Among those who had the good fortune to sustain relations of favored intimacy with the deceased, language would fail in the production of terms to describe his true genial nature; and far from being demonstrative in his friendship, the pure Damascus is not more perfect and true in its nature than was his unswerving fidelity. To the town of Massillon, he has been the chief among her citizens, and unlike many others who went out from her in her hour of adversity, brought about by a change in the means of intercommunication, he was always foremost in her defense, and using his best energies in her welfare. Her citizens had always the benefit of his wise counsels and wise experiences. He was equally prompt to distribute his money to forward the best interests of the town, either in a religious, social or public point of view. His death occurred Feb. 19, 1860. Thus passed away a dear brother, a kind friend and worthy citizen. His marriage with Nancy Davis was unfruitful—no children were born to them.

RUSSELL BROTHERS, manufacturers, Massillon. Their great-grandfather was a native of Scotland and emigrated to Middlesex Co., Mass., early in the eighteenth century. The old family Bible, yet in the possession of the family, reveals the following story, viz.: Joseph Russell, son of the great-grandfather, was born in Weston, Middlesex Co., Mass., July 5, 1745. May 20, 1773, he married Susanna Upham, who was born Aug. 20, 1751, their children were as follows: Joseph, born Jan. 30, 1778; Sukey, born March 20, 1781; Sarah, born Dec. 21, 1782; Cyrus, born Dec. 17, 1784; Abigail, born Feb. 16, 1789; Sylvanius, born Oct. 22, 1793; Clement, born June 25, 1795. Cyrus Russell

(the father of the Russell brothers), married Louisa Stratton, who was born Nov. 8, 1786. To them were born the following children, whose names, according to the order of birth, are: Charles M., born Oct. 1, 1806; Martha Upham, born Jan. 12, 1808; Harriet, born April 12, 1809; Nahum S., born Feb. 17, 1813; Sylvanius, born Aug. 22, 1815; Clement, born Dec. 29, 1817; Joseph K., born June 26, 1823; Sarah Susana, born Nov. 25, 1825; Thomas H., born May 15, 1828; George L., born Oct. 27, 1830; Alba Allen, born May 7, 1833. Nathum S. married Esther K. Millard; to them were born three children—Flora, Mary L. and Anna. Charles M. married Nancy Davis; no children. Martha U. married Rev. A. Rawson; by him had three daughters and one son—Alanson R. Mary A., Juliette and Harriet. Harriet married Milan Harris; one daughter born them, Harriet L. Clement was twice married, first to Laura M. Waterman, who bore him one son and one daughter—Charles and Louisa. Second marriage to Mrs. Augusta Miller; no issue. Joseph K. was twice married, first to Lucretia J. Harris, who died Feb. 28, 1875; five children—Z. Ninet S., Charles M., Mary E., Louisa J. and Jesse L. Second marriage, was July 27, 1876, to Mrs. Lydia H. Harris, born in Nelson, N. H., February, 1828, daughter of Oliver Heald; no children by last wife. Thomas H. Russell married Ellen Dunn; had five children, three living—Warren R., Laura and Hattie. Sarah S. married Alfred Q. Evans; they had one daughter, Susan S. George L. married Sarah Galagher; by her had one son—Willie C. Second wife, Mrs. Martha Kennard. Allen A. married Lorinda Chase. Second time to Olive Cook; she bore him two children—Hardy A. and Carrie B. Deaths of the Russell brothers and sisters—Sylvanius died Aug. 18, 1844; Sarah S., May 20, 1851; Charles M., Feb. 19, 1860; Harriet, December, 1880.

NAHUM S. RUSSELL, manufacturer, Massillon. President of the corporation of Russell & Co,, manufacturers of threshers, horse-powers, portable traction engines and saw-mills; was born at Weston, Middlesex Co., Mass., Feb. 17, 1813, the fourth child of Cyrus Russell, who served with credit as an officer in the war of 1812. For a more extended account of the Russell family, the reader is referred to the genealogical statement of the Russell Bros. Few men have had more humble beginnings than they, or have achieved for themselves a brighter and clearer record as business men; by their zeal and unflagging industry, have pioneered their way through an eventful past, many times dark and portentious, surviving panics and hard seasons, which at times seemed ready to engulf them into business disaster and ruin, yet by their adherence to the principles of right and justice, coupled with their noted energy and praiseworthy fidelity to their business and its consequent obligations they surmounted the difficulties that have environed their pathway and distinguished themselves as manufacturers and stalwart business men, and are now sending their products all over the world, the manufacture of which gives direct employment at their shops to hundreds of men, and indirectly to thousands of others. Nahum, the eldest of the six brothers living, was raised on the home farm. His advantages for schooling were poor, attending school a short time during the winter months, and working at home during the remaining part of the year. In the winter of 1831, he went to Walpole, New Hampshire, to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, serving for three years as an apprentice. During his apprenticeship, he strove to improve himself in every way; realizing the advantages of an education, attended the Academy at Walpole what time he could spare from his labor. In the spring of 1835 he moved to Keene, N. H., where he remained one year working at his trade. Afterward went to Virgennes and Buffalo and New York. Afterward went to Cleveland and assisted in building the American Hotel on Superior street. He remained in Cleveland until 1838, when with his brothers, Charles M. and Clement, he came to Massillon, and in connection with them engaged in the building and contracting business. April 27, 1841, he married Esther K. Millard, born Feb. 29, 1819, in New York, daughter of William J. Millard, born Feb. 28, 1796, whose wife was Elizabeth J. Ball, born Oct. 12, 1800. Jan. 1, 1842, in connection with his brothers,

Charles and Clement, formed a copartnership under the style of C. M. Russell & Co,, for the manufacture of threshers and horse-powers, in conjunction with their business as carpenters and builders. Their capital stock was but $1,500; thus starting with a small capital they built and by hard work and tireless energy and perseverance, one of the largest and most prosperous manufacturing establishments in the country, giving employment to hundreds of men. For a more general account of the business, etc., the reader is referred to the history of the business interests of Massillon, of which this is the most prominent. Mr. Russell had three children born to him, but two living—Flora, wife of J. W. McClymonds, of this city, and Anna, wife of Louie McClymonds, who are residents of Cleveland. Mary Louisa died March 10, 1861, aged 19 years.

CHARLES F. RICKS, Postmaster, Massillon; was born July 23, 1809, in Prussia, the second of a family of three sons. His parents were William Ricks and Caroline Duve. William Ricks, the father of our subject, served three years as a soldier under Blucher, and was at the battle of Waterloo. His occupation was that of a commission and forwarding merchant; his property was finally confiscated by the French. His death occurred in 1856. His eldest son served forty-four years in the Prussian army, his rank being that of General in Commissary Department; he is now on the retired list. Next to him in order of birth was our subject. The third son died at the age of 14. Our subject left the parental home at the age of 15 and went to live with his uncle, George Duve, who was a paper manufacturer, which vocation Mr. Ricks learned, and after leaving his uncle he was engaged at the same business until his departure for this country. He left his native land in July, 1833, landed in Baltimore September 8, the same year, being forty-two days on the ocean. He with four others who were companions on the voyage, walked on foot to Pittsburgh, arriving October 1, when he found employment in a book and paper manufactory, run by Johnson & Stockton, in whose employ he remained eight years. April, 1842, came to Ohio and engaged in the mercantile business at West Brookfield in this county, where he continued eleven years; during this time he served six years as Postmaster under J. K. Polk's administraton, being the first office that was established at that place, and was brought about mainly through Mr. Rick's influence. While in Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1835, he was married to Regina M. Corter, born in Osnaburg, in Germany, 1808, daughter of Perie Corter. After Mr. Ricks had continued in business eleven years at West Brookfield, he sold out his store and returned to Pittsburgh, where his wife died in 1853. The fruits of this marriage were William F., Augustus J., Helena, Charles, Robert C. and Theodore O. Remaining two years in Pittsburgh, he returned to Stark County and clerked one year in the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store. After this he engaged in business with his brother-in-law, John J. Huffman, under firm name of Huffman & Ricks, which association lasted until when he engaged in business upon his own account which he carried on. Has filled several positions of trust, served for ten years as Trustee of the Charity Roach School. In 1874, was appointed Postmaster at this place under Grant's administration; was re-appointed by R. B. Hayes, and still holds that position. He was raised in the Reformed Church, but since he came to Massillon, affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, serving as Elder since 1862, and Treasurer for nineteen years. Has three children living—William F., who succeeded his father in the mercantile business; Augustus J., now U. S. Circuit Court Clerk at Cleveland, and served as Captain of Co. ——, in the late war. Helena A., now the wife of Dr. Lewis Slusser, of Canton. Mr. Ricks was married second time to Rebecca Funk, a native of Hagerstown, Md.; she died 1875, leaving no issue.

G. LIV. RYDER, insurance, Massillon. One of the leading insurance agencies of this county is represented by Mr. Ryder, who has thirteen of the most responsible companies on his list. This gentleman is a native of Holmes County, this State, where he took his first observations in the year 1845. He is the only surviving member of a family of five children. His parents were Absalom and

Jane Livingston. Absalom was born in the Empire State, of a family of six children, born to his father, Eleazur Ryder. Absalom Ryder came to Ohio about the year 1839, and engaged quite extensively in the mercantile business. His death occurred in 1867. G. Liv. came to Massillon in 1852; received the advantages afforded by the best schools in the city; in 1867, he was engaged in the News Depot at this place; in 1868, was married to Anna Kitzmiller, born in Newark, Ohio, daughter of Dr. Henry Kitzmiller and Mary Crump. Mr. Ryder has four children—Helen, Grace, Gilbert and Henry. He is a Republican. His brother Henry died in the defense of his country in 1863; was a member of the Co. E, 104th O. V. I. Mr. Ryder is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Chapter and Commandery, of this city. For several years past has given his entire attention to the insurance business.

G. P. REED, merchant, Massillon. Among the long established merchants of this city is Mr. Reed, who was born in Kendal, Sept. 3, 1828, son of Thomas and Adaline E. Reed. Thomas Reed was a native of Lynn, Mass., of Quaker parentage; he emigrated to this State with his father, Thomas Reed, who located in Jackson Township, and entered land from the Government in 1817. The father of our subject engaged in the mercantile business and dealt in wool. G. P. was early in life initiated into the details of the mercantile business, beginning at the age of 14 as a clerk for the firm of J. & Z. S. Ely; continued in their employ two years; during this time attended school six months at Gambier, Ohio; afterward clerked for Jarvis & Hine for a time, then with Reed & Searl, the former being Thomas Reed, his father; continued with them until May 6, 1856. His father was unfortunate in his business relations; in the goodness of his heart in order to accommodate his friends became surety for them and in consequence was broken up. He died in 1875, aged 72. His wife yet survives him and resides with her son, yet a bachelor, who is her staff and comfort in her declining years. Since the retirement of his father, Mr. Reed has succeeded him in the same business, continuing steadily without any intermission since that time, and in the same building, and notwithstanding the difficulties attending his early youth, and the subsequent discouraging circumstances, he has overcome them all, and stands to-day one of the prominent and successful merchants in Massillon City, a self-made man.

JOSEPH K. RUSSELL, agricultural works, Massillon; was born June 26, 1823, in Cheshire Co., N. H., the fifth son and seventh child of a family of eleven children, born to Cyrus and Louisa (Stratton) Russell; he, born in Weston, Mass., son of Joseph, whose ancestors came from England. Joseph had four sons and three daughters—Cyrus, Sylvanus, Clement and Joseph; Abigail, Susan, and Louisa. His wife was a daughter of Isaac Stratton. The Strattons came from Lincoln, Mass. Isaac Stratton had Nahum, Henry, Lewis, Louisa, Mary, Priscilla and Murcha. Cyrus received certificate of bounty land for services in the war of 1812. He died in 1872, in Connecticut, having gone there four or five years previously. The boys remained on the farm, but J. K. came West in 1842, and worked at a trade, but returned to New England in 1845, and stayed until 1863, then returned here. He was married Jan. 1, 1849, to Lucretia J. Harris, who was born in Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1828, daughter of Milan and Lois Wright. He has five children—Burnett, Charles M., Mary E., Louisa J. and Jessie L. Burnett is in Council Bluffs; Charles, in business with firm, as Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. Wife died in 1875; married in 1876 to Mrs. Lydia H. Harris, born in Nelson, N. H., daughter of Oliver Heald. She has one son—Edgar C. Member of the Second Presbyterian Church. Is a strong Temperance man, and a Republican.

THOMAS H. RUSSELL, manufacturer, Massillon; was born in Alstead, N. H., May 15, 1828, the sixth son born to Cyrus and Louisa (Stratton) Russell; came West in 1847 to Massillon, and learned the machinist's trade at this place with the firm of Russell Bros., and afterward worked in their office as bookkeeper, subsequently becoming a partner; since 1868, has been Superintendent of the works. Sept. 13, 1853, he married Eleanor Dunn, who was born in Trenton, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio,

June 3, 1833, daughter of Edward and Julia (Fox) Dunn, he being born in Ireland, the Fox family coming from New York. To Thomas Russell and wife have been born five children, three living—Warren E., Laura M, and Hatie M. Mrs. Russell is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MICHAEL RUCH; was born in Alsace April 7, 1806; son of Michael Ruch, to whom were born four children—George, Mary, Michael and Catharine; Michael, the elder, was a mason by trade. Our subject was raised to the trade of stone-cutting, having begun at the age of 16, and, after working six years at it at home, came to America in 1828, and to Canton, where he remained two weeks, but, there being nothing for him to do there, he returned East to Petersburg, where he worked for one and a half years; then came to Canton, stayed one year, and then to Massillon for three years, working at his trade all the time; in 1834, he went to Canal Fulton, where he bought land, some of which now lies in the corporation. In 1873, he moved to Massillon and has remained there since. Aug. 1, 1829, he married Mary Long, born in 1808, in Alsace, daughter of Michael Long, who came to this county in 1828; had seven children—Mary, married Sam Smith, who raised a family and died in 1869, in Fulton; John, in Sheboygan, Wis.; William, died in the service of his country in 1863; Lewis, in Fulton; Christopher, in Fulton; Caroline, Mrs. L. Bommerlin, Massillon; Frederick, shot by Indians in Indian Territory. His wife died in 1868; is a member of the Lutheran Church; is a Republican.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, coal-dealer, Massillon; was born Dec. 29, 1817, in Middlesex Co., Mass; his parents were Cyrus and Louisa (Stratton) Russell. In 1838, Mr. Russell came to Ohio, a young man, and worked as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade, and subsequently associated in business with C. M. Russell & Co., the members of the firm being Charles M., Nahum S. and Clement Russell. The company was formed Jan. 1, 1842, with a capital of $1,500, under the firm name of Russell & Co., manufacturers of threshing machines, horse-powers, portable, traction and farm engines. The firm, though small in its beginning, steadily increased its business until it amounted to over $1,000,000 annually. Mr. Russell, since January, 1878, has been engaged in the coal business, being largely interested in the Sippo coal mines; having sold his interest in the agricultural works, in consequence of failing health, to his brother. Dec. 9, 1843, he married Laura M. Waterman, who was born July 25, 1825, in Geauga County, her parents being natives of Connecticut. Mrs. Russell died June 2, 1872, leaving two children—Charles W. and Louisa M. Jan. 6, 1875, he married Mrs. Augusta M. Miller, who was born in Janesville, Wis., daughter of Ebenezer and Clara (Bishop) Bostwick. The Bostwicks trace their ancestry to John Bostwick, who was born in England in 1686, and came to New Milford, Conn., in 1707. Mr. Russell has always taken an active part in all enterprises calculated to advauce the material interests of the locality in which he has for so long been a valued member; on all questions of finance, and those requiring mature thought and deliberation, Mr. Russell's opinions are recognized as being of value.

GEORGE L. RUSSELL, machinist, Massillon; was born Oct. 28, 1830, in the town of Sutton, Caledonia Co., Vt., the seventh son and tenth child born to his parents, Cyrus and Louisa (Stratton) Russell. He came West in June, 1850, and engaged to work at the machinist's trade for C. M. Russell & Co., continuing with them until 1864, at which time he became a member of the firm. He was married in 1853, and has one son, William C. Since 1878, the firm has been known as Russell & Co., four of the Russell brothers being members of the firm, each having his own department to superintend, George L, having charge of the machine-shop.

H. M. RICHARDS, blacksmith, Massillon; was born in this city July 29, 1849, the seone child and only son born to his parents, Warren C. and Helen (Ford) Richards; the former was born October 2, 1814, near Yellow Springs, Ohio, son of Ambrose Richards, a native of Virginia; Warren C. was his youngest son, and came West with his sister Jemima to this county, when he was 6 years of age. Jemima married John Sprague, who raised Mr. Richards and taught him the blacksmith's

trade at Kendal, where he attended the Charity School. May 22, 1844, he married Helen Ford, who was born Aug. 17, 1820, in Cummington, Hampshire Co., Mass.; her parents were Darius and Eunice (Orcutt) Ford; the former was born May 16, 1790, near Boston, Mass., son of Hezekiah, who was born Dec. 29, 1760, son of Hezekiah, who was of English ancestry. Eunice was born in 1795, daughter of Nathan Orcutt, whose mother was Hulda Cobb, born in Abingdon in 1764. To Darius Ford were born three children—Helen, now Mrs. Richards; Hulda, now Mrs. Dr. Matthews, of Painesville, Ohio; and Marshall, deceased, who settled in East Cleveland. The Ford family came West, locating in Licking County, this State, in 1830; three years later, they came to this township, remaining a short time, when they moved to Cleveland, where they died, he in 1857, she in 1845; both were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Richards, after locating in this townhip, remained continuously until his death, which occurred Feb. 14, 1877; his wife yet survives him. H. M. learned his trade with his father, who was an excellent smith, and associated with him in business in 1866; two years later, he engaged in business with Adam Volkmer, which partnership lasted seven years, since which time he has been conducting the business on his own account, making a specialty of horseshoeing, and doing first-class work. In March, 1874, he married Emma Paul, who was born in this city, daughter of John and Sophia (Link) Paul, who were natives of Germany. The fruits of Mr. Richards' marriage are three children.

D. R. ROSCHE, merchant, Massillon; is a native of Stark County, and was born in August, 1858, in Bethlehem Township, the second son of his parents, who were Peter and Catherine (Urschel) Rosche; the former was born in 1823, in Alsace; the latter in Bavaria and emigrated to America in 1842; coming West, they located in Bethlehem, on unimproved land, upon which he yet remains. Three children were born him; the eldest is George, who is now Professor of Music in Elmhurst University, at Chicago, being a graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music in Stuttgardt; D. R., our subject, and Arpha, at home. D. R. left home at 15, went to Fostoria, where he attended college some time; afterward went to Chicago, where he engaged in the jewelry business. In March, 1881, he came to Massillon and engaged in business with C. S. Brown, under the firm name of Rosche & Brown; their stock consists of queensware and house-furnishing goods, of which they keep an ample stock, and are building up a flourishing trade.

H. C. ROYER, homœopathic physician, Massillon, whose portrait appears in this work, was born July 14, 1846, in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y. He is the oldest son of a family of ten children, born to George H. and Julia Ann (Hemenway) Royer; he passed the first fifteen years of his life on a farm, but, tiring of the occupation, he left home to "paddle his own canoe." Early in life he had a desire to study medicine, but was without means to prosecute his studies; with the object in view of attaining his desires, he went to Rochester, N. Y., and there learned the manufacture of electrical and surgical instruments, this occupation being indirectly of advantage to him in his preparation for his chosen profession; in the meantime, he made diligent use of his leisure hours in private reading and study, which he often pursued far into the hours of midnight; by such indefatigable application, and possessing a remarkably receptive mind, he made very rapid progress in acquiring both professional and general knowledge; he was scrupulously careful, however, not to encroach upon the hours of the Sabbath, for physiological, as well as for moral reasons. He subsequently removed to Cleveland, where he received special and very valuable instruction from Prof. W. M. Davis, who spent considerable time in devising electric clocks; in this way, young Royer spent some eight years, working and studying as his circumstances required or permitted. With this admirable preparation for a regular course of professional study, he began the same under the direction of Dr. H. H. Baxter, Professor of Materia Medica in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and attended his first course in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital. Being then compelled to do something to replenish his depleted purse, he, in the

spring of 1874, settled in Seville, Ohio, and at once entered upon a remarkably successful practice. In the following autumn, he returned to the Cleveland College, and graduated therefrom with honor in the spring of 1875, being Salutatorian of the Hahnemann Society in the commencement exercises of the same. After graduating, he returned to Seville, Medina Co., but remained there only a short time, and in December, 1876, removed to the city of Massillon, where he has since been engaged in active practice. The length of time occupied in the preparation of his profession, and the assiduity with which he prosecuted his studies therein, render him one of the most thoroughly read physicians in the State, and from the very beginning of his practice an unusual success has crowned his efforts. Although comparatively young in years, he ranks among the leading members of the homœopathic fraternity in Ohio, and is President of the Homœopathic Medical Society in Northeastern Ohio, and also a member of the Homœopathic Medical Association of this State. In addition to his general practice of medicine, he makes a specialty of general surgery, but more particularly of diseases of the eye and ear, in the treatment of which he has been remarkably successful in removing tumors and cataracts, thus performing cures which have given him an enviable reputation, and has before him a future that promises much for the honor of himself and his profession. His practice has now attained lucrative proportions. Besides his residence, he has an excellent farm in Kansas. He is Past Grand Master in the I. O. O. F. of Ohio, and Grand Master Workman in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics, he is a Republican. In January, 1866, he married Lucy E., daughter of Jotham T. Williams, of Danville, N. Y., and has two children—Herbie J. and Effie L.

JAMES SUTER, stone quarry, Massillon. One of the prominent business men in this city is Mr. Suter, who was born April 27, 1825, in Zurich, Switzerland, son of James and Esther (Lascher) Suter, who was a son of Jacob. James, our subject, came to this State from Switzerland in July, 1848. While in his native country, he attended school, obtaining a good education, after which he served a four-years' apprenticeship at book-keeping. After coming to this country, he engaged as clerk for some time. In 1850, he engaged in the quarry business at the north end of Summit street, with his uncle, Mr. Warthorst, and, in 1867, formed the partnership of Warthorst & Co., the firm being composed of Warthorst, Everhard and Suter, which lasted five years, and then changed to Warthorst Company, in honor of the uncle, being composed of Suter and Everhard, which ran eight years. In 1880, the lease expired. They then came to the place where they now are, and where he had quarried stone twenty-five years before. They manufacture grindstones of all sizes, and ship their productions not only to all sections of the Union, but to Canada as well. They also make a specialty of grinding sand, such as is used in steel works; employ about fifty-six men. Mr. Suter was married, in August, 1861, to Miss Augusta Pietzcker, born in Berlin, Prussia, in November, 1825; she died in 1877, leaving one daughter, Anna. He was married a second time, to Mina, sister of first wife, in 1878. Mr. Suter is a member of the Protestant Reformed Church, and is a stanch Republican.

CHARLES K. SKINNER, deceased; was born in January, 1792, in the city of Hartford, Conn., on the old homestead, situated on Cooper Lane, now La Fayette street, the place having been inherited by his father from his grandfather, whose father was a blacksmith, the blacksmith's father having come from England in the early settlement of Connecticut. During the years of his earlier youth, while yet residing in his native State, he worked in a woolen-factory, and became familiarized with its operations. In the year 1812, he decided to follow the course of his elder brother, Alexander, and come to Ohio. Bidding good-by to his aged parents and younger brothers, he mounted his horse and faced for the West, not daring, as he afterward told us, to look behind, where stood the dear ones watching his receding form. He passed through New York, then a small city (City Hall Park then being on its extreme outskirts), across New Jersey, through Pennsylvania and over the mountains, being guided to the best stopping-places for night by the most worn and beaten tavern yards,

and where the straw lay thickest, there he found the best fare; he crossed the Ohio at Steubenville, and took the road for Kendal. By this time, the advance guard, so to speak, of the pioneers, had driven back and thinned off the Indians, so that but few scattering ones remained, and the autumn fires of Indian times had ceased to burn the tall, dry grass of the plains and hills; scrub oaks had sprung up, and at this time (1812) were well started, being knee high to a horse, of which such as now remain, are trees fifty to eighty feet in height; grass then grew on the Kendal green and its surrounding plains breast high to a man. Such was Kendal seventy years ago. Arriving there, he went to work for his brother Alexander, who at this time was a partner with Thomas Roach in a woolen-factory already built, in which stood near the foot of Rodman street, in Kendal. It was Alexander Skinner who, at that early day, built the brick house which stands at the corner of Front and Rodman streets, the latter then leading down to the factory, and to the old road to Canton; this was the first house of the kind built in the township; the work was done by two bricklayers from Boston, and the old house as it stands to-day attests the skill and honesty of their workmanship. Alexander finally dissolved the partnership with Thomas Roach, and moved to Loudonville, where he built a grist-mill on the site now occupied by A. A. Taylor's great flouring-mill; doing some repairs to his new and unsettled mill-dam, working in the water, contracted the bilious fever of the country at that time, and died in the year 1820, at the early age of 33. Thus were nipped in early manhood his building enterprises, and for over sixty years the green grass has been growing over his peaceful and unmarked grave—unmarked at his own request. Charles remained with Thomas Roach, carrying on the business of the Kendal woolen-factory for him; quitting his employ finally, he set up some carding machines in James Duncan's grist-mill, in the new town of Massillon; a prosperous business at once commenced; an addition to the mill was built for a complete woolen-factory, which continued to prosper, and eventually was the means of drying up the one in Kendall. Among the old records that may be found in the office of the Probate Judge of Stark County is the following:

Stark County S. S.

{ Seal }

I hereby certify that on the 23d day of November last, I joined together in the holy band of matrimony Charles Skinner and Eliza Reed, by license agreeable to law. Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of November, Anno Domini, 1821.

GILBERTHARP EARL, J. P.

"Squire Earl!" Peace and love to his memory! A kindly gentleman of the old school, whose friendly and unassuming ways and genial hospitality at his home in the woods did much to brighten and to cheer the circumscribed circle of social intercourse. Long may "Earl's Bridge" and "Earl's Mill Road" remain a name, and a land-mark to perpetuate the memory of the earliest pioneer of that locality, and a good man's name! It might be remarked, parenthetically, that up to this time, and for a number of years after, there was no church but the Quaker Meeting-house, nor established preacher, nor regular preaching; but, while the quiet community were denied the smiles and benedictions of the preacher, they could not do without a library, and at that early day a circulating library of useful and entertaining books was formed. Thus we may see, in the establishment of this library, an exponent of those germs of thought which eventually blossomed into the early adoption by the town of Massillon of the present school system. Surely those quiet men, many of whom were cut down in their prime, have not lived in vain! Charles and Eliza Skinner became the parents of four children—Alexander, who died in infancy; Augustus Thomas, born in 1824, married Cecelia A. Van Rensselaer, of Canton, Oct. 15, 1849, and resides in Massillon; Charles Phillips, born in 1827, married Emily Platt, of Owego, N. Y., in 1853, where they reside; Sarah Elizabeth, born in 1831, married James P. Zay, of Milan, Ohio, in August, 1849, and resides in Cincinnati. Eliza Reed Skinner was born in Lynn, Mass., in the year 1797; her father, Thomas Reed, in his day, was extensively engaged in the leather and tanning business in

his native town of Lynn—a pioneer in the business, which has since become a leading branch among the industries of New England; himself a Quaker, as were his ancestors, who were settlers in Lynn nearly two hundred years before him, and are mentioned in the annals of Lynn. His wife, Elizabeth Phillips, came from an ancestry whose records date back 250 years, were also Quakers, originally from Wales, England, and of that branch of the Phillips family of whom an eminent Bostonian recently said: "They have owned land, for 250 years, for miles along the beach from Swampscott to Lynn, that is now worth $1,000 an acre—very good sort of people, but they won't sell any of their land." Reverses in business which followed the war of 1812, indorsements for friends and the results which flowed therefrom, induced him to close his affairs and to try the virgin soil of Ohio. In October, 1817, Thomas and Elizabeth Reed, with their children—Eliza, Phillips and Walter—left their pleasant home by the sea—so near that when the Atlantic was driven by Eastern storms, their front windows would be covered with salt spray; packed in their wagons, beheld with tearful eyes the dear, familiar scenes of their childhood fade, as they slowly moved along the beach from Lynn to Boston, Egg Rock, Nahant, High Rock, and finally the blue waters of the ocean disappeared—forever, from those parents' eyes. For two long months they held their weary way, stopping only for Sundays and rainy days. Reaching Canton, Thomas Roach sent Arvine Wales, then a young man—father of the Hon. A. C. Wales—there to meet them, and to escort them to Spring Hill, where they were most hospitably entertained by Thomas and Charity Roach for a week, when they took a temporary residence in Kendal for the winter, and the following spring moved onto their farm in Jackson Township, opposite the farm of C. K. Skinner, where, by this time, resided his parents, and younger brother, William T. Skinner, now and for many years past residing on his farm in Coshocton County. After unaccustomed toil incident to clearing and opening a farm in the woods, Thomas Reed took the bilious fever, and, begging for water, which was denied him by the medical practice of those times, breathed his last July 7, 1824. For his amiable qualities he was much loved, and his death regretted by all who knew him. Elizabeth, his gentle wife, followed him in the spring of 1832. Thomas Phillips Reed, in early life, entered the woolen-factory of his brother-in-law, C. K. Skinner, and was associated with him for many years, when, in 1846, he entered the merchandise business in Massillon; in this he continued for a number of years; was succeeded by his son, Gustavus P., under whom it continues to prosper. Thomas Phillips Reed died June 21, 1875. Walter Augustus Reed chose the occupation of his father, and became a tanner; built the first tannery in Massillon; built four or five brick houses in the town, as well as some frame ones, and was early identified with the prosperity of Massillon; he continued in the tanning business until 1849, when he went to California; after an absence of nearly two years, he returned to his home, where he remained until 1855, when, meeting reverses, he moved to Des Moines, Iowa, where he has again acquired a handsome competency for himself and his children; has arrived at serene old age, surrounded by all the comforts that loving children and grandchildren, and all that prosperity can buy. Eliza Reed Skinner died Jan. 17, 1866. Charles K. Skinner died Nov. 4, 1875.

HARMON SHRIVER, farmer and coal speculator, Massillon; is among the successful financiers of this city; born Oct. 10, 1813, in Hanover, the eldest of a family of four children; after his majority, he came to this country; was a shoemaker by trade; came to Ohio a poor man, but worked hard, and by the most rigid economy, was enabled to make a commencement. Buying a team, he engaged, for a time, at first, in farming; afterward worked on the public works, taking jobs and contracts on the railroad; also acted in the capacity of superintendent over laborers; afterward, he purchased a farm of 171 acres, in Jackson Township, which he improved, disposing of the wood to the railroad company; subsequently, he, in company with William Brown, were instrumental in starting a coal bank, which was among the earliest that was established in the township; since 1867, he has been a resident of the city of Massillon,

and interested in real estate and the coal interests. In January, 1840, he married Barbara Rickheimer, a native of Saxony; she died in 1879; of the children born him are Christina, wife of L. Hess; Harmon; Catharine, wife of John Dielhenn; Mary, Mrs. Fred Snyder; unmarried: Frances, Otto; Martha and Louisa. Mr. Shriver is a member of the Lutheran Church, and one of the efficient members of the same.

CHARLES STEESE, banker, Massillon; Cashier of the First National Bank of Massillon; was born, 1842, in Canal Dover, Tuscarawas Co., the eldest son born to Dr. Isaac Steese and Ann Johnson; he came to this city when about four years of age; he received the advantages of the common school and completed his education at Kenyon College; his first business experience was in the banking business; was employed about three years in the Merchants' Bank, at this place, as Teller; at the organization of the First National Bank, he was employed as Assistant Cashier; since 1874, has been Cashier; September, 1875, formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss A. Giles; no issue.

FRANK P. SLADDEN, railroad agent, Massillon. The gentlemanly and efficient agent on the C., T. V. & W. R. R. Co., of this city, is the above gentleman, who was born in Kent, England, May 17, 1827; his parents were George Sladden and Emma Tomsett, to whom were born a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to years of maturity. Mr. Sladden has, for one of his years, seen much of the world, and had the benefit of extended travel. Leaving England at the age of 14, he went to the East Indies, going as a sea-faring lad; subsequently to the coast of Africa, as a citizen, remaining at Sierra Leone some time, where he was engaged in trading with the natives; afterward returned to England, where he spent some length of time, after which he went to Demerara; remained five years; during the time was engaged in sugar planting; from here, went to New York and other points, being engaged at different places as salesman and bookkeeper; since 1872, has had charge of the freight and ticket office of the C., T. V. & W. R. R. Co.; 1861, was married to Hannah L. Miller, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., daughter of James and Ann Drew, the former a native of England, the latter of Wales; his wife died in 1864, leaving two children; in 1868, married Mary F. Miller, sister of former wife; by her has six children; is a member of the Episcopal Church; also Clinton Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 47, and a stanch and wide-awake Republican.

NELSON J. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Massillon; born in June, 1830, in Luzerne Co., Penn., the third of the family born to his parents, who were Benjamin Smith and Mary Coder; he was born in Pennsylvania in 1800; son of Phineas Smith, a native of Maryland. To Benjamin Smith and wife were born nine children. Mary was a daughter of Henry Coder, who served in the war of 1812. Benjamin Smith came to Stark County, locating in Perry Township, in 1830, purchasing 160 acres of unimproved land, upon which he remained until his death, which occurred in November, 1873; he was for fifty years a member of the Methodist Church; his father was a local preacher. Mrs. Smith also was a faithful member of her husband's church; she died April, 1844. Nelson J. remained on the home farm until April, 1854, when he married Matilda Wesener, who was born in the city of Philadelphia Sept. 11, 1833, daughter of Christian Wesener, who was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1776, the youngest of a family of twelve children. The father of Mrs. Smith was educated for a priest; his father was a prominent man of that time; he had a son who served in King William's army, and was said to be seven feet in height. Christopher Wesener, not liking the idea of being raised in priesthood, left, and came to the Isle of Demerara, where he had one child born, Vincent, the eldest child of his family. The mother of Mrs. Smith was Charlotte Buckius Smith, being the youngest child. His second wife was Margaret Buckius. Christopher Wesener was an excellent chemist; after leaving the Isle of Demerara, he located in Roseville, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, where he followed his profession. Mr. Buckius, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Smith, was a native of Germany, and a Mason; while on his voyage to this country, the vessel was

taken by pirates, and he about to be killed, but making the mystic sign of his order, his life was spared and was put off on an island. Mrs. Smith came to Canton in 1840; one year later, came to this township, and has since remained. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, Anna W. and Emma C. All of the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Smith has been a constant resident of the township since his birth, and lived adjoining to the homestead farm.

JOHN SHEPLEY, retired, Massillon; was born Jan. 1, 1810, in Funkstown, Washington Co., Md.; son of Peter Shepley and Catharine Shilling. Peter Shepley's father was named Peter, who married Barbara Oberlin, and by her had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Frederick, Peter, Samuel and Martha. Peter, the father of our subject, entered the war of 1812, and served as Drum Major, and died ere the close of the war; he had but two children —John and Frederick. When a lad of 9, our subject walked out to this county; came in company with his uncle, Adam Shilling, who moved his family by wagon, and settled in Tuscarawas Tp., where our subject remained until 1827, living, in the meantime, with different parties; one year with his aunt; two years with John Saylor and over three years with Samuel Mock. In 1827, he came to Kendall, and remained ten years in the employ of Skinner & Duncan; since that time, he has been a constant resident of this city; afterward engaged in business for himself, running a dray, and doing general transportation work; he worked in a mill one year; clerked one year for Humberger & Cummings; for some time was employed on the railroad. During the palmy days of boating on the Ohio Canal, he owned and ran two boats, the Hercules and Giraffe, which he ran in the interest of the coal trade; he has been a life-long Democrat; voted, however, for Lincoln—his last election; he has filled various offices of trust and responsibility, such as Township Clerk, Treasurer and Constable, and from 1859 to 1862, as Deputy Sheriff; also, as Deputy United States Marshal, for two years; as Postmaster, under Pierce's administration; was elected, and served two years as Coroner; once as City Marshal, during the early history of the city, and had charge of the poor; for several years was engaged in the hat trade with George A. Killenger, under the firm name of Killenger & Co., which began in 1847 and terminated in 1851. He has been thrice married; first, July 10, 1834, to Elizabeth Sprague, daughter of John Sprague, a native of Vermont; she died in 1843, leaving no issue; was married, the second time, to Susan Kellenberger, born Feb. 1, 1817, in Lancaster Co., Penn., daughter of Peter, whose wife was a Rudy; she died Aug. 11, 1845, leaving one child, George A.

FREDERICK H. SNYDER, machinist, Massillon; was born Nov. 17, 1839, in the town of Massillon, and is the eldest of a family of eight children, who grew to maturity, born to Frederick and Anna Snyder. Our subject remained with his parents and attended school until his 17th year, when he went to learn the machinist's trade, first in Rochester, and afterward in Wooster. He worked as journeyman until July, 1874, mostly in Massillon, conducting business, under the firm name of F. H. Snyder & Bros., Jacob F. and Charles F. being his partners; since, has been engaged in the manufacture of iron and brass castings, etc. Jacob F. is a practical workman, and Charles has charge of the foundry, They are the founders of this business here, and by diligence and application, have increased their productions steadily and very materially; they employ, usually, about fifteen men. Frederick was married, in 1863, to Barbara Moure, a native of Germany, whose parents died when she was quite young, They have four children—Frank, Albert, Edward and Hattie. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are members of the German Lutheran Church; he is a Republican.

F. C. STEVENS, physician, Massillon; is one of the youngest practitioners of *materia medica* in Stark County; he is a native of Marlborough Tp., where he was born, in September, 1859; has spent the greater portion of his life in school; at an early age, he entered the Baldwin University, at Berea, where he graduated with honors; prior to his graduation, he began reading medicine with Dr. Clark, his uncle, at that place; afterward,

with Dr. Procter Thayer, of Cleveland, where he attended two courses of lectures, and finally graduated, in Columbus, Ohio, at the Starling Medical College, in February, 1881; came to Massillon in May, same year, to practice his profession. His parents are H. R. Stevens and Theresa Clark. H. R. Stevens was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1826; son of Ebenezer Stevens, who came to Ohio, with his family, in 1843, locating in Akron, H. R. being at this time but 17 years of age; he worked on the Ohio Canal; afterward in merchandising and farming. He married Theresa Clark, who was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of John Clark, who was born in Ireland, son of William Clark. The head of the family for four generations were physicians. The children of Ebenezer Stevens were John, Ebenezer, Edwin, H. R., Angeline, Mary, Elizabeth and Emily. H. R. Stevens has two children—William H. and F. C. William H. is now engaged in farming, at Garnett, Kan. The parents of our subject are residents of Berea.

GEORGE SNYDER, boots and shoes, Massillon; was born in the town of Massillon in 1843, the third son of a family of eight children born to Frederick H. and Anna C. (Schriver) Snyder, both natives of Germany. The former was from the kingdom of Bavaria, his father's name being George M. Snyder, his mother's maiden name also being Snyder. Frederick H. was a carpenter and contractor, having learned his trade in Massillon, which he followed for twenty-four years; he died Nov. 25, 1858; his wife is still living. The following members of the family grew to maturity: Fred H., Maria, George M., Jacob, Henry, Charles F., John B. and Benjamin F.; Anna died, aged 2 years. George served an apprenticeship to a shoe-maker, three years with Sausser & Wert, with Louis Schworm as foreman, then worked at journeyman work one year, and at the age of 19, began business for himself, on Erie street. He bought out the man he worked for; he paid $176 for stock, and borrowed $175 of his uncle to start with, continuing there one year, where the opera house now stands, working six months alone, afterward hiring one man. April 1, 1864, he moved on Main street, where John Dangler now keeps, in the Welker building, buying out George Young, for $350 cash. Here he employed four men, and after being here one year, moved back on Erie street, where Joseph Colman now does business, when he bought a stock worth $400, of Eastern goods; he then had seven men, and the second year had nine, remaining there three years; the second year he was there he purchased the lot where his building now stands, to which he moved April 1, 1868, and to which he built an addition of thirty-five feet, in 1875, and has since continued in business there; when he left the Colman place, his stock invoiced $3,500; he worked seven men until 1875, and since has had four. He enlisted, in 1864, in Company A, 162d O. N. G., and served full time, although only 20 years of age. He married, May, 1865, Malinda Waggoner, born in Massillon in 1846, daughter of Christian W., who was from Pennsylvania. They have six children, viz.: Anna C., Nellie I., Harmon H., Otto P., Daniel W. and Eva V.; two died in infancy—George C. and Thomas H. Mr. Snyder is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and is a Republican in politics.

J. M. SCHUCKERS, drug store, Massillon; was born in Wooster, Wayne Co., July 2, 1846; son of Jacob W. and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) Schuckers, he born in Lancaster Co., Penn., and she in England; they had three children, those living being J. M. and a brother; he, J. W., the father of our subject, engaged in business in Wooster, and there died; he was, for several years, editor of the *Wayne County Republican*; also ran the queens and stone ware business. Our subject came to this town when 2½ years old; he received the advantages afforded by the common schools; first engaged with the Massillon Coal Company, but now keeps the books and has charge of the Warmington mine; also keeps the books of three other mines; he also runs a drug store, keeping a practical druggist for that purpose.

JOHN SILK, paper-mill, Massillon; was born May 2, 1839, in Germany; son of John and Maria (Schussler) Silk, who had three children, our subject being the second of the number; he came, with his parents, to Cleve-

land, in 1851, being 12 years of age, and learned the manufacture of paper, continuing there until 1861; then went to Canton, and commenced the paper manufacturing business with Ernest Bachert and L. Hundredmark, under the firm name of Bachert, Silk & Co., N. W. Taylor, of Cleveland, afterward taking the place of "Co." In 1870, Mr. Silk came to this city, and engaged in the same business under the corporate name of Massillon Paper Company, an account of which will be found in the history of Massillon. Mr. Silk still retains his interest in the manufactory at Canton. He was married, in 1869, to Adaline Richards, born in Stark County, Canton Tp., about 1849, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Simmons) Richards, both of whom were natives of this county. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. Silk and wife—Frank B., Charles B. and Jennie R. He is a member of the United Brethren Church; also of the A. O. U. W.; is a Republican. Two brothers of our subject, Henry and Conrad, served terms in the late war and came out safely. The father died when Mr. Silk was but 3 years of age, and his mother married Henry Slack, by whom she had three children—Conrad, Augusta and Valentine; one brother and sister—Barbara and Henry.

ADAM SIBILA, deceased. Mr. Sibila was born 1808, in Hesse-Homburg, Germany; his parents were Adam and Eve (Chrone) Sibila, to whom were born George, Adam, Catharine, Frank, Jacob and Nicholas. Adam, our subject, was married about the year 1832, to Elizabeth Burghard, who was born in 1813, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Burghard, whose children were John, Catharine, Elizabeth, Mary, Michael, John and William. Mr. Sibila emigrated to this country in 1836, locating in Massillon, having at the time of his arrival $400, which he expended in land. For about eight years he engaged in the shoe business, then embarked in the hotel and grocery business, at which he continued until 1873, when he retired from active business, having secured to himself a good property as the fruits of his labor and econonmical management. His death occurred Aug. 10, 1873. His children were as follows: Catharine, John, Jacob, William, Frank, Elizabeth, Henry and Adam; those deceased are Catharine, John and William. Adam, Jr., was born in 1856, being the youngest of the family, and was raised in the grocery business with his father. In 1875, he began business for himself, and has since continued, doing a good and increasing business. In January, 1878, he married Louisa Vogt, daughter of John Vogt, of this city.

FRANK SIBILA, hotel and grocer, Massillon; was born Nov. 14, 1847, in the city of Massillon, the second son living and the eighth child born to Adam and Elizabeth (Burghard) Sibila. Frank began business for himself in May, 1873, on Erie street, keeping a grocery and provision store, and is now proprietor of the Eagle House. In January, 1873, he married Sarah Miller, who was born in 1849 in this county, daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Lehman) Miller, who came to this county about the year 1836. Mr. Miller died in 1863; his wife in 1878. Frank has four children—Edward, Elizabeth, Caroline and Victor.

M. SCHAFER, agent sewing machines, Massillon; is the resident agent for the Domestic Sewing Machine, and a native of Massillon; his father, Martin Schafer, was born in 1793, in Rhine, Bavaria, and married Wilhelma Held, who was born in 1810, a daughter of Philip Held, who was a son of Ludwig. The Schafer family emigrated to Ohio in 1833. The father of our subject was a tailor by trade, which vocation he followed in this city for twenty years, and subsequently engaged in the grocery business, which he carried on for ten years. His death occurred in April, 1857; his wife survived him until December, 1871. To them were born eight children, who grew up, viz.: Louis, now in Mansfield, Richland Co., this State; Martin and William, of this city; Jacob, in Cincinnati; Christina, the wife of Louis Zeller, of this city; Caroline, now Mrs. Joseph Bergold; Louisa, now Mrs. S. C. Cheney, of this city, and Margaret, now deceased, was the wife of William McClintock. The family moved to Loudonville in 1849, where they lived until 1858. After the death of his father, the care of the family largely devolved upon our subject; he learned the belt-maker's trade,

working at the same for Russell & Co. nine years. Since 1868, he has been engaged in the sewing machine business, first handling the Howe, then the Singer, but later, the Domestic, for which he has had a large sale, having handled them nine years. Mr. Schafer's father was one of the number who assisted in the organization of the German Reformed Church, of this city. William Schafer, the brother of our subject, served through the late war; was a member of Company K, 45th O. V. I.; Martin, not being of strong constitution, remained at home to care for the family; he has served as Justice of the Peace, and since 1875, has held the office of Township Treasurer.

CHARLES E. TAYLOR, editor, Massillon; editor and proprietor of the Massillon *Independent*; was born in Hinsdale, Berkshire Co., Mass., April 19, 1847; he is the son of John Taylor and Eliza Culverhouse, to whom were born three children, our subject being the surviving child. The parents of the above emigrated from England to this country when quite young; his father was a woolen manufacturer, which business he followed for many years in the State of Massachusetts. Charles E. passed the years of his early boyhood as a workman in the woolen mills, and at the age of 14, he entered the printing office of the *Valley Gleaner*, in Lee, Mass., where he remained two years, learning the printer's trade; while here, learned many things of a practical character, and gained, by reading and study, much valuable information. After learning his trade, he spent some five years as journeyman in various localities, in New York, Connecticut, Illinois and Indiana, and in October, 1867, came to Massillon and engaged in the same capacity, on the Massillon *Independent*, a journal founded by John Frost, in July, 1863, in connection with Peter Welker. At the expiration of four years, Mr. Taylor purchased, in March, 1873, Mr. Frost's interest, in that paper, and in company with Mr. Welker, conducted it, for about three years, when in October, 1876, he purchased his partner's interest, since which time he has been the sole owner and proprietor. Being a practical printer, he has the advantage over other newspaper men, who are only acquainted with the duties of the editorial room. The *Independent* is a stanch Republican journal, and has a fair measure of support. Mr. Taylor is a Past Grand of the I. O. O. F.; also a Past Chief Patriarch in the Encampment; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. On Sept. 28, 1874, he married Laura, daughter of Cyrus and Frances Bowen, of this county; has no children.

HIRAM UMBENHOUR, retired farmer; P. O. Massillon; is the eldest son of Jacob Umbenhour and Mary Ritter; he was born on the homestead farm, in Tuscarawas Township, March 10, 1842, where he was brought up to agricultural pursuits, remaining with his parents until his marriage. March 17, 1864, was wedded to Nancy Fickes, who was born in1845, in Tuscarawas Township, daughter of David Fickes and Ellen McDowell, who were natives of Ohio. After his marriage, he located on his farm, in Tuscarawas Township, where he was engaged in farming, where he lived until the summer of 1875; his health becoming impaired, he removed to Massillon, where he has since resided. He has 160 acres of land, underlaid with coal; besides his residence, has an interest in the Park Hotel, of this city; has two sons, Willard and David J.

JOHN VOGT, stone quarry and contractor, Massillon; born Jan. 11, 1830, in Wurtemberg, the eldest of a family of nine children, viz.: John, Amelia, Augusta, Henry, Elizabeth, Frank, Maria L., Mary F. and Catharine, —the latter was burned to death in Chicago, —born to Franc Anton Vogt and Mary Frances Huth. He was born 1802, in the Faderland, and served six years in the King's Guard. He was a son of Francis Anton, a native of Germany, who emigrated to this country in 1832; went West, to Missouri, and founded the town of New Harmony, where he remained until his death, 1853, at which time he was buried with military honors. Franc Anton, Jr., the father of our subject, came to this country also in 1832; stopped in Buffalo until 1834, when he came to Massillon, and engaged at his trade, being a stone-cutter; he assisted in cutting stone which are now within the walls of several of the prominent buildings in this city; he afterward engaged in

building and contracting, he is yet living in the city. Our subject came West with his father, in 1834; was raised in the quarries; his school advantages were of the most limited character; in 1852, he began business for himself, under the firm name of John Vogt & Co., which association lasted four years; then went into the employ of L. S. Rawson as shipping-clerk, who was engaged in the milling business; he continued with him seven years; during this time, he learned the practical part of milling in its many details; subsequently engaged in the contracting business for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, furnishing stone for bridges and depots, and building the same, in which business he is now engaged; he is now sole proprietor of the Bridgeport Stone Quarry, which was worked by his father many years ago. Mr. Vogt was married, April 25, 1852, to Regina Haungs, born in Baden May 31, 1833; by her has seven children – John J., William H., Francis T., Mary L., Laura C., Olivia, John H. and Victor Hugo. Joseph is now foreman for his father on the road; William H., foreman in the quarry; Mary L., wife of Adam Sibila, of this city.

JACOB D. WETTER, merchant, Massillon; is one of the self-made men of this city; was born in Switzerland, in August, 1840, son of Andrew and Anna (Howenstine) Wetter. The family emigrated to America in 1853, locating, first, in Wayne County, where he engaged in farming. There was a family of six children, all of whom came to maturity —John; Mary, Mrs. K. Gross, near Huntington, Ind.; John, in Dundee, Tuscarawas County; Henry, in this city; Frederick, in Wayne County. Our subject was raised on a farm, remaining under the parental roof until 13 years of age, when he engaged to work by the month for six years, when he was incapacitated for labor by having his leg broken; then went to Dalton, Wayne Co., where he clerked two years; came to Massillon in 1862, began clerking for John Warnick, and remained with him until 1871; then engaged in business for himself, becoming associated with C. B. Allman and G. E. Gross, under the firm name of Allman, Gross & Wetter, which connection lasted until 1876, when Mr. Gross withdrew, and the firm has since been Allman & Wetter. He was married, in 1870, to Sophia J. Allbright, born in Massillon, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Allbright. They have one child, Albert M. Is a member of St. John's Evangelical Church; both of the parents of Mrs. Wetter are living, and reside in Wayne County.

M. W. WILSON, Massillon; was born Nov. 10, 1838, in Cheshire Co., N. H.; only child born to Mainard and Lura Burnap, both natives of New Hampshire; he died in 1854. Our subject came West in 1858, settled in Massillon, and learned the trade of machinist with Russell Bros.; after serving six years and a half in the shops, he, for several years, performed the duties of shipping-clerk, and then book-keeper for the firm, being in their employ about twenty years. In November, 1878, he associated himself with Clement Russell, in the coal business, Mr. Russell being President, and Mr. Wilson Secretary and Treasurer of the company, which was incorporated in January, 1879, under the title of the Sippo Coal Company. Nov. 27, 1872, Mr. Wilson married Mary M. Gage, born in December, 1850, in Merrimack Co., N. H., daughter of Isaac K. and Susan (Johnson) Gage. Two children are the fruit of this union—Florence Lee and Susie G. Mr. Wilson is also Cashier in Allbright & McClymond's bank; he is a Republican.

FRANK WILLENBORG, stone quarry, Massillon; was born Dec. 25, 1825, in the village of Lohne, Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg, near Bremen, Prussia; son of Frederick and Mary (Ashbrate) Willenborg, who emigrated to America in 1839, and in the spring of 1840 came to Massillon. Our subject learned the trade of molding, which he followed nine years, being apprenticed five years; then had charge of the shops of Partridge & Kessler for four years, after which he went into the grocery business with his brother Henry, for five years; sold out and moved West, to Decatur, where they engaged in the same business; continued in that four years more, and finally came back here, in 1859, and took charge of a stone quarry, also engaging in the butchering business, for nineteen years. Since 1878, however, he has been engaged

exclusively in the quarry. He was married, in 1859, to Christina Kiffer, who was born in this town, daughter of Nicholas Kiffer, who came here in 1840. They have four children living—Mary, Mrs. Charles Warthorst; Louisa, Josephine and George; those dead are Ernest, Anna and Charles. Are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Willenborg's father was lost on the sea, while acting as mate of a fishing smack. He had four children, but Frank, our subject, is the only surviver.

THOMAS S. WEBB, retired, Massillon. Col. Webb was born in Salem, Ohio, May 6, 1808; his paternal ancestors emigrated from England and settled in Chester Co., Penn., at a very early day; they were Friends in religious belief. John Webb, the grandfather of our subject, emigrated from Harford Co., Md., to Salem, Columbiana County, in 1805, on land that is now embraced within the northeast part of the city of Salem. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Thomas Smith, settled in Georgetown, Beaver Co., Penn., in 1792, and established Smith's Ferry. John Webb, the father of Thomas S., was a hatter by trade; came to Georgetown, Penn., in 1805, and there married Phebe Smith, daughter of the Thomas Smith just mentioned. He had six children, of whom our subject is the eldest, who, at the age of 14, went to New Lisbon, Ohio, and there learned the saddler's trade with John Alexander, and remained engaged in the same seven years; Sept. 8, 1832, he married Margaret, daughter of Yost Harbaugh, originally from Frederick Co., Md. Five children were the fruits of this union. In the spring of 1833, he embarked in the hotel business, at Massillon, and for thirteen years kept the Franklin House, and did a large business; in 1836, he was made a Colonel in the State militia; in 1846, he went to New Philadelphia, this State, and became proprietor of the Eagle House for five years; he then erected the Union Hotel, which he conducted for four years, and in 1855, returned to Massillon and purchased a farm in the vicinity of the city, which he has since carried on. In 1857 and 1858, he had the management of the United States Hotel, in Atlantic City, N. J.; in 1863, he repaired to New Philadelphia and re-purchased the Union Hotel, and started his sons, Jesse and Frank Webb, in the business, which then continued successfully for three years, when, on account of the ill-health of Jesse, they sold out and returned to this city, Frank engaging in the grocery business. During the late war, Mr. Webb was commissioned as Colonel of the 115th Regiment, but, on account of advanced age, he did not accept; he was also tendered the position as Paymaster in the army, which he also declined; he took a leading part in the erection of the Massillon gas works, and may be called the father of the enterprise; he was raised a Friend, his parents being of that persuasion; he has, however, for many years, been connected with the Episcopal Church in this city, having filled several positions in the same.

M. E. WILCOX, agent, Massillon; general traveling agent for Russell & Co.; was born June 27, 1833, near Preble, in Cortland Co., N. Y., the eldest child born to his parents, who were Isaac C. Wilcox and Adaline Segur, both natives of New York; Isaac was born in 1811, son of Ansel Wilcox, a native of Massachusetts; Adaline was born in April, 1814, daughter of James Segur, whose father, it is said, was stolen when young, and for several years was confined on shipboard. Our subject removed with his parents to Ashland County, this State, in 1837; his father was a wagonmaker by trade. At the age of 17, he went to Canal Fulton to learn the saddle and harness maker's trade, which vocation he followed for about twenty years, being a resident of this place the greater portion of the time; during this time, he became identified with the interests of the place, and closely affiliated with its varied interests, serving as Township Clerk ten or twelve years, Village Recorder, Justice of the Peace, and six years as County Recorder; since 1877, has been engaged with Russell & Co. as their general traveling agent. In November, 1855, he was married to Letitia Mobley, born April 2, 1837, daughter of John Mobley; she died Oct. 26, 1877; by her he had seven children, five living—Frank A., Etta A., Collins C., Harter C. and Albertus A.; Willie J. and Jesse E., deceased. His present wife was Cora A. Prince, born Dec. 2, 1846, in Canton, daughter of William Prince

and Christina Rex; he was a native of Page Co., Va., she of Summit County, this State. Mr. Wilcox is a Republican, and a member of the A., F. & A. M.

FRANK R. WEBB, wholesale grocer, Massillon; is a native of Massillon, born Aug. 27, 1838, youngest son of Col. Thomas S. Webb. Our subject was raised in the hotel business, which his father conducted successfully for several years. For three years, he and his brother Jesse carried on the Union Hotel at Philadelphia, when, on account of failing health, he sold out and traveled for some time, when, his health being restored, he engaged, in 1866, with H. K. Dickey in the wholesale grocery business, conducting an extensive wholesale trade in groceries, teas and tobacco, doing a business of $150,000 annually; this partnership continued until April, 1881, when he bought out Mr. Dickey, and has since run the business on his own account. Nov. 3, 1863, he married Kate A. Dickey, daughter of Hiram K. Dickey and Maria C. Whipple. Mr. Webb has two children—Frank R. and M. Arline; is a member of the several Masonic bodies in this city.

J. R. WHITE, Bank Teller, Massillon; is a native of the Keystone State, born Dec. 14, 1846, in New Castle, Lawrence Co., the fifth child of a family of six children; his parents were Samuel H. White and Mary A. Reynolds; the grandfather of our subject was Daniel White, who was a native of Hagerstown, Md., and removed to New Castle, Penn., before the place was founded; he was one of the first settlers in that locality, and the land he cleared and improved is yet in possession of his descendants. Our subject remained at home until he grew to man's estate; he graduated at the high school at his native place. When yet in his teens, he volunteered his services to the Government and went forth with the "boys in blue," enlisting in 1862, in Co. F, 55th O.V. I., for three months, serving his time, and returned home; in March, 1864, he enlisted for four years in Co. K, 100th Pennsylvania "Round Head" regiment, serving until disabled, when he was discharged and returned home. In February, 1866, he went to Baltimore and accepted a position in the Auditor's office of the Northern Central Railroad, having charge of the conductors' and agents' accounts; he remained in this position until September, 1871, when he resigned and came to Massillon and accepted a situation in the Union National Bank as Teller, which position he has since filled. Oct. 26, 1871, he formed a matrionial alliance with Mary J. McClymonds, born Jan. 4, 1848, in New Castle, Penn., daughter of William McClymonds and Jane Dunlap, who were born in Darlington, Penn. In 1875, he was elected as Clerk of the City Council, being honored with a re-election each succeeding year. He has four children, viz., Mary D., Edward McClymonds, Florence E. and Charles A.

FRANK WARTHORST, deceased, Massillon; was the founder and original proprietor of the Warthorst stone quarry, one mile west of town, at the junction of the P., Ft.W. & C., and C., T. V. & W. Railroads. He was born in 1801, in Bremen, Germany, son of Frank Warthorst and Mary Willenborg. Mr. Warthorst came to Ohio about the year 1834; he was a practical stone-cutter, and was an experienced quarryman. Soon after his coming to Massillon, he began developing the stone quarry, which he continued to work up to 1871. His death occurred Feb. 2, 1872, while on a visit to Europe. His wife died in Switzerland Aug. 14, 1880. No children were born to them; they have one adopted son, E. F. Warthorst. The successors of our subject are Frank Willenborg, Frank W. and Carl L. Warthorst (Mr. Willenborg being President of the quarry, Carl L. Superintendent, and Frank W. Secretary). Carl L. Warthorst was born Jan. 1, 1852, in Rhine-Prussia, he being the youngest of a family of three children born to Frederick Warthorst and Amelia Martinstein; his father was a civil engineer, and died in 1852; his wife survives him. To them were born Frank W., Annie and Carl L.; Annie remained in the old country; Carl L. and Frank W. came to Massillon in 1868. Carl L. engaged to work in the quarry with his uncle, and from him learned the business. In April, 1880, he became a partner in the business, they assuming the firm name of Warthorst & Co., and are manufacturers and dealers in grindstones for wet and dry grinding; also block and dimension stones, which are furnished to order. Feb. 22, 1881, Carl L. was married to Mary Willenborg, who

was born in 1862, in Perry Township, daughter of Frank Willenborg. The Warthorsts are Republicans.

GEORGE YOUNG, retired, Massillon; born May 22, 1817, in Alsace, town of Hoffen, county of Sultz, being the eldest son of Barnhart Young and Dorothea Olier; Barnhart was a son of John and Sarah (Weimer) Young, Dorothea being a daughter of Jacob Olier; to Barnhart Young were born George, Michael, Barbara and Barnhart. George, our subject, was the eldest of the family. June 11, 1836, he emigrated to America, landing in New York, where he remained about fourteen months. He learned the shoemaker's trade before leaving the Fatherland, which vocation he followed while in New York. In September, 1837, he came to Uniontown, this State, remaining there but a short time, and finally locating in Massillon, where he engaged at his trade. He came here with nothing but his trade, which he pursued industriously, and what he has acquired has been through his own instrumentality alone. In May, 1844, he married Magdalena Stroeble, who was born in Wurtemberg in 1824, May 27, daughter of Godfreid Stroeble and Magdalena Emhoff, which couple came to Stark County, locating in Bethlehem Township, in 1833; he had six children—Frederick, John, Magdalena, Wilhelmenia, Wilhelm and Mary. To Mr. Young has been born six children, five living—George, John, Louis, Charles and Edward; Louis and Edward, in Hancock County, this State; John, in St. Jo Co., Mo.; the others are residing in this county. John served as a soldier four years in Co. I, 76th O. V. I., and was wounded at the battle of Resaca; Charles is engaged in the livery business in this city. For several years, Mr. Young was engaged in the grocery business. Politics, Democratic.

WILLIAM YOST, harness-maker, Massillon; was born in Jackson Township June 6, 1841, the youngest child of his parents. Our subject was reared under the parental roof, attending the schools of his district and completing his education in Massillon. At the age of 19, he came to this city and entered the grocery store of Fred Loeffler, where he remained until 1860, then engaged as clerk for S. A. Conrad, with whom he remained until Aug. 4, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. E, 104th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war, participating in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, Resaca being his first battle; he went through the war without a scratch. Upon his return home, he went to Akron for a short time, but in 1868 he entered into business with his brother George, in the harness, saddle and leather findings business; also in running a tannery; in 1874, his brother took the tannery, and they continued in the harness, saddle and findings business until March, 1877, where our subject has since continued, having added to his former business wagons and carriages. He was married, Oct. 5, 1869, to Mary Frances Oberlin, daughter of Samuel Oberlin, of this city, born in this township; they have had four children, three of whom are living—Ella M., Charles O. and William K. Mr. Yost is a member of the Clinton Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and is a Republican.

GEORGE YOST, harness and tannery, Massillon; was born June 29, 1828, in Alsace; son of John G. and Barbara (Rehl) Yost, who were born May 7, 1793, and May 28, 1794, respectively. The grandfather of our subject was named George, whose birth occurred in 1760; his wife was Elizabeth Loewenguth, by whom he had four children who grew to manhood and womanhood. His death occurred March 3, 1823. July 2, 1839, John Yost and family sailed for America, arriving in Buffalo Sept. 25, and came to Ohio Nov. 17 of the same year, locating in Jackson Township, where he purchased 80 acres, only a portion of which was improved; upon this farm he remained until his death, which occurred Feb. 22, 1866; his wife "passed over" the same month and day six years previous. Their family was composed of ten children, nine of whom grew up, viz., Philip, Margaret, Jacob, Barbara, George, Catherine, Elizabeth, Magdalena and William; John G. died aged 4 years. Our subject left home at the age of 18, when he was apprenticed to learn the saddle and harness trade with Hahn & Cook, of Akron. After his trade was completed, he worked at journey work in the city of Massillon. In the spring of 1852, he associated five years with Mr. Judd, under the firm name of Judd & Yost; then formed a copartnership with C. C. [illegible]

der for two years, which was known as Yost & Snyder, when his partner dropped out, Mr. Yost continuing the business alone until after the war, when he took in Mr. Garver as partner for three years; after this dissolution, he took in his brother William, they adding the tanning business, who continued with him until 1877, when another change was made, to George Yost & Co.; in 1880, he purchased the "Co." interest; since that time, the business has been carried on by the sons of our subject, under the firm name of Yost Bros. Mr. Yost has since been engaged with Mr. Jones in the tannery. March 11, 1855, Mr. Yost was united by marriage to Elizabeth F. Bennett, who was born May 8, 1844, in Kent, England; she was a daughter of Thomas and Fannie (Judd) Bennett. Mrs. Yost came to this country with her mother in 1846. Mr. Yost has had ten children born him, viz., H. B., G. W., Mary F., E. Arletta, Everett, Sarah E., Ervin, Edward, Charles and Henry, nine living; Sarah E., deceased. In business, Mr. Yost has always been conscientious and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and an honest workman. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., having passed through the subordinate degrees to the encampment. and in politics is a Republican.

OTTO E. YOUNG, attorney at law, Massillon; Prosecuting Attorney of the city of Massillon for 1880 and 1881; was born in this city Nov. 29, 1857, son of Michael and Rosa (Minich) Young. Michael Young was born in Alsace in 1821; came to Ohio in 1836, and located in Massillon in 1840. Mrs. Young, the mother of our subject, is a native of Prussia. The fruits of the union are five children, viz., William, Flora, Charles, Otto E. and Ida. Otto was educated in this city, and, after his graduation in 1876, he began reading law with Anson Pease; was admitted to the bar May 10, 1880, and elected City Solicitor three days after his admission (in the spring of 1880), and has fulfilled the duties of the office with credit to himself and with evident satisfaction to the people.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

IRA M. ALLEN, Superintendent of Roach School, Massillon; was born May 11, 1821, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He is the third son in a family of six children of Caleb and Huldah (Dawley) Allen, natives, the former of Rhode Island, and the latter of New York. Up to fifteen years of age he lived on a farm and attended a common school. He then spent two years in Skaneateles Academy, New York, and at 18 began his career as a teacher in Ontario, County, in the same State, for four years. In 1842, he came to Stark Co., Ohio, and for three years was engaged in teaching the public schools at Kendal and vicinity. There he gathered together the nucleus, which was afterward to prove the crude though potent beginning of the system of township central high schools in Ohio. He remained in this connection for some seven years, with the exception of a part of a year spent in a select school in Canal Dover, Ohio. He was employed in 1849 as a teacher in the old Canton Academy, previously under the charge of the late John McGregor and his son Archibald, the latter now editor of the *Stark County Democrat.* Upon the organization of the Canton Union School, Mr. Allen was made Superintendent and served as such three years. In 1854, he became Superintendent of the Charity Roach School, in which connection he remained for ten years; for five years subsequently he was engaged in farming. In the fall of 1869, he was elected Treasurer of Stark County, and filled the office for two years. From 1874 to 1878, he was variously employed, part of the time as Superintendent of the Press Works of Canton. In April, 1878, he was again chosen Superintendent of the Charity Roach School, which position he yet holds. For twelve years or more he has served on the County Board of School Examiners, and while residing in Canton, from

1869 to 1878, was one of the examiners of that city. In May, 1844, he married Ella Olivia, daughter of Senator John Graham of this county. Of five children by this union, four are living. His only son, John C. Allen, is a commercial agent and was for several years connected respectively with the Center Bridge Works, and with Russell & Co. Emma S. is the wife of Luitpold Sollman, a business man of New York City. The two other daughters reside at home, the elder of them being assistant in the Charity Roach School. For nearly forty years Prof. Allen has been prominently identified with the educational interests of the county, having been intimately associated with men of eminent rank in the profession. Deprived in his youth of anything more than an academic course, he is entirely self-educated. In politics, he is Republican; in religious belief, a Presbyterian.

JOHN G. BECK, farmer, Navarre; was born Aug. 11, 1807, in Wurtemberg, Germany, son of John George Beck and Anna M. Dillman, to whom were born three children—two sons and one daughter. Our subject emigrated to America with his parents when he was a mere lad. His father John George, was a soldier under Napoleon, and was with his army at the burning of Moscow, and crossed the Alps; his brother was in the same command, but was frozen to death while crossing the Alps on that memorable retreat. The parents of our subject died when he was very young; he was then early in life thrown upon his own resources. He learned the tin and coppersmith's trade which he followed in Lancaster Co., Penn., for several years. Was married in May, 1849, to Lydia Cross, who was born in Essex Co., Eng., and emigrated with her parents to Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1843. Her parents were Joseph and Hannah (Miller) Cross, who had ten children; seven of the number came to years of maturity. Father was a cabinet-maker and upholsterer, and was a member of the Society of Friends or Quakers. He died honored and respected in 1863, aged 82; his wife died in August, 1874, in her 87th year. The family was patriotic, as four—the sons of Joseph Cross—were soldiers in the late war, and whose names were, Joseph A., William, John and James. John was wounded the first day of the battle at Nashville, and afterward died of his wounds; William died in service of dropsy; James raised a company in Lancaster Co., Penn., and was chosen Captain of the same, and served his full term. He is now a clerk in the War Department in Washington, D. C. Joseph is now in Lancaster City, Penn. Maria resides in Navarre, Bethlehem, wife of William Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Cross were Methodists. Mr. Beck came to Ohio in 1850, locating in Navarre, Bethlehem Tp., where he worked at his trade, and dealt in tin and copper for several years. Moved to his present place of residence in 1868, having a farm of 101½ acres in the southeast quarter of Sec. 32. Has a large stone residence situated on an eminence, overlooking the plain below, making it one among the most desirable locations of the township. Since his location here has given his attention to farming, having acquired what he has by patient industry and economy. Has four children—George H., John E., Emma L. and Adelaide M. All of the family are members of the Lutheran Church.

SOLOMON BROWN, farmer, Canton; was born Feb. 2, 1804, in Schuylkill Co., Penn. His parents were John Balsar Brown and Christina Scholl, both natives of same county. Nine children were born them, viz.: Joseph, Solomon, Catharine, Moses, Rebecca, Diana, Elias and James. The grandfather of Solomon was George Brown, a native of Germany, who served as groom for Washington, in the war of the Revolution. He located in Schuylkill County when the country was sparsely populated. He had three children born him—John Balsar, Maria and Elizabeth. Christina was the daughter of Peter Scholl, to whom six children were born—Jacob, Leonard, Peter, Henry, Adam and Christina. Jacob and Leonard served in the war of 1812. Solomon emigrated to Ohio in 1819, locating with his parents four miles south of Canton, upon 233 acres of land, part of which his father had traded for land in Pennsylvania. He died in 1828 and was among the highly esteemed citizens of his time, and a member of the Lutheran Church. Solomon remained on the homestead until after the death of his

father, after which he took care of his mother. April 6, 1828, he married Elizabeth Hines, who was born in York Co., Penn., in 1805, daughter of Jesse Hines, whose wife's maiden name was Fry. In 1833, he located on the farm he now owns; he purchased 160 acres at a cost of $6 per acre; but about twenty acres of which was cleared. Of eight children born five are living—Sarah, married Daniel Yonkman, and resides in Kansas; Maria, wife of Absolom Spunhour, of Orville, Wayne Co., Ohio; Cecelia, married Daniel Deckard; Rebecca, Harriet, George and Jesse, in this township. Mr. Brown is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN DECKAR, farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in Canton Township Jan. 21, 1828, and is a son of Daniel Deckar, one of the pioneers of Stark County, born Nov. 15, 1796, in Center Co., Penn. He married Catharine Brown, daughter of Balsar Brown, who was likewise an early settler in the county. The Deckar family are noted for their longevity, the father of the above, now about eighty-five years of age, retains very much of the vigor of his early years, and thinks nothing of walking six miles to visit his son, or to go to Canton. He has been a resident of the county nearly sixty-five years. To him have been born John, Rebecca, Mrs. Michael Frederick, of Canton; Amas, in Canton; Hannah, Mrs. Michael Yohe, who resides in Indiana; Jane, Mrs. Ephram Richards, in Canton; and Reuben on the homestead. John remained at home until 23 years of age. Feb. 2, 1850, he married Caroline Miller, born Feb. 18, 1832, in this township, daughter of George Miller, who was one of the early settlers in this township. Subsequent to his marriage, he purchased a small farm in Canton Township, upon which he lived until 1867, when he moved to this township, purchasing 95 acres which he has improved very much, erecting new buildings throughout. Has four children—Cyrus, Mary M., Bradley C. and Charles. Was formerly Democratic, but since the Know-Nothing party ceased to exist he has been a Republican.

JOHN FREEMAN, farmer; P.O. Massillon. Is a native of Essex Co., N. J., born Jan. 16, 1810, the eldest of a family of six children who came to years of maturity. His parents were David and Susanna (Little) Freeman. The former a native of Massachusetts, having a family of seven sons, David being the youngest of the number. The Freemans are of English and the Littles of French descent. The father of Susan being a Frenchman. At the age of 14, our subject had the misfortune to lose his mother, his father marrying again. This union was not a satisfactory one to John, who never lived at home afterward, but worked out, and made his home among strangers, his father reaping the fruits of his labor. At the age of 16, he bought his time and from then was his own man. He came West to Ohio in 1826, with a man by the name of Wells, with whom he lived several years, being industrious and watchful, he was soon after made foreman for his employer, remaining in Jefferson Co., Steubenville, until 19 years of age, when he came to Stark County, and married about the year 1839. His wife was Mary Scott, born in 1812, in Scotland, daughter of John and Elizabeth Scott, who came to this township when the country was comparatively new. Mr. Freeman subsequently purchased land of his father-in-law, and has since been a resident of the township. The following are the children: Elizabeth, wife of Ambrose Whipple; Mary, Mrs. George Ingold, in Plain Township; Jennett, wife of James Whipple; Susan resides in Rice Co., Kan., wife of John Baily; Agnes, in this township, wife of Jacob Deweese; Anne, married Gabriel Swihart, of this township; Delia, Mrs. Swinehart, in Wayne Co., Ohio; Arletta, married Lester Nave; John and Orrin, in this township. Mr. Freeman has about 300 acres of land and is a prosperous farmer. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. His mother was a Presbyterian; his father was not a member of any church; was a soldier in the war of 1812.

JOHN P. FLOOM, farmer; P. O. Canton; was born June 28, 1826, on the Alleghany Mountains, in Cambria Co., Penn., the fifth child of a family of ten children, born to Francis X. Floom and Annie Ake. He was born in Baden December, 1791, and emigrated to Bucks Co., Penn., when a young man. He was a cooper and brewer by occupation.

June 20, 1819, he married Annie Ake, who was born in Berks Co, Penn., Feb. 21, 1802, daughter of Peter Ake and Magdalena Case. Mr. Floom came West to Stark County in 1833, and settled in Perry Township, purchasing a small piece of land on the southeast quarter of Sec. 11. His means were limited, but being industrious and frugal he added to his first purchase at different times, as his means would allow, until he acquired 90 acres. For several years kept public house, at the same time carried on his farming. His death occurred Oct. 22, 1859. The children born him who came to maturity were Joseph, John P. and Mary L. Joseph was a physician and practiced his profession at Louisville, Nimishillen Tp., for several years, now deceased. Mary L., wife of John Whipple, and resides in Jersey Co., Ill.; John P. was raised on the homestead to farming pursuits. At an early age he left home and for five years was engaged in Russell's Shop on wood work; the business being too confining and impairing his health, he abandoned his mechanical pursuits, locating on the homestead farm in 1852, where he has since remained. In 1868, married Mary Spirnagle, a native of this county. Her parents dying young she knows but little of them. Three children—Edwin B., Otto B. and Ama E., are the names of the children born him. Mr. Floom might be termed a genius, of the mechanical order, having planned several inventions. Has a fine ear for music, which he executes nicely on his favorite instrument, the violin. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM HOLLINGER, farmer; P. O. Massillon; born in Franklin Co., Penn., May 9, 1824, being the fourth of a family of seven children. His parents, John and Catharine Hollinger, were natives of the Keystone State. Abraham Hollinger was the grandsire of William; he was a native of Germany, and emigrated to Pennsylvania. He had four sons and two daughters—Abraham, Jacob, William, Isaac, John, Barbara, and one name not known. Jacob was 9 years of age when his parents came to this State, locating in Perry Township, and purchased 46 acres of land. He died shortly after his arrival in this county, leaving the family of children in charge of his wife. Of the number who grew up were Polly, Mrs. M. W. Babb, now of Defiance County; Samuel has settled in Nebraska, and engaged in farming; Josiah, in Perry Township; Peter, Hiram, Joseph, and Lucinda, deceased. His mother died in August, 1874, aged 72. William remained at home until April 15, 1855, when he became the husband of Martha, daughter of John Armstrong. She was born in Tuscarawas Township on the southwest quarter of Sec. 25, in 1834. For two years after his marriage he lived on land of Jacob Umbenhower. In April, 1859, he moved on the farm he now owns, having saved $1,200, which he invested in land, buying at first 60 acres, which belonged to Dwight. He now has 82 acres, of land which is favorably located, with elegant house and barn thereon, all recently erected, the house being one of the finest farmhouses in the township. Has seven children, who are William H., Ada F., Harry, Lizzie N., Minnie M., Emmet H. and Eveline. Ada is now teacher in the Union School at Massillon, and is a lady of artistic taste. Children unmarried and at home.

DAVID KOONTZ, farmer, Massillon; was born June 13, 1813, in Huntingdon Co., Penn., the fourth of a family of thirteen children. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Obenhour) Koontz. He was a native of Virginia, son of Peter Koontz, whose birthplace was England, and had two children, Jacob and Polly. Mary was a daughter of Harmon Obenhour, a native of Germany. Jacob Koontz, the father of David, emigrated to Ohio by wagon, in the year 1815, and settled in Nimishillen Township, where he rented land for several years, remaining here until after the death of his wife, then moved to Plain Township, where he lived two years, then came to Perry; this continued to be his residence until his death, which occurred while on a visit to Indiana, during war times. The children born him were John, Susie, Jacob, Daniel, William, Lydia, Mary, Betsy, Barbara, Frederick, Christina, Sallie and Harrison, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood, except Harrison. Of the number now living, are John, in Canton Township;

William, in Schuyler Co., Ill.; Frederick, in Minnesota; Sallie, who married Peter Nunnemaker; Christina, the wife of B. Smith, now of Michigan, and David. David was raised to agricultural pursuits and remained with his father until 23 years of age, after which time he engaged in different occupations for several years. February, 1839, married Annie Essig, born in Stark County, 1819, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Weaver) Essig. Afterward lived seven years in Pike Township, then resided seven years in Bethlehem, when he disposed of his land and located in this township, near Richville, where he lived until 1872, then located on 50 acres near the city limits, where he has settled for life. Wife died in 1874; she bore him six children—Alpheus, Newton, Louisa, Jacob, Franklin and Calvin. Alpheus and Calvin reside in Albia, Monroe Co., Iowa. Newton and Jacob, in Norton Tp., Medina Co. Louisa, married Mr. Hoberstock. He has been a member of the Disciples' Church about forty years. In former years he was Democratic, but since Buchanan's time has been in the Republican ranks.

DR. J. L. LEEPER, physician and farmer, Navarre; was born Aug. 27, 1818, in Norfolk, Va., son of William and Eleanor (Louthers) Leeper, he (William) being a son of James, who was a native of Ireland, whose ancestors were natives of France, who left that country in consequence of religious persecution. Eleanor was a daughter of Alexander Louthers, who were natives of Ireland. William Leeper, the father of our subject, moved with his family from Norfolk to Brooke Co., Va., about 1801, and came to Ohio in 1818, locating, first in Carroll County, and clearing up a farm, but was a machinist by trade; he was in the war of 1812, and at the battle of Fort Meigs assisted in burying the dead at River Raisin; he died in Carroll County in 1855, having raised three children—James L., William A. and Martha J.; William A. lives on the old homestead, in Carroll County; Martha J., wife of Hon. William Adair, of Carroll County, who was the framer of the Adair Liquor Law; and our subject, who was raised a farmer, and married, July 4, 1837, Sophia N. Dickey, born in Marietta, in 1820, daughter of Solomon Dickey. Dr. Leeper came to this county in May, 1840, and settled, first, in Navarre, where he lived until 1870, engaged in the practice of medicine; while here at Navarre, he carried on a drug store for fifteen years; located in Perry Township in 1878, and has remained, where he owns 200 acres of land; one child has been born to him, George C.; all the family, on both his mother's and father's side, were Presbyterians, whilst he is a Methodist; was an old-line Whig, but never sought office; is at present a Prohibitionist; also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

SAMUEL F. LONAS, farmer; P.. O. Massillon; is a native of Bethlehem Township; is the third son and fifth child born to his parents, who were John W. and Leah Lonas, who were early settlers in that township. For a more extended notice of the family, the reader is referred to the sketches of some of the older members of the family. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, remaining at home until his marriage, with Miss Stoner, which occurred April 9, 1868; she (Fianna) was born in Tuscarawas Township, in 1847, daughter of Jonathan Stoner, one of the stanch farmers of that township; after his marriage, he farmed, renting land of his father three years, then purchased land, and remained on the same two years; then purchased 105 acres on Sec. 30, situated in the west part of Perry Township, where he has since resided, having it well improved and choice buildings thereon, and is a successful farmer; he has five children—Sarah W., Ollie R., Ira J., Charles M. and Frederick. Mr. Lonas is a member of the German Reformed Church.

T. W. LERCH, blacksmith, Canton; was born Oct. 11, 1841, in Nortumberland Co., Penn., the eldest of a family of twelve children, born to George W. and Eve (Kluse) Lerch, both natives of Northumberland County; they emigrated to this township in the spring of 1851. Our subject was raised at home, and learned the blacksmith's trade of his father. Aug. 9, 1862, donned the blue, and went forth to battle for his country, serving until June 5, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge; he participated in twenty-one different engagements: Fort Mitchell,

Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Eutaw Creek, Atlanta, Columbia, Nashville, Franklin, Old Town Creek and Wilmington were among the more prominent engagements; with the exception of a slight wound in the hand, and a few bullet-holes in his clothing, he returned home safely; his regiment was the 104th O. V. I., Company E; upon returning home, he resumed his trade. In 1869, he married Sarah Kocher, born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Edward and Levina (Beck) Kocher; since his marriage, he has been engaged at his trade, carrying on business on his own account, at Lerchville, this township, and is doing a good business; his parents are yet living; his father was born Aug. 18, 1818, son of Jacob Lerch, who had six children born him, four sons and two daughters; Eve (Kocher) Lerch was born in 1819, and bore her husband twelve children, Thomas W. being the eldest; eleven children are living, Jacob is a minister of the Reformed Church, of which his parents and T. W. are members; has five children—George E., John W., Charles H., Elby F., Ellis S. and a babe unnamed; the family is Republican.

MRS. SARAH A. MILLER, farming; P. O. Canton; was born Sept. 15, 1829, in Westmoreland Co., Penn; her parents were Boyd and Nancy (Long) Ward, both natives of Northumberland County; they were members of the Associate Reformed Church. Mr. Ward died 1856; his wife in 1840; ten children were born them, viz.: John, Mary, Nancy, Thomas, Rebecca, William, Henry, Edward, Sarah and Amos. Nancy was a daughter of William Long, whose children were Henry, Jane, Elnora and Nancy. Boyd was a son of Boyd Ward, who had two sons, Boyd and William. Dec. 28, 1853, Mrs. Miller was united by marriage to Daniel B. Ralston, born Dec. 5, 1826, in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of Paul and Eliza Ralston; removed West, to Stark County, locating in Canton Township, in January, 1854, where they lived three years. Mr. Ralston, in 1862, Aug. 20, went forth to defend the stars and stripes, enlisting in Company E, 115th O. V. I.; he died at Cincinnati, in the hospital, Jan. 21, 1863. Six children were born him—Boyd, Henry, Caroline, Catharine, Elizabeth and George, the two latter are deceased; Caroline married Aaron Race; Catharine, Henry Reese, both of this township. Jan. 5, 1865, she married George Miller, who was born Jan. 1, 1800, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; of a family of six children born to George Miller, who served in the Revolutionary war, and was Gen. Washington's hostler; he was a Methodist of the John Wesley type, his house being ever open for the reception of ministers, or to hold meetings; in early life he was a Democrat, but later in life, became affiliated with the opposite party; he died Nov. 16, 1870, aged 70 years 5 months and 15 days, leaving one son, George, Jr., who resides with his mother. Mrs. Miller has 80 acres of land, and still holds to the religious tenets of the old Scotch Church of her parents, known as the Associate Reformed.

WILLIAM RITTER, farmer; P. O. Newton, Jasper Co.; was born in Stark County; son of Daniel Ritter, one of the pioneers of the county. William was raised in Perry Township, and to farming pursuits; was married to Martha Shoemaker, and afterward settled near Richville, in Perry Township, removing to Iowa about the year 1856, and has since been a resident of that State, being located near Newton, Jasper Co., where he is engaged in farming. Several children have been born to him—Melvin, Luther, William, Ann, Charles, George and Harry; Melvin is a railroad man, being employed on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, where he has run an engine several years; the remainder of the children are in Iowa.

LEVI STUMP, farmer, Perry Township. Levi Stump, Esq., whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is one of the representative agriculturists of the populous old township of Perry; he was born on the farm on which he now lives, and where he has lived from his birth, the farm being known as the southwest quarter of Sec. 27. Mr. Stump was born on the 29th of April, 1825, consequently is in the 57th year of his age; he is one of the surviving children of Frederick and Margaret Stump, whose maiden name was Margaret Smith, his parents being among the first settlers of the now township of Perry, then Lake Township, in Columbiana County. On the

organization of Stark County, in 1809, the territory on which Mr. Stump then resided, was included in Canton Township, where it remained until 1814, when Mr. Stump, Sr., aided in organizing the new township of Perry. The subject of this sketch, like Hamlet, may well claim that he is a native and to the manner born, a distinction of which he may well be proud; he is one of a family of eleven children, all of whom are natives of the same township, except the eldest, Daniel Stump, Esq., who now resides at Columbus, in Franklin County, and who, during his residence in Stark County, was a merchant, and Justice of the Peace in Bethlehem Township. The family of Frederick Stump, in addition to Daniel, were Catharine, married to Samuel Smith, of Canton Township, now a widow; John, long since deceased; Eve, married to Barnabas Allman, of the adjoining township of Bethlehem, now also a widow; Frederick, a minister of the Reformed Church, now deceased; Adam, also a minister of the same church, and also deceased; Elizabeth, married to Adam H. Baughman, Esq., now a widow residing in Iowa; Louis, also deceased; William, also a minister of the Reformed Church, and deceased; Levi; and one other son, who died in infancy. A brief sketch of the older Mr. Stump will not be deemed out of place here, as he was one of the sturdy pioneers, the recollections of whom furnish the straggling beams of history, that serve "to point the moral and adorn the tale" of Perry Township's early organization. When Frederick Stump arrived at what he regarded a proper stopping-place in the unbroken forest, on the borders of civilization, there being a land office at Steubenville, in Jefferson County, he entered at that office the southeast quarter of Sec. 28, in the 9th Range, in 1806, three years before the county was organized, and eight years previous to the organization of the township, on which quartar section, Dr. James L. Leeper now resides; the southeast quarter of Sec. 27, in the same range, he purchased of James F. Leonard, who had obtained it by entry at the land office. At that time there was but one cabin where is now the populous and growing city of Canton, and that was known as Cruson's Tavern. On the 28th of April, 1808, he brought his family into the township; then there were but few houses in Canton, and but three white families resident upon the territory now embraced within the township lines; Indians were abundant, but peaceable. He paid $18 for the first barrel of flour, and $22 for the first barrel of salt he used in his family, both of which were brought up the Muskingum and Tuscarawas in canoes. Pittsburgh and Steubenville were the nearest market places for trade and milling, and Mr. Stump thought it a privilege when, fifteen years later, a market was opened at Cleveland, he could, with a four-horse load of wheat obtain a side of sole leather and a barrel of salt, "even up." For weeks, he and his family lived on potatoes, relying on the "shadowy future" as an earnest of better times. Politically, Frederick Stump was a Democrat. He was born on the 7th of June, 1781, in Bethel Tp., Berks Co., Penn., in the stormy period of the American Revolution, and, with his parents, when quite young, removed West, to Letterkenney Township, in Franklin County, and married there, in 1806. By a comparison of dates, it will be seen that his political character was formed during the bitter contest that at last resulted in the election of Jefferson over Burr, by the United States House of Representatives, in 1801, and became a voter in the second year of Mr. Jefferson's administration. The political principles he then espoused he clung to during his entire life. It may well be said of him: "He was a Democrat of Democrats brought up at the feet of the political Gamaliel of that era, who proclaimed that all men were created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." His religious ideas were in unity with the Reformed Church, of which he became a member in early life, and continued until his death; he was life-long prominent in the affairs of the township, and it may well be said of him, he aided essentially in causing "the wilderness to blossom as the rose." Levi, the son, subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Margaret Roush, also a native of Perry Township, on the 19th of March, 1847; she was a daughter of Frederick and Anna

Maria Roush, whose maiden name was Haflegh, natives of Dauphin Co., Penn., who emigrated to Perry Township in 1828. They were of the sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch element, to which the whole county of Stark is so much indebted for its prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Levi Stump are the parents of thirteen children—Victoria O.; Gassendi, married to Hannah Gerber; Frederick W., a minister of the Reformed Church; Anna M., married to Charles Kocher; Ada A.; Levi B., married to Melissa Hildreth; Margaret I., James O., Ira E., Samuel O. (deceased), Rosa C., Margie V. and Benjamin F. Squire Stump, in his political tendencies, is a Democrat, "but not an ultra-Democrat." In religion, he is a member of the Reformed Church. "These things hath he kept from his youth up." Has served the township one term as a Justice of the Peace, for twenty years has held the office of Notary Public; as a draftsman of deeds, mortgages, etc., he serves his neighbors on all occasions when called on. He is, however, at the head of his profession as a farmer, horticulturist and pomologist, being the first in the township—Perry—to make small fruits a specialty, and in which he has been eminently successful. He has served as President, Vice President and Director of Stark County Agricultural Society for sixteen years, and is now President of the County Horticultural Society. His life of industry and careful study of his profession, together with prudent economy, have brought him a competence which enables him to live in elegant style, and as a gentleman farmer takes rank among Stark County's best.

JOSEPH SMITH, farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 13, 1815, being the fifth child born to his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Smith, who were early pioneers in Stark County, purchasing unimproved land at $4 per acre; he was one of the stanch representatives of the Keystone State, and, in common with others of his class, turned his back upon his native State, and cast his lot in the then wilds of Ohio, that he might secure to himself and family cheap lands which he might convert into a home; he died as he lived—an honest and worthy citizen; he was a member of the Lutheran Church and a Jackson Democrat; his death occurred about the year 1864. Of the family of the children born him, now living, are John and Joseph, who reside in this township; Anna, married Christian Niesz, in Canton; Sarah, Mrs. Thomas Van Horn, of Canton; and David, who resides on the homestead farm, in Canton Township. For several years, Jacob Smith, the father of the above, ran an oil-mill where the Canton water-works are; his wife died about 1856. Joseph remained with his parents until 1836; he then farmed, renting land several years. Oct. 12, 1839, he married Nancy Burger, who was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Jan. 4, 1816, being the youngest child born to Peter Burger and Elizabeth Wert, to whom were born nine children. In the winter of 1840, Mr. Smith located on the farm he now owns; had 400 acres, which he has sold off until he now has 150. The children born him are Alonzo, Darwin, Cyrus, Jacob L., Emma J., Senora C. and Mary A. Emma married John Sponsler; Senora, Mrs. John Freeman. Mr. Smith is a member of the Reformed Church.

CAPT. A. H. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Massillon; is a native of Lake Tp., Stark Co.; born May 19, 1837, and is the fourth of a family of eight children born to George E. Smith and Sarah Christ; he was born April 18, 1799, in Adams Co., Penn., son of George Smith, who was a native of Cumberland County; his wife was a native of the Emerald Isle. To George Smith, the grandsire of our subject, were born Samuel, Benjamin, George, Rachel and two others, whose names cannot be recalled. Sarah was a daughter of Christian Christ, a native of Delaware; he married Susan Slusser, and by her had three daughters—Polly, Sarah and Susan. George Smith, Sr., came West, with his family, in 1812, and settled in Plain Tp., Stark Co., where he entered lands and remained on the same until his death. George E., his son, settled in Lake Township, upon unimproved land, which he cleared up. To him were born Christian, Andrew H., Benjamin, Joel, Alonzo and Philo; Christian went West several years ago, and has not been heard from; A. H., in Perry Township; Benjamin, Canton Township; Joel and Alonzo, in Summit County; Philo, a stu-

dent. Father Smith remained on the home farm, in Plain, until 1859, when he moved to Canton Township, remaining until his death, 1878. Andrew H. remained at home, on the farm, and raised to agricultural pursuits; in October, 1861, enlisted in Company L, 6th Ohio Cavalry, as private, and was promoted through all the successive grades, with the exception of 2d Lieutenant, until he was commissioned Captain; served until August, 1865, when he was mustered out. Benjamin, also, served in the late war. Upon his return home, he resumed farming; Dec. 27, 1866, he married Eliza Gans, born in Lake Township, 1842, daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Williams) Gans, who had eleven children. After Mr. Smith's marriage, he located in Perry Township, having 190 acres of choice farming land, upon which he has erected choice farm buildings; has five children, whose names are Logan H., Clark G., Mary and Blanche (twins) and Gracie.

JAMES M. SNYDER, farmer; P. O. Canton; born in Bethlehem Tp., Stark Co., Sept, 3, 1843, the eldest of a family of eight children, born to his parents, who were Hugh and Mary (Kemery) Snyder. Hugh was born in 1820, in Pennsylvania, son of Daniel Snyder, who emigrated to Ohio, this county, and settled in Bethlehem Township, about the year 1830; here he settled and remained until his death; his son, Hugh, located on a farm about one mile west of his father's; to him were born James, Jacob, Anna, George, Newton, Henry, William, Franklin and Jacob. Hugh Snyder died in 1878, a man highly respected in the community—an honest man and a Christian; was a member of the Reformed Church, and a good Democrat. Mary, his wife, was a daughter of Jacob Kemery, a native of Pennsylvania; coming West, he located in Pike Township; his children were Adam, Jacob, John, Betsey, Mary and Anna. James M. remained at home and reared to agricultural pursuits; Dec. 12, 1870, married Margaret Harper, born, 1842, in Noble Co., Ind., daughter of Solomon Harper and Mary Shobe. After Mr. Snyder was married he resided five years in Bethlehem Township; he located on the farm, in Perry Township, in 1875, having 115 acres. He has seven children—Mary I., Charles H., William A., Homer E., Albert E., Jacob H. and Howard R.; he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and partaking of his father's political tenets, is also Democratic in politics.

JACOB SMITH, deceased; born in December, 1795, in Guilford Tp., Franklin Co., Penn.; his parents were Daniel and Eve (Heck) Smith, who were blessed with a family of eleven children; those who grew up were Elizabeth, Susan, Margaret, Eve, Mary, Catharine, Jacob, John, Daniel and Adam. Jacob Smith was married, in 1829, to Lydia Binkley, who was born in 1805, in Lancaster Co., Penn., being the second of a family of five children born to Peter Binkley and Margaret Lee, who were natives of Pennsylvania; the Binkley family are descended from Germany. Jacob Smith and family came West to Ohio in 1833, purchasing a farm in Perry Township in 1834, said farm containing 126 acres, in the southeast quarter of Sec. 33, which was settled by Mr. Allman. Mr. Smith died Sept. 4, 1865; was a member of the German Reformed Church, and a good citizen. Eleven children were born him; five are living, viz., Margaret, Daniel, Angeline, Jacob and Lewis, all living in this township except Jacob, who resides in Bethlehem Township; Daniel remains on the homestead, having purchased the farm.

G. STUMP, farmer; P. O. Richville; he was born Feb. 10, 1850, on the homestead farm, being the second child born to Levi and Margaret (Roush) Stump; he was raised to farming and fruit-growing. In October, 1873, he married Hannah M. Gerber, who was born in this township in 1852, the only daughter of Christian and Catharine (Keehn) Gerber. Christian Gerber was born in Canton Township Jan. 8, 1820, and lived in that township until 1852, when he moved to Perry Township, where he has since lived. His parents' names were Jacob and Magdalene (Buchtel) Gerber. He was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1791, and came to Stark County, where he was married, in 1819, to Magdalene Buchtel, who was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1799; they settled in Canton Township and had four children—Christian, David, Jacob and Hannah. He died in Canton Township

June 20, 1827; his wife is yet living. Christian Gerber was married to Catherine Keehn on Sept. 21, 1851, and she died July 25, 1873; she was a daughter of Jonathan and Anne M. Keehn. In 1873, Mr. Stump located on the Gerber farm, consisting of 83 acres; he has three children living—Franklin E., Eva and Mabel; his wife is a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Stump is a promising young farmer, and a Patron of Husbandry.

JOHN SMITH, farmer; P. O. Canton; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Smith. Jacob Smith was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., son of Balsar Smith, a native of Germany, and emigrated to Cumberland County shortly after the war of the Revolution. He raised five sons and several daughters; the sons were Balsar, William, Samuel, Joseph and Jacob. Elizabeth was a daugther of Frederick Rhodes; the children born him were Elizabeth, John, George, Samuel, Frederick, and two daughters, one of whom married Mr. Duck, the other a Mr. Trit. Our subject came West with his parents about the year 1817, they locating in Canton Township, where he purchased about 200 acres of land, which he cleared up. The following are the children born to him, all of whom came to maturity: Polly, Anna, Sarah, John, Samuel, Joseph and David. John Smith is a bachelor, and owns over 300 acres of land, and is a successful business man.

J. B. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born on the farm he now lives upon Feb. 15. 1835, second son of Benjamin and Mary (Coder) Smith; was raised on the farm, and to farming pursuits. May 3, 1856, he was united in marriage to Julia Rempis, who was born Feb. 16, 1834, in Coshocton Co., Ohio, daughter of Lewis and Louisa (Burke) Rempis, who were natives of Germany, and were early settlers in this county. Subsequent to his marriage, he moved to Fayette Co., Ill., where he was engaged in farming pursuits for six years, returning to this township in 1865, and has since been residing on the homestead. Of five children born to him, four are living—Lucy O., William J., Harvey B. and Frankie J. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. The Smith family are loyal Republicans.

AMBROSE WHIPPLE, farmer; P. O. Canton. In the year 1812, there came a discharged soldier from the war to Canton Township, with a knapsack strapped upon his back, which, with 75 cents in his pocket, were his entire possessions. This soldier was John Whipple, the father of Ambrose. He was born March 6, 1790, near Hartford, Conn., son of Zebulon Whipple, a Revolutionary soldier. To him were born Chauncey, Zebulon, William, Lydia, Sophia and John, the latter being drafted into the service at the outbreak of the war of 1812. Receiving his discharge at Cleveland, he turned his steps toward this locality, and arrived as above described; he was a brick-maker by trade, which vocation he followed for several years; he assisted in making and burning the brick for the old court house. After several years' residence in Canton (then a mere village), he moved north of that point half a mile. About the year 1836, came to this township, purchasing land in the extreme northeast corner, which he largely improved, and remained on the same until his death, which occurred June 5, 1859, the year of the "big frost." His worthy companion yet survives him, being now in her 83d year; her name was Catharine Carroll, born Sept. 30, 1798, in Kilkenny, Ireland, daughter of John Carroll, whose property was confiscated at the time of the persecution, and he sought a home for himself and family on America's free soil. Thirteen children were born John Whipple, as follows: Maria, now deceased, was the wife of H. K. Dickey; Lydia, Mrs. Allen Clark, of Perry Co., Ohio; John, died young; next comes Ambrose; Nicholas, went to California in 1849, where he died; Julia, married James Moffit, in Nimishillen Township; John P., in Jersey Co., Ill.; William, was killed in the army; was a member of the 11th Penn. C.; Matthew C., in Richfield, Montgomery Co., Ill.; James C., in Colorado, engaged in mining; Eleanor, wife of J. C. Richards, of Kansas City; John W., in Jackson Township; Thomas J. being the youngest; he resides on the homestead. At the time of the death of Mr. Whipple, he owned about 480 acres of land, being the fruits of his toil and frugality; he was a man who stood high in the community as an hon-

orable gentleman, and was esteemed by all who knew him; he was an Old-Line Whig, and true to its principles. He was not a member of any church organization, but was a zealous Mason, and passed through the various degrees, and had the honors of Knighthood conferred upon him. Ambrose was born in Canton Township July 2, 1826; was raised on the homestead, and, March 31, 1852, married Elizabeth Freeman, born in 1831, in this township, daughter of John Freeman and Mary Scott. Mr. Whipple has three children—Maria, Mary E. and Nicholas; has 120 acres in the northeast corner of the township, where he resides.

TMOMAS J. WHIPPLE, farmer; P. O. Canton; was the youngest child born to his parents, who were John and Catharine (Carroll) Whipple. Our subject was born on the farm he now owns Nov. 23, 1840, which was the land his father located upon when he came to this township. Thomas J. was reared to agricultural pursuits, and remained on the homestead up to the time of his union with Flora A. Rogers, which occurred Sept. 20, 1869; she was born in 1845, in this township, daughter of David Rogers and Margaret Knecht, who were natives of Germany. Since the marriage of Mr. Whipple, he has remained on the homestead, having 160 acres of land, which descended to him from his father. He has five children—Katie, Maggie, Harvey J., Lee and Belle; is a member of the Republican party, but not a partisan, voting for men rather than as a party slave.

J. G. WERTZBAUGHER, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born in 1838, on Sec. 10, Perry Township; his parents were John and Mary (Cormany) Wertzbaugher. John, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, son of Philip, who died in November, 1816. Mary Cormany was born in Maryland March 19, 1810, daughter of Joseph Cormany. The father of the above came West with his brother Philip in 1828, purchasing 160 acres of unimproved land on Sec. 10, upon which they settled, each having 80 acres, John remaining on his until his death, which occurred March 31, 1847, his wife surviving him until April 25, 1873; both were members of the M. E. Church, Mr. Wertzbaugher being an active worker in the same. In politics, he was first a Whig, but later in life worked with the Abolition element, and was a warm friend to the bondmen. Of seven children born them, were Joseph, now in California; Frances, wife of Benjamin Allen, of Massillon; Emeline, now Mrs. Isaiah Ickes; Mary A., unmarried; John G.; Eliza, now Mrs. Richard Crawford; and James B., all of Perry Township. John G. was raised on the farm he now resides upon, and to farming pursuits. On Aug. 13, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 13th O. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and discharged in April, 1863, on account of injuries received in that engagement. Returning home, and not being able to perform manual labor, he went to Massillon, where he engaged in the photograph business for three years, at the end of which time he regained his health and returned to the farm, where he has since remained. He has always been a true Republican. In the spring of 1881, he was elected Township Trustee; he has served the township as Assessor, and for fifteen years past been a member f the School Board. On May 16, 1861, he married Isabella Cole, who was born June 1, 1839, in Lincolnshire, England, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth A. (Oldryde) Cole. The family emigrated to Ohio in 1844, locating in this township. Benjamin Cole was born Oct. 13, 1798; his wife, Oct. 9, 1801; their deaths occurred Nov. 4, 1870, and Jan. 26, 1878, respectively; he was a member of the Episcopal Church, she of the Methodist Episcopal; to them were born a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom came to maturity. To Mr. and Mrs. Wertzbaugher have been born two daughters—Clara May and Bertha Evaline.

OLIVER YOST, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born March 23, 1837, in Perry Co., Ohio, the second child and eldest son born to Isaac Yost and Elizabeth Phearson; Isaac was a son of John Yost, who was a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., and emigrated to Perry County at an early day. John Yost's wife's maiden name was McCormick, and she bore him four sons and two daughters; the sons were Isaac, Abram, John and William; Polly and Patty were the daughters, all born in Perry County. Elizabeth was a daughter of Robert Phearson,

who was born in County Cork, on the Emerald Isle. He was one of the early pioneers in Perry County, being one of the three who came to that locality when it was all woods. He raised the following offspring: Robert, John, William, George, Mary J., Margaret, Elizabeth and Ada, who was born blind. Mr. Phearson was the founder of Unity Church, in Clayton Tp., Perry Co. He said the name was symbolical of the unity of feeling that ought to pervade and influence the minds of the early settlers. Isaac Yost, the father of the above, spent his days in Perry Township; after he became a man, he purchased land adjoining the homestead, upon which he lived until May 9, 1881, when he was removed by death. Eight children were born him; five are living; Amour is a hardware merchant; Owen, an attorney at law, both residing in Somerset; Albert resides near by, and is engaged in farming; Clara is the wife of Albert Hull, all of Perry County. Feb. 3, 1863, Oliver Yost married Clara Chapman, born June 26, 1841, in Bethlehem Township, daughter of Thomas Chapman, who married Rebecca Warner June 30, 1836; the former came from Virginia, the latter from Pennsylvania: they had six children—Warren, William M., Clara, Anna M., Elizabeth and Eva A. They came to Stark County about 1838. In 1861, Mr. Yost came to Perry Tp., Stark Co., locating on Sec. 30, on the Oswalt farm; in 1875, he purchased 143 acres on the northwest quarter of Sec. 22, where he has since lived. He has four children—Mary R., Harriet E., Clara and Thomas O.; the parents were members of the Reformed Church. Mrs. Yost's brothers and sisters were Maria, now Mrs. Levi Smith, of Bethlehem Township; Elizabeth is the wife of Prof. O. S. Hursk, of Heidelberg College; Eva A. married Rev. James Steele, of Mohigan; Warner remains on the homestead. Her parents were also members of the Reformed Church.

CITY OF ALLIANCE.

JAMES AMERMAN, attorney-at-law; Alliance; was born in Genesee, Mich., Aug. 20, 1848. His parents were John and Mary A (Duns) Laidler; the former was born in 1812 in the Highlands of Scotland, and the latter in 1814. They were married in Wollan Parish, Northumberland, and emigrated to the United States in 1842; after a short residence in New York they removed to Michigan. They had six children; and upon the death of his mother in 1850, our subject was adopted by Daniel and Mary Amerman, of Thornville, Lapeer Co, Mich and enjoyed the privileges of a good English education in his boyhood. He came to Alliance with his adopted father in 1858, and in April, 1862. enlisted in Co. B., 82d O. V. I. and followed the fortunes of his regiment, participating in the many serious battles of the three years service. In the second Bull Run fight, he was slightly wounded in the side. and at Gettysburg he was taken prisoner and confined on Belle Island three months, when he was paroled and returned to his regiment when exchanged. He was mustered out of service in June 1865. Part of the time of his service, he was on detailed duty in the office of the Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac. Returning to Alliance, he studied law with A. L. Jones, Esq., and was admitted to practice in April, 1867; was a short time associated with his preceptor, but in 1869 the partnership was dissolved and he has remained alone ever since. He has been associated in the trial of several noted cases, with some of the most eminent legal talent in the state; among these may be mentioned the Boyle murder trial in 1877, in which he assisted the state in prosecution, the verdict being eighteen years in the penitentiary. Another was the case of Teeters *vs.* Brainard, involving the ownership of Alliance College. Mr. Amerman was attorney for plaintiff; the case was tried in the Common Pleas and District Courts, with verdict for plaintiff in both trials. In these cases were retained Ex-Chief Justices Ranney and Day, Judges Ambler, Underhill and Raff. Also the celebrated libel case of Fowler *vs.* Hester, in which the damages were laid at $25,000, associated with Judge Ambler. He was attorney for defendant, against McSweeny and others for the prosecution, with verdict for defendant. Another was the case of Ohio *vs.* Ohr, charged with murder in the first degree; and the case of the State *vs.* Sarnet with a like charge. In both cases he appeared for defendant. He has become distinguished for the zeal and energy with which he pushes his cases, and has met with signal success in his profession. For two years he was attorney for the Lake Erie and Alliance R. R. Co., and has also served as City Solicitor. In his 22d year, he was candidate for Mayor of Alliance but was defeated by 27 votes, the only reason urged against him, being that he was too young. His law library is one of the finest in the county. Nov. 7, 1870, he married Rachel, daughter of Elisha Teeters. Three children have been born to them, two living, viz·—Maud M. and Allen E. On May 7, 1879, they lost by death a daughter, Rosa Vivian, of 2½ years of age, and out of compliment to her and her parents, was named the "Vivian Lodge," of the new secret order of Royal Arcanum, of which some of the leading citizens of Alliance are members. In August, 1874, his father died at Thornville, Mich., aged about 66 years.

WILLIAM H. ALLERTON, manufacturer of brick; P. O. Alliance; was born in Mahoning Co., O., Feb. 10, 1841. He is the son of John and Martha (Hoffman) Allerton, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming in Mahoning Co. When William H., was about 18 years of age, he began to work at brick-making in Mahoning Co. In 1861 he enlisted in the late war, Co. B., 65th O. V. I and served three years; on Dec. 31, 1862, he was taken prisoner by the rebels, at Murfreesboro, and sent to Libby Prison, where he remained until the 2d of the following February, when he was exchanged and brought to Annapolis, Md. While in prison he was taken very sick, and when first paroled, Jan. 23, he was unable to leave;

feeling that his life would soon be ended if compelled to remain there much longer, he resolved to leave the first opportunity that offered; on the 2nd of February, when a few other prisoners were being exchanged, he made every effort and with some assistance reached the wagon in which they were carried to the boat, and thereby got to Annapolis, Md., where he remained in hospital for a short time, and on account of disability was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, at Columbus, O., and thence to Indianapolis, Ind., for there he received his discharge Nov. 2, 1864, and returned home. During his service he participated in many of the severe battles of the war. He came to Mt. Union in 1867, and engaged in his business there, and has continued to manufacture brick ever since, making about 400,000 brick annually, which are largely used in Alliance, Mt. Union and surrounding country. In October, 1868, he married Amelia Scranton; they have three children, viz.—Nellie O., Laura B. and Louie. In 1873 he built his very commodious two-story brick residence on Mt. Union street near the southern limits of Alliance.

J. K. ALLEN, postmaster; Alliance; was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio; he came to Alliance in 1861, and has been a resident of this place ever since. Here he got a liberal education in the public schools, and was engaged in the jewelry business about six years. He accepted a position as clerk in the post office under Henry Shreve for four years; and from 1875 he was employed in the train dispatcher's office of the P., Ft. W & C. R. R, at this station, until he received the nomination for Postmaster of Alliance, which was confirmed in January, 1881.

ELIAS BURNETT, passenger conductor on P., Ft. & C. R R.; Alliance; was born in Lancaster, Penn., May 27, 1837, the third of a family of seven children born to Elias and Mary Thomas Burnett, both natives of Pennsylvania. The family removed to the western part of Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1839, and for several years his father pursued his trade, that of a tailor, when the remorseless hand of death removed the devoted husband and father. The widow and a large family of helpless children were left in poor financial circumstances, consequently each was obliged to do for him or herself early in life. When about 16 years of age, the subject of these lines began to work at the carpenter's trade, and followed that for several years; During the construction of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., he began as a teamster and continued until the road was in running order, when he was engaged as brakeman and has steadily grown in favor as his habits of industry well attest. He had charge of a freight train for over ten years, and in 1871 he was appointed to the position of passenger train conductor, where has faithfully performed his duty and occupies that position to this day. For upwards of twenty years of railroad life his career has been successful and continuous on the same road; he began driving team at its construction, and has been so far free from the many mishaps which are so frequently occurring on railroads. His "run" lies between Crestline, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Penn., although his residence has been at Alliance since 1856. He married Clara J., daughter of James A. Penney, of Louisville, Ohio, late of Canton, Dec. 13, 1871. He has now erected a fine two-story brick residence which will be one of the best arranged homes in the town.

LUTHER W. BALLARD, surgeon-dentist, Alliance; was born in Pittsburg, Penn., April 26, 1854; the son of A. W. and Margaret (Irwin) Ballard, his father being a native of New Hampshire, and his mother of Pennsylvania, of Scotch parentage. The family removed from Pittsburgh to Canton, Ohio, in 1858. When Mr. Ballard had completed an academic course of study he entered the dental office of Dr. Douds, of Canton, and remained under his instruction until 1872, when he began his course in the Philadelphia Dental College, of Philadelphia, Penn., and graduated from that institution in 1873. He returned to Canton, and began the practice of his profession for a short time with his brother. In April 1879, he removed to Alliance, where he opened the finest dental rooms in this place. He married Grace Greenwood, May 30, 1878. She is daughter of G. G. B. Greenwood, of Minerva. They have one child—Whitcomb G. Mr. Ballard is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

SAMUEL BROOKE, civil engineer and deputy revenue collector; Alliance; was

born in Brookeville, Montgomery Co., Md., June 19, 1808. The grandfather of our subject—Rodger Brooke—was an early settler of Brookeville, Md., in honor of whom the place derived its name. Col. Richard Brooke, who was one of Washington's aide-de-camp during the Revolution, was a brother of Mr. Rodger Brooke. Chief Justice Rodger Brooke Taney, who was appointed by Gen. Jackson, was also a relative. Every branch of the family were radically anti-slavery, and emancipated all their slaves when that course was a most unpopular one. And although Chief Justice Taney emancipated *his* slaves, some of his rulings were scarcely in accord with that principle, which brought on him many anathemas from his anti-slavery friends. Yet he was acting in accordance with the law and constitution, which he was sworn to administer and maintain, and could not have done otherwise. Our subject bears his father's name, and was the sixth of nine children born to Samuel and Sarah (Garrigues) Brooke, three of whom are living. His mother was a descendant of the Huguenots. When Mr. Brooke had taken the regular course of study in the common schools he attended the Strasburg Academy, in Pennsylvania. In 1831 he entered upon the profession of civil engineer, with the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., and subsequently surveyed and located a portion of the James River and Kanawha Canal, the part which was destroyed by Sheridan during the late war. In 1838 he was employed by the Illinois State government to survey the Kaskaskia River, with a view to removing flat-boat obstructions, and also on railroads throughout the State. He was in charge of the levee constructions at Cairo, Ills., and while there studied the character of the Mississippi River, and was the first to suggest the advantage of constructing jetties for the protection of St. Louis, which was finally accomplished by Gen. Prentice. On account of failing health Mr. Brooke came to Ohio, in 1842, and spent about a year in recruiting his health. He then entered into the anti-slavery cause with heart and soul; first, as general agent for the Anti-Slavery Society of Ohio, and subsequently as general agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society of the West. In this humane cause his labors were unceasing, and traveling extensive. Aside from his philanthropic views, he was also deeply interested in the general development of the resources of the country. Through his business acquaintance of the West he was early familiar with the wonderful resources of the prairie beyond, if railroads were only pushed through to intersect the Mississippi, and to that end drafted resolutions, which were presented in Congress, setting forth the necessities and advantages to be derived by the extension of the Pennsylvania R. R. The citizens of Salem, O., at a meeting called by Mr. Brooke in reference to railroad matters, raised funds to pay his way to Pittsburg, Pa., and to there present this scheme to the interested capitalists and stockholders of the Pennsylvania road. He proceeded to Pittsburg on foot and explored the course of the railroad, which he made full report of at the time, which course was finally adopted with one unimportant exception. His thorough knowledge of the country gained for him the reputation of being the best route-explorer of the west at that time. In 1855 he married Hannah N., daughter of Mahlon Willman, a pioneer of Marlborough Tp. They have two adopted children. Mr. Brooke was appointed Assistant Assessor by Salmon P. Chase, in 1862, and also Deputy Revenue Collector of the 18th Dist., in which capacity he has served ever since his appointment. Mrs. Brooke had one sister and a brother, the latter was Dr. A. J. Willman, of Knoxville, Ky., who at the out-break of the late war, enlisted in the Union service, with rank of Major, in the 18th Ky. V. I. While in command of the regiment at Chickamauga he was wounded, and after recovering sufficiently, he returned to his home in Kentucky to recuperate. While resting there he was dragged from the bosom of his family by a band of armed and disguised guerrillas on the pretext that he was a "prisoner of war;" they proceeded but a short distance when the Major was shot, denuded of everything of value, and the body concealed in the brush. Mr. Brooke is one who has grown old in the battle for human rights and the cause of liberty, and like his venerable ancestors, accounted but as trifling any sacrifice, however great, that would attain the much to be desired freedom of all mankind. His father, in partnership with Frank Key (the latter's name being

rendered immortal by the production of the "Star Spangled Banner"), were the proprietors of the first nail-mill in the United States, which cut and headed the nail at the same motion.

REV. SAMUEL W. BROWN, minister of the Disciples' Church; Alliance; was born in Licking Co., O., Aug. 19, 1846; he is the son of Russell P. and Clarissa (Emerson) Brown, who were natives of Connecticut, and with their seven oldest children moved to Ohio a short time prior to the date of our subject's birth. They settled on a farm in Licking Co., and when he was about three years old his parents were called away by death. The older ones of the family were then able to do for themselves, but the younger ones were taken and reared by strangers. In his boyhood he had few advantages for procuring an education, and in this direction he felt keenly the want of parental care. When he reached his majority he apprenticed himself to the trade of a blacksmith, and as he became more familiar with the outer world the more he found himself deficient in knowledge. The thought of having been deprived of education in youth weighed upon his mind until he resolved to exert himself in every laudable way until the deficiency was fully compensated for. He went to the district school, and was classed with pupils of which he was very much the senior. Eagerly and earnestly his studies were pursued under trying circumstances, as he was without means other than that which he could procure by his own labor during vacations. He took a course of study at the Reynoldsburg High School. Having united with the Disciples' Church, June 5, 1867, he chose the ministry as a profession and a duty, and accordingly entered the Bethany College, Bethany, Pa., in the spring of 1873, where he took a classical and theological course at the same time, and graduated from that institution in June, 1877. During his collegiate course he preached occasionally at Fairview and Holiday's Cove, W. Va. In the same month in which he graduated he was ordained, and accepted a call to the church at Bedford, O., where he remained about eighteen months, when he accepted a call for a short time to Canton. In May, 1880, he came to the Alliance congregation, which, under his zealous care, is awaking to a realization of its duty and shaking off its manacles of lethargy. On June 22, 1873, he married Eveline M., daughter of Austin Fuller, of Millfield, Athens Co., O. They have one child—Wiley S. Mr. Brown is one of those who have climbed life's rugged paths undaunted by the many uninviting conditions with which he was surrounded; and, for a young man, has already reached an eminence worthy of his determination and zeal; much cheer and encouragement to persevere in his prescribed course has been afforded him by his ever devoted wife.

AMOS WALLACE COATES, inventor and manufacturer; Alliance; whose portrait appears in this history as one of Stark Co.'s successful manufacturers; was born near Marlborough in this county, April 24, 1834. His paternal grandfather was a pioneer to Coatesville, Chester Co., Pa., and laid out that town. His parents were Amos and Jane B. (Norris) Coates, both natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Ohio in an old-fashioned moving wagon in 1823, and settled in Marlborough Tp., Stark Co. His father was a man of scholarly attainments; had charge of an academy in Chester Co., Penn., and subsequently a merchant of Philadelphia. After coming to Ohio he engaged in farming, and part of the time in teaching. He had a family of twelve children, of whom our subject is the seventh son. He was educated in Marlborough Academy, completing his course at the age of seventeen. He then spent two years learning stove-plate and machine casting, and subsequently formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. D. Arnold, under the firm name of Arnold & Coates, and began the manufacture of plows and castings in Paris, this county. This enterprise proving a pecuniary success, they added to their works the manufacture of hay-rakes on the old "Sander's" patent in 1855, and in the latter part of the same year introduced what was said to be the first sulky spring-tooth horse-rake ever used in Stark Co. At the end of the first season they disposed of their interest in the rake business, and for several years devoted themselves to the manufacture of plows and other castings. During this time Mr. Coates occupied the little leisure afforded him in reading law, under the instruction of Alexander Bierce, Esq., of Canton. In 1860 he

purchased the factory and foundry, but in the fall of 1861, sold the same and enlisted in the Fremont Body Guard, going to St. Louis with part of a company. In consequence of Gen. Fremont's removal and the disbandment of the Guard; he was discharged, returned home and resumed his law studies under his former preceptor, and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court at Columbus, in the session of December, 1862. He did not enter upon the practice of law, but early in 1863 he re-purchased the Paris foundry and plow works, and conducted them about one year. In September, 1864, he removed to Alliance, and began the erection of the buildings now occupied by his works, and continued the manufacture of plows. In the spring of 1865, he abandoned this business and embarked in the manufacture of what was known as the White Hay Rake. In the fall of 1865 he invented his Lock Lever Rake, which was patented in 1867, and has since continued to manufacture the same, frequently improving it to keep pace with the ever advancing progress of farm implements. Several additions have been put to his buildings since he began the manufacture of rakes, to secure facilities for supplying the increasing demand. In the fall of 1868 was formed the partnership known as Coates, Gray & Co., which was dissolved in 1874, by Mr. Coates purchasing the entire interests of his partners. He has taken out eight patents, viz.: three on his lock-lever hay-rake; one on the spring-seat for the same, two on guarded scissors, one on a child's pocket-knife, and one on a water-elevator for wells and cisterns. In the fall of 1875 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket, for the Ohio Senate for the 21st Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Stark and Carroll, and came within forty-eight votes of carrying his district, the Democracy carrying the district in the previous and subsequent elections by over a thousand majority. In 1877 he erected the Coates' Block at a cost of $20,000. It is one of the finest business structures in Alliance, the upper story of which is elegantly fitted up expressly for the meetings of the I. O. O. F. He was for a time proprietor of the *Independent Age*, a journal devoted to literature, news and religion. He has been a member of the City Council, and is an active member of the following secret societies; I. O. O. F., Freemasons, Knights Templar, Knights of Phythias, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, and American Legion of Honor. March 22, 1859, he married Ada F., daughter of A. B. and Catharine Freer, of Paris, this county. They have had nine children, six of whom are living—Hallam F., now attending Mt. Union College, with promise of fine success, and whom his father intends aiding in the pursuit of any profession he may choose; Ida M., Nellie L., Hartwell W., Hayes K., and Effie F. N.; Horatio H., (next younger than Hallam) was one of the three youths who lost their lives by breaking through the ice while skating on the Alliance Reservoir, on New Year's day, 1880. Their oldest child, Horace L., died when four years of age, at Paris, and Harlan since their removal to Alliance.

MAJOR WM. W. CANTINE, hardware merchant; Alliance; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., August 13, 1833, the only son of Henry and Carolina M. (Titus) Cantine. The family emigrated from New York to Michigan, and located at Battle Creek, in 1837. They were farmers, and consequently the boyhood, and early manhood of our subject was spent in attending school, and engaged on his father's farm. In 1849 he engaged as clerk in the general merchandise business in Battle Creek, and remained there until 1851; thence to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he remained until the breaking out of the late civil war, when he was commissioned Quarter-Master of the third Michigan Cavalry, in August, 1861, and served until the close of the war. Being stationed in the meantime at St. Louis, Little Rock, New Orleans and Mobile. In July, 1862, he was promoted to Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the 7th Army Corps, and of the Division of the Mississippi, with the rank of captain, and had charge of the principal supply depot at Mobile. In October, 1865, he received his discharge with the rank of Brevet-Major. His war record was highly creditable to himself, and evidences efficiency in the performance of his duty. He remained in Alabama six years subsequent to the close of the war, during which time he turned his attention to the production of cotton on a plantation of 1100 acres, which he purchased about 150 miles from Mobile, where he resided about two years, and then removed into

Mobile, where he remained four years. His experience on the plantation did not result in pecuniary success, in consequence of the high rates of labor and provisions followed by a series of unfavorable seasons and poor cotton crops. Having sustained considerable loss of capital he removed from the South and came to Alliance in 1871, where he purchased an interest in the gas works, and remained in that business until October, 1880, when, in company with Chas. Y. Kay, and S. M. Highland, the hardware firm of W. W. Cantine & Co. was established. May 13, 1858, he married Emily W. Dickenson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and to them was born one child, Gertrude; now Mrs. Charles Y. Kay.

P. J. CALLAHAN, M. D., eclectic practitioner, Alliance; was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, in October, 1835, the fourth child of a family of nine children, born to Thomas and Mary Callahan. His boyhood and early manhood was spent in the multifarious duties of the farm and attending school. When about 19 years of age he entered the office of Dr. James M. Hole, of Greenford, as a student of medicine. His preceptor was of the eclectic school and in the winter of 1857 and 1858 he attended lectures at the Philadelphia Medical University, after which he entered upon the practice of his profession in his native county, where, with several changes of location, he practiced for many years. He attended a second course of lectures, at the Eclectical Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated from this institution in 1869. He located at Canfield, where he practiced a short time; disposing of his interest in the drug business there to his partner, Dr. Ethan Hole, he removed to Berlin Center, Mahoning Co., where he practiced his profession ten years; thence to Alliance, in 1870, where he has established a good practice. New-year's day, 1862, he married Ada B. Margerum, who came to Ohio from Springfield, Mass., but was formerly of Connecticut. They have two children, viz.—Sarah A., and Ada M. In the late war, Dr. Callahan went to the southern hospitals, and remained at his own expense, and loss of time, assisting as a nurse, without either appointment or remuneration for his pains,other than the experience which he gained from being brought in contact with sickness and suffering.

STEPHEN CASE, general manager; Alliance; in the firm of Case, Shaffer & Ellison, of the Alliance Bagging Manufactory; was born in Sussex Co., New Jersey, July 14, 1814, son of Stephen and Sarah (Sausman) Case, who were also born in New Jersey. The youthful days of Mr. Case were spent on his father's farm, and in early manhood he learned the carriage making business. Having finished his trade, he set out for the West, and proceeded to Michigan in 1838; he remained there but a short time when he retraced his steps as far as Newton, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and there began to work at his trade and continued it about ten years. He then purchased a farm and turned his attention to stock-raising, and dealing for many years, in which he was very successful. For six years of his residence in Mahoning he was a member of the Board of County Commissioners. In 1869 he came to Alliance, and in company with two others organized the bagging works; his original partners however have withdrawn, but Mr. Case and his interests have remained unchanged. The establishment has been, and is, well managed by the enterprising proprietors. They have been heavy losers by fire, being twice swept out totally, and once sustained serious damage, but in every case promptly set about rebuilding and repairing. The annual capacity of their works is about 400,000 yards of manufactured material. It is made from flax, and is used exclusively for covering cotton bales, and put up in rolls of fifty yards each. Mr. Case married Amelia Durell, Jan. 16, 1840. They reared six children, viz.—Thorn, his only son, enlisted in the 21st O. V. I. in 1861, from Mahoning Co., and served until May 28, 1864; when at Resaca he was mortally wounded, was brought to Chattanooga, where he died July 23; Anna B., now wife of R. E. Collar; Charlotte L., deceased, was wife of S. R. Patterson; Cornelia H., is widow of W. C. Meeker; Lovina P. and Blanche A. The two last named and their widowed sister reside with Mr. Case. Mrs. Case passed away July 4, 1873.

GEORGE B. N. COATES, general superintendent, Alliance; of the "Coates" Hay Rake establishment. He is the sixth child and fifth son born to Amos and Jane B. (Norris) Coates. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, at the same time he obtained a good

common school education. He began to learn the joiner and carpenter's trade when about 18 years of age, in Marlborough, serving about three years, and then conducted the business on his own account, contracting and building many of the fine farm residences in this county, and also the Disciples' Church, building at New Baltimore. At the outbreak of the late war, he enlisted in the 76th O. V. I., and while the regiment was at Camp Mansfield, Ohio, was taken sick, and there received his discharge before they had gone to the front. He engaged in the sash and window blind establishment of Wilson—subsequently Doyle & Co., where he remained about four years; and severed his connection with the last named firm in 1868, to take the position of general manager of the horse hayrake establishment of his brother (A. W. Coates), where he has remained ever since. On New Year's day, 1851, he married Mary Black, daughter of David Black, of Randolph, Portage Co., Ohio, formerly of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Coates are parents of four children, viz.—Jane E., deceased; Harriet M.; Eva M., and Jessie K. Mr. Coates has been elected and is serving the third term in the Alliance City Council. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He began business in limited financial circumstances, but by unceasing industry he has accumulated a nice property in Alliance, owning five good residences besides his own pleasantly located home.

JAMES C. CRAVEN, contractor and builder; Alliance; was born in Lawrence Co., Pa., in Dec., 1840; he was the fourth child of a family of seven children born to Richard and Hannah (Goff) Craven. His father was a heavy contractor and builder, which business our subject also early in life adopted. In 1860 he went from Pennsylvania to Tennessee, and was contracting and building in Nashville at the outbreak of the late war. On account of the war and demoralized state of business in the South, he came to Ohio, and while stopping at Salem, Columbiana Co., he enlisted in Co. B. 65th O. V. I., in October, 1861. Shortly afterward his sight became seriously affected, which unfitted him for the service; he was promptly discharged, but was confined to hospital in Philadelphia for some time in consequence. Having recovered his usual health he returned to Ohio, and assisted his father who had taken the contract for building the Mt. Union College in 1862. The following year the subject of these notes took the contract, on his own account, for building the round house for the P., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R. Co., at Alliance. July 3, 1863, he married Emma Werner, daughter of George Werner, of this county. He has since resided in Alliance, except one year in Pennsylvania, and has made contracting and building his life work; some of the best business rooms of Alliance were erected under his direction. In 1876, he erected his own handsome two-story brick residence on Linden Ave. Mr. and Mrs. Craven have four children living, viz.—Nellie M., George R., Minnie S. and James F. Mr. Craven is an active member of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES W. COULTER, attorney at law; Alliance; was born in Butler Co., Pa., Aug. 27, 1854, the only son of James W. and Martha A. (Thompson) Coulter. In early life his father learned and worked at the blacksmith's trade, but later in life turned his attention to farming; he died when James W. was only a few weeks old, leaving a widow and two helpless children. When our subject was about 10 years old his mother disposed of their farm, and removed with the two children to Iowa, and about seven years after their removal to that State she died. Mr. Coulter was left to his own resources early in life, and made every possible effort to obtain a thorough education. After the district school course, he applied himself to teaching one term, and afterwards had the advantages of an academic course in Iowa City, and one year in the preparatory department of Iowa State University. In 1873 he returned to Ohio and applied himself to teaching school and the study of law with M. M. King, of Alliance. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar in the District Court of New Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1879 he opened an office in Alliance, and the same year was elected Justice of the Peace. In July, 1879, he married Phœbe V. Peet; they have one child.

L. J. DALES, M. D., physician; Alliance; was born in Brownsville, Pa., Aug. 26, 1827. He is of English descent; his grandfather, Henry Dales, emigrated from Bath, England, to the United States, with his family of several children, and located at Brownsville, Fay-

ette Co., Pa. He was a practical tanner, and established an industry of that kind in Brownsville shortly after his arrival. One of the family, John, removed to the West, and located at St. Louis, Mo., and was engaged as Cashier of the first Bank ever established in that city. William was about 16 years of age when they came to this country; he married Mary Stewart in Brownsville; they were parents of fourteen children, of whom our subject is the fifth son; eleven lived to years of maturity. William Dales, with his family, removed to Ohio in 1838, and settled in Columbiana Co., where he engaged in farming; and amid the various duties of the farm and pioneer life, and with all diligence as to their education, the youths arrived at maturity. Early in life Dr. Dales united himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and prepared for the work of the ministry. His first charge was the church at Hanover, Ohio, and from the Pittsburg Conference he was appointed to the Central Ohio Conference. Fifteen years of his life was spent in active, earnest work in behalf of the church, when, on account of impaired health, he was obliged to withdraw from ministerial labor. During these years of ministerial work he applied himself studiously, acquiring a thorough knowledge of medicine, and when his voice became affected through preaching, he entered upon the practice of medicine near Limaville, this county, in 1863. For a time he was also deeply interested in the development of excellent coal mines, in which his farm proves to be quite valuable. September, 1850, he married Cynthia A. Kemble, of Columbiana Co., Ohio. They have had five children, viz.—Kemble B., of Wellsville; Wilbur F., a conductor on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.; Oscar L., a practicing physician of Bryan, Ohio; and Carrie B.; Ora D., deceased in childhood. They removed from the farm to Alliance in 1879, where the doctor continues to practice his profession.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Eclectic physician; Alliance; was born in Burton, Geauga Co., Ohio, Feb. 15, 1829. His father Thomas Davidson; was a native of Connecticut, a millwright by trade, and was one of a party of eight who, in the year 1806, walked from Connecticut, to what is now Harrison, Portage Co., Ohio, for the purpose of building a mill near there, on the Cuyhoga River, for a Mr. Punderson. They were supplied with an ox-team to haul their tools and outfit, but were themselves obliged to make the entire journey on foot. Mr. Davidson married one Susan Stull, who had come here with her parents from New Jersey. Our subject is the eighth of their nine children; his boyhood was spent on the farm and in attending the Burton Academy. When he arrived at manhood he was employed for many years by various firms in Cleveland as collector, and in 1856 he began to study medicine with Dr. O. Manly, of Garrettsville, Portage Co., and remained with him four years. In the winter of 1859 and 1860 he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College at Philadelphia, and the following winter attended a second course at the same institution, where he graduated. In the winter of 1866–67 he attended a third course in the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia, and also graduated from that institution. He practiced considerable with his preceptor, and in 1862 he came to Alliance and has practiced in this vicinity ever since, except two years residence in Marlborough. In April, 1862, he married Mary E. Hawley, by whom he had three children—Charles, Wilber and Jammie.

DAVID FORDING, attorney-at-law; Alliance; was born in Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, July 3, 1842; his father, Ewan Fording, was a native of Green Co., Pa., who came to Ohio when 5 years old; soon after the family was separated by the death of the mother, when Ewan started amongst strangers to do for himself. From early life he showed those traits of character, industry and moral worth which have characterized his whole life. At the age of 22 he married Christina Clippinger, then a resident of Columbiana Co. They reared a family of six children, all of whom are now living and prosperous—Lloyd, a resident of Mahoning Co., received a gun shot wound at the battle of Stone River, from the effects of which he lost the use of his left arm, since which time his occupation has been principally that of a teacher; Leander is engaged in merchant tailoring in Alliance; Miller is a member of the Erie Conference of the M. E. Church and now stationed at Columbus, Pa.; T. J., the youngest, read law with David and soon after his admission to the bar, opened an office at Abilene, Kansas,

where he remained three years, then removed to San Bernardino, Cal., his present home; Samantha, the only daughter, married Rev. Wm. J. Hahn, now a resident of Lisbon, Linn Co., Iowa. The family moved to Mahoning Co. when David, the subject of this sketch, was about 4 years of age. His early life was variously spent on his father's farm and attending common school; subsequently he entered college at Mt. Union, where he remained but a short time when he began the study of law. The first year of his legal study was spent at home; the second year in the office of W. C. Pippitt. Sept. 13, 1870, at the District Court in Cleveland, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Alliance and began the practice of his profession. The profession at Alliance was then represented by ten regularly practicing attorneys, notwithstanding which he secured a paying practice from the first, which steadily increased. His temperate habits and open denunciation of the unlawful sale and use of liquor gave him favor with the temperance people, regardless of party, which led to his being taken up against his protest during the temperance excitement of 1874, and elected Mayor on what was known as "the people's ticket;" he served as mayor two years in connection with his law practice, and was afterwards appointed to fill a short vacancy caused by the death of Mayor Barnaby. In 1875 a law partnership was formed with J. J. Parker, known as the firm of Parker & Fording, which was dissolved in 1876. May 11, 1875, he was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts. He was married to Esther J. McConney, of Portage Co., Oct. 5, 1870; they have a family of three children—two sons and one daughter.

P. J. GAUME, dry goods merchant, Alliance; was born near Louisville, Stark Co., Ohio, in April, 1844; the son of Louis and Josephine (Faivre) Gaume, who were natives of France, and emigrated to the United States about 1835. Five of their eight children are still living. Mrs. Gaume died in 1856, and Mr. Gaume married a second wife. The boyhood of our subject was spent on the farm until about 20 years of age, when he went to Ft. Wayne, Ind., and clerked there two years in the dry goods business. At the expiration of that time he returned home, and accepted a position as clerk with the Haines Bros., which he retained four years, and gained for himself a desirable record for industry and faithfulness. When he severed his connection with the Haines Bros., he engaged with the firm of King, Weekert & Warren, where he remained about six years. He married Miss Nancy R. Haines, Sept. 9, 1873, and they have one child, Harry H. He remained two years with Mr. King, subsequent to some changes in the firm, and when King & Co., removed to Paris, Mr. Gaume began business for himself, and by economy and adaptability and the help of Mrs. Gaume, who was also familiar with that line of business in her brother's establishment, out of a limited capital they have built up a good and prosperous trade.

FRANK W. GASKILL, grocer; Alliance; was born where he now resides, Jan. 28, 1858. His father, William Gaskill, was a native of Ohio, and learned the carpenter's trade, and was prominently engaged contracting and building in this vicinity at an early date. He married Catharine McDugan, who came here from Ireland with a sister, in 1849. Mr. Gaskill died in 1860, leaving a widow and four small children, viz.—Ellen, Ava, now Mrs. John W. Bowden, Frank W. and Anna. Frank W. got a fair education in the Alliance public schools, and when eighteen years of age conceived the idea of opening a grocery at the residence located in the old part of the town known as Freedom, and although he had nothing to begin with, he was trusted for some goods, and begun on a very small scale, being industrious and of good business qualifications he has built up an admirable and profitable trade. Every effort has been met with success, and since he has begun business he has purchased the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead. His mother, widow Gaskill, married James Hunter for her second husband, by whom she has one son.

JOHN G. GARRISON, editor and proprietor of the Alliance *Standard;* Alliance; was born in Powhattan, Belmont Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1855. He is the second son of a family of six children of James W. and Amanda Garrison. His father was for many years engaged in printing in Pittsburg and Cincinnati. In 1859 he came to Alliance where

he became prominently identified with the newspaper interests. When nine years old young Garrison entered the printing business under the supervision of his father, who was an experienced and practical printer, he thus acquired a thorough knowledge of the business which added to his natural taste he became master of his chosen profession at the age of 15. At this time, partly on account of ill health and force of circumstances he accepted a clerkship in the store of E. H. Brosius, which he retained for six years, making for himself a creditable record for ability and faithfulness. While thus engaged he continued private study to better fit himself for newspaper work. In 1876 he was elected Township Clerk and served one year, declining a second nomination. Shortly after, himself and partner leased the Alliance *Monitor*, but on account of his partner's conduct, and to him unknown embarrassment of the concern, he suffered pecuniary loss. He then leased the job office of the *Review* for eight months during which time he settled satisfactorily and in full with the creditors and subscribers of the *Monitor* which suspended when Mr. Garrison severed his connection with it. He then became manager of the *Independent Age*, and in 1878, at the solicitation of various citizens he opened a job printing office, and before his outfit was unboxed he had received unsolicited orders for two months work. In 1880 he purchased the fixtures of the *Independent Age*, and established the Alliance *Standard*. Starting for himself at the age of fifteen he struggled against financial embarrassment and ill health, being also of frail physique, but by a manly and independent course, marked by industry, faithfulness and honesty, he gained the confidence and respect of the community, and gathered around him a host of friends. His early experience has made him a thorough and practical printer. The "Garrison Steam Printing House" has attained a high reputation for the neatness and superior quality of its work. June 28, 1880, he married Nettie S., daughter of Asbury and Mary P. A. Reno, of Rochester, Penn. He is united with the M. E. Church, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

E. WILSON GRAY, banker; Alliance; was born in Salem, Ohio, April 20, 1825. He was the only son and fourth child born to William and Edith (Glover) Gray, in a family of seven children. The latter was a native of New Jersey, and the former of Pennsylvania, where they were married, and moved into Ohio at any early date. His parents were farmers, and in those pursuits Mr. Gray's boyhood was spent. Subsequent to his mother's death, his father traded off the farm, and entered into the mercantile business in Limaville, this county. At this time Mr. Gray was about 15 years of age, and had received some knowledge of the elementary branches taught in the common schools of that time. His opportunities for obtaining a thorough education were very limited, as he was taken into the store of his father at that time, and continued there for five years, when he began to read medicine with Dr. Day, who was also a merchant of Limaville, and with whom Mr. Gray remained in his study three years. At the expiration of this time he was employed by Dr. Day in the capacity of clerk, where he remained about one year; thence to Deerfield, in same capacity for about six months, when he returned to Limaville and opened a store of general merchandise on his own account in 1848, and conducted it until 1851. He removed to Deerfield again, and in partnership with Isaac Wilson, opened a store there, with several changes in the firm. Mr. Gray continued in the mercantile business until 1868, when he came to Alliance and entered into partnership with A. W. Coates, in the manufacture of horse hay-rakes, which continued until 1874. While he was yet engaged in the manufacturing business, he was also interested in the firm of Griener, Steel & Co., bankers, and on withdrawing from the firm of Coates, Gray & Co., was formed the present partnership of Lamborn & Gray, in 1875. He married Juliette Clark, Oct. 10, 1849; her father, Richard Clark and family, came from Massachusetts. By this union one child was born, Helen F., who died in childhood. Mr. Gray is an active member of the following secret societies, viz: Masonic, I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor, and American Legion of Honor. On May 6, 1881, Mrs. Gray departed this life in her 71st year.

CURTIS GODDARD, manufacturer of the "Right Speedy" Corn Sheller; Alliance; was born in Hartford Co., Conn., July 22, 1823.

His parents were Joab and Martha Goddard, both natives of Connecticut. They reared two children to maturity, viz—Curtis and Rollin H. The father was a blacksmith by trade, but finally turned his attention to farming. When Curtis was about eight weeks old, the family moved to Ohio, and located at Windsor, Ashtabula Co., where they remained about a year, when they removed to Deerfield, Portage Co., where they remained about five years, and from thence went to Edinburgh, where the old folks died, many years ago. In youth, Curtis assisted his father at the blacksmith's trade, but when he grew to manhood he diverged to the carpenter's and joiner's trade, which he followed some time. In 1849 he returned to his native State, and engaged in the Collin's Ax Factory, of Collinsville, Conn., for some time, and thence went to Pine Meadow, and worked there about a year and a half in Chapin's Tool Factory, and then returned to the old homestead in Edinburgh, O., where he farmed several years. He married Miss S. P. Jones, daughter of Thos. Jones, of Portage Co. They have two children—Minnie S., now Mrs. C. B. Haines, and Clarence A. Mr. Goddard is of an inventive turn of mind, and has secured various patents, among which we mention a machine for turning bedstead pins, which was extensively used while the cording method was in use, also a clothes line holder. In 1869 he came to Alliance, and engaged occasionally at joiners' work, erecting a good residence for himself. In 1875 he began work on his "Right Speedy" corn sheller, which was patented 1877, since which time he has devoted his attention to manufacturing, producing about 8,000 shellers annually, which are sold all over the United States, and some in Europe, principally in Bulgaria, Austria, Switzerland and Italy. July 31, 1879, the Italian government granted to Mr. Goddard a diploma and silver medal, demonstrating the favor with which this inexpensive sheller was met. Considering the utility and trifling expense to the purchaser as well as its durability, we doubt if its equal has ever been offered to the public.

JONATHAN R. HAINES, farmer; P. O. Alliance; was born in New Jersey, Dec. 28, 1821, the only child born to Abraham and Axey (Bryan) Haines, who lived to maturity. Jonathan Haines, the grandfather of the subject of these notes, was a native of New Jersey, who with his family moved to Ohio and settled in Columbiana Co., in 1802. Abraham (Jonathan R.'s father), was then a lad about 6 years old, and grew up to manhood in the pioneer days of Columbiana Co. Here he formed the acquaintance of Axey Bryan, a young lady who came from New Jersey to Ohio on a visit to some friends, which led to a matrimonial alliance, and after their marriage they began farming and clearing up their home. Some time later they paid a visit to the parents of his young wife, in New Jersey, and while there Jonathan R. was born. They returned to their home in Ohio, and continued to farm. Jonathan R. was reared to farming and its kindred pursuits. Sept. 28, 1841, he married Sarah Grant, daughter of John Grant, who emigrated from New Jersey, and settled where Mr. Haines now resides, in 1811, and remained in this place until his death which occurred in 1854. The latter part of his life was spent with Mr. and Mrs. Haines, as they came to his old homestead in 1852. They have five children living, viz.—J. Columbus; T. Foster; Charles B., of Warren, O.; Alma G., now Mrs. T. Lingo, of Warren, and Florence A., at home. Mr. Haines' ancestors were of the Society of Friends, but in his religious views he is unsectarian. Politically, he early in 1842, espoused the anti-slavery cause, which was a most unpopular cause at that time. Believing that the Republican party had fulfilled its destiny, he withdrew from its ranks, and affiliated with the liberal Democracy, which nominated Horace Greeley in 1872. He attended the convention in Cleveland, which nominated John C. Fremont for President in 1864. Mr. Haines has been a member of the Board of Education of Alliance for several years, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is one of those men who are favored with that most valuable and desirable gift, *common sense*, is pleasant and unassuming, and at all times the same, yet a man of clear and well-defined views.

RICHARD W. HAINES, retired farmer; Alliance; was born in Burlington Co., N. J., July 5, 1801. He is of English descent; his grandfather, Ephraim Haines, and three brothers, emigrated from England to this country

during its colonial history; some settled in New Jersey, some in Pennsylvania. John Haines, son of Ephraim, married one Mary Wells, and of their seven children Richard W. is the fifth. His early life was spent on his father's farm until early manhood, when he went to Philadelphia and learned the cabinet-maker's trade, remaining there about seven years, when he returned to New Jersey. In 1829 he removed to Ohio, and settled in Damascus, where he carried on the cabinet trade for about five years. He married Rebecca H. Crispin in July, 1830. She was a daughter of Abel and Hannah (Evans) Crispin, of Mahoning Co., formerly of New Jersey. In 1835 Mr. Haines turned his attention to farming in Lexington Tp., Stark Co., for a short time, and then removed to Goshen Tp., Mahoning Co., where he resided for a period of upward of thirty years. Their family having all married and doing for themselves, Mr. and Mrs. Haines sold their farm in 1873, and removed to Alliance, where they built a commodious residence, and are now, in their advanced years, enjoying the fruits of their industrious and well-spent lives. To them were born six children, viz.—Mary, Hannah, wife of B. F. Slusser, of Terre Haute, Ind.; John C., of Mt. Union; Abel C., of Emporia, Kan.; Elizabeth, the widow of F. Lassaux, Creston, Iowa; and Nancy R., now Mrs. J. P. Gaume, of Alliance. Mr. Haines was a staunch abolitionist, and early in the history of the Republican party espoused that cause. His religious training and views were those of the "Society of Friends," as were also those of Mrs. Haines. Her ancestors also are English, her paternal grandfather having emigrated here with William Penn.

JAMES GUTHRIE HEATON, deceased; was born Feb. 5, 1838, in Millsborough, Washington Co., Pa., and came to Alliance when a young man, residing here a short time; he began the study of medicine with Dr. Painter, a homœopathic physician, and attended lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College. He then returned to his native place where he engaged in the practice of his profession until his preceptor, Dr. Painter, had an aberration of the mind which compelled him to withdraw from active life, when Dr. Heaton was solicited to return and take charge of the office and practice. After returning to Alliance Dr. Heaton graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1869, and established a good practice in the vicinity of Alliance. He married Margaretta Williams, Dec. 14, 1865; she was daughter of John Williams of Mt. Union. She died Dec. 1, 1874, leaving three children—Clyde, Mary J. and Hugh. Jan. 18, 1876 he married Miss Susan R. Cooper, who was a graduate in medicine. She is a daughter of Morris Cooper of Lancaster Co., Pa. Dr. Heaton was seriously affected with pulmonary trouble, and with a view of seeking relief he started for California, stopping a few days with friends at Des Moines, Iowa, where his disease culminated in death, June 27, 1876. Mrs. Heaton then returned to Alliance and remained a short time, when she removed to Colorado for a few months, but again returned to Alliance, and began the practice of her profession in the spring of 1878. Mrs. Heaton was a student of both schools of medicine, her first preceptor, Dr. Philo P. Hatch, of Minneapolis, Minn., being one of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of the Northwest. Under his instruction she became thoroughly acquainted with the practice of homœopathy. She read medicine with Doctor Mary E. Wilson, also, who practiced under the Old-school system, and was a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Mrs. Heaton attended lectures at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, during the winter of 1873 and 1874, and graduated from that institution in 1875.

MATTHIAS HESTER, retired; Alliance; was born in Green Co., Penn., Oct. 17, 1793; the third son of a family of nine children born to John and Elizabeth (Mason) Hester. His mother was a daughter of one Martin Mason, who when a lad of 14 years, was stolen by the Indians from his home in Virginia, and brought to Ft. Duquesne—now Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where a Frenchman saw and took compassion on him, and finally purchased young Mason from the Indians for a bottle of rum. The Frenchman was on his way to Montreal, took Mason along, and there remained as one of the family until he was 21 years of age, then returned to his folks in Virginia, who had long since given up any hope of ever hearing anything of him again.

Mr. Hester's parents removed from Pennsylvania, and settled in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1807. They were agriculturists, but our subject being of frail physique, was apprenticed to the tailor's trade in New Lisbon. He commenced the business for himself in Salem, afterward remaining in it at that place about ten years. In 1836 he came to Mt. Union and opened a grocery store, but in 1838, removed his stock to Freedom—now Alliance, his being the first mercantile establishment in the place, and continued in business until 1848. He has always been an enterprising citizen, and very liberal with his means to assist any and every improvement of general interest. He was a warm supporter of the railroad enterprises of the town, when those corporations were an uncertainty, and donated to them over $6,000 worth of real estate. He married Susan Gaskill, of Salem, in 1819. Mrs. Hester died in March, 1864. They were the parents of ten children, viz:—David G.; John N., deceased; Sarah, Eliza, George W., deceased; Charles M.; Thomas; Rebecca, deceased; Harrison, deceased; and one died in childhood. Mr. Hester is now in his 88th year, and is remarkably well preserved for one of his age, though never of robust constitution. In later years he has enjoyed remarkably good health, and only through a slow, natural process of exhaustion of vital force is the finger of time discernible. He is a man of sterling character, honored and respected most by those who know him best.

DAVID G. HESTER, agent for the White Bronze Monumental Works, and Insurance Agent; is the eldest son of Matthias Hester, was born in Salem, Columbiana Co., in May, 1821. In boyhood and early manhood he was occupied as clerk in his father's store, and continued in the mercantile business many years. In March, 1850, he married Sarah H. Fox, of Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio. They have two children, Shelley and Frederick. In 1861 Mr. Hester opened a book and paper store in Alliance, which he conducted until 1873; and then engaged in the insurance business, representing a number of good companies, among which may be mentioned the Home of New York, Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, North American and Franklin of Philadelphia; Hartford, Ætna, and Phœnix of Hartford, and many other American companies, both life and fire; besides the North British and Queen of England. In January, 1881, he was appointedagent for the White Bronze Monumental Manufacturing Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., for Stark and adjoining counties. In a short time this class of work promises to supersede marble and granite for statuary and monumental designs; being beautiful in appearance, and as has been demonstrated in the "Old World," is, by the action of the elements, unchanged for hundreds of years.

SIMON JOHNSON, Mayor of Alliance; was born in Washington Tp., Stark Co., Nov. 12, 1826. His grandfather, Caleb Johnson, was a well-to-do farmer in Pennsylvania, and a man whose advice was largely sought in matters of local interest. He was appointed Justice of the Peace, and held said office continuously forty-eight years. He had a family of eight children, and the four boys, Ellis, Simon, Caleb and Job, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Stark Co.; of these only Ellis survives, in his 93rd year. The second one, Simon, married Keziah White, and came here about 1823. They reared a family of ten children, of whom our subject is the second, and bears his father's name. There were five girls and five boys, one of each sex being deceased. The Mayor's early education was such as the common schools afforded, besides some time spent in study at Mt. Union Seminary. He was one of the four students present at the organization of said institution, and subsequently took a course at Marlborough Academy. April 3, 1851, he married Jane Teeters, daughter of John Teeters, who resided near Salem. They moved to a farm in Knox Tp., Columbiana Co., where they resided eight years, three of which he served as Justice of the Peace. In 1859 they removed to Alliance, and the following year he was elected Mayor, and served one year. In 1862 he was re-elected Mayor and served three years. At the expiration of this term of office, they removed to the old homestead in the country, and in 1868 returned to Alliance. During his residence here from 1859 he was largely engaged dealing in live-stock through the period of the late civil war, and spent some time traveling in the interests of the agricultural works of Fisher, Shaw & Co., then of this town. Two years subse-

quent to 1868, he spent traveling as assistant State agent for the Security Life Insurance Co., of New York; three years for Forest City Fire Insurance of Cleveland, and one year for the Buckeye Insurance Co. In the spring of 1880 he was re-elected Mayor of Alliance, which office he now holds. They have had five children, four of whom are living—John H., Rosetta, (deceased); Mary K., L. M., now in Akron, and William W. Mr. Johnson is a plain and unassuming gentleman of fine personal appearance, a man of sterling qualities, and most respected where he is best known.

J. H. JOHNSON, Insurance Agent; Alliance; is the eldest son of Simon and Jane (Teeters) Johnson; he was born in Washington Tp., this county, Feb. 17, 1852. His education was secured at the public schools of Alliance, and he also spent a short time at the Alliance College. When quite young he began to assist his father, who was then representing several insurance companies, and has ever since devoted his attention to that line of business, and represents many of the most reliable insurance companies doing business on this continent, among which may be mentioned the Royal of England and the Travelers' Life and Accident of Connecticut. He married Rosa Hartzell, June 28, 1876; she was a daughter of Frederick Hartzell, of Belmont, Mahoning Co., Ohio. They have one child—Lucy K. Mr. Johnson has been a member of the Knights of Honor for the past six years.

THOMAS J. JOHNSTON, City Marshal; Alliance; was born in Franklin Tp., Columbiana Co., Ohio, Sept. 25, 1847. He is the youngest of five children born to William and Elizabeth R. Johnston. His parents were both born in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to the United States when quite young. His paternal grandfather, with his family, settled in Columbiana Co. about 1828, and his maternal grandfather (whose name was also Johnston) settled in the same neighborhood about 1830, and all engaged in farming. When Thomas J. was about three years old his father died, leaving a widow and five children. Mrs. Johnston remained on the farm, and reared the children to farm life, and gave them a fair common-school education, and prepared them for doing for themselves. She lived to enjoy their filial affection, and died at the old home in September, 1879. The children are—Rosey, now Mrs. J. C. Shoemaker, of Alliance; Robert, now in Marion Co.; Mary, who resides on the old homestead; William J., in Jefferson Co.; and Thomas J. When about 14 years old, Thomas J. began to learn the shoemakers' trade, and worked about a year and a half, when he enlisted, early in the summer of 1863, in the 12th Ohio Cavalry, being first under Gen. Burbage, but afterward transferred to Gen. Stoneman's command. He served until November, 1865, when he got his discharge and returned home, and employed himself at general business, principally bricklaying and plastering, for several years. March 3, 1870, he married Mary J. Aikens, of Alliance; they have two children, viz.—Frank W. and Elizabeth J. Mrs. Johnston's parents came to the United States from France. Mr. Johnston came to Alliance in 1867; he took a position on the police force of Alliance in 1878, and in the spring of 1880 was elected City Marshal.

JOHN JOSEPH, manufacturer of stoneware; Alliance; was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Aug. 27, 1837; son of Burton and Margaret (Kramer) Joseph, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The Joseph family came from Delaware to the "Keystone" State at an early date. The parents of our subject followed agricultural pursuits, to which he also was early initiated. They were parents of eight children, four of whom lived to maturity. In 1842 his father died, leaving a widow and four helpless children, viz: Alexander, Daniel, John and Burton, the youngest of which was born a few weeks after his father's demise. At this time they were on a large rented farm, and in order to provide the necessaries of life for her family, and get the business safely within her control, Mrs. Joseph gave up the rented place, disposed of their surplus chattels, and purchased a small piece of land, where the devoted mother reared and supported her family until they began to learn trades and do for themselves. John was especially restive, and in boyhood full of youthful mischief, which caused many an ominous shake of the wise-acres' heads. But as he advanced in years, and began to reach out into the realities of life, the scene changed materially. When a

youth of about 15, he began to run on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., and eight years later, 1860, he was promoted to locomotive-engineer, where he remained until 1865, when he left the railroad to engage in teaming in Alliance. Thus he occupied his time until 1871, when he embarked in the coal trade until 1874. On abandoning the coal trade, he conceived the idea of establishing a pottery here, more for business recreation than out of necessity. In superintending this he takes great delight, and makes the finest kind of "stone-ware." His business has been a pecuniary success, and conducted in such an unassuming manner that many of the citizens scarcely realize its proportions. He manufactures about sixty-five kilns, with an average of 3,500 gallons of ware of all kinds, to the kiln annually, and gives employment to ten hands. He has been married three times; first in 1855, to Margaret Durbin, who died in less than a year from the date of their marriage. His second marriage was with Mary E. Allerton, July 2, 1857; she died in 1877, leaving one child—Flora E. Nov. 2, 1878, he married Margaret M. Gassaway, by which union there is one child—Gertrude M. Personally, he is a man much above the average size; his weight being upward of 300 pounds. At one time himself and two brothers, jointly, weighed nearly ten hundred pounds. When he began for himself he was without means of any kind, but by industry he has accumulated a fine property in Alliance, the income of which is more than sufficient for his every demand. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Honor, and American Legion of Honor.

PETER D. KEPLINGER, boarding house keeper; Alliance; was born in Paris Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Aug. 6, 1824. His father, Samuel Keplinger was a tobacconist, and a native of Adams Co., Penn. He married Miss Sarah Slagle, a native of the same county. Her father was financially well-to-do, and at an early date in the settlement of Stark Co., he came here and entered a large tract of land in what is now Paris Tp. In 1823, his son-in-law, Mr. Samuel Keplinger, removed with his young wife to the tract of land already referred to, with a view of occupying and improving that portion which his wife would eventually inherit. When they came here they were young, and knew little of the hardships which they would have to encounter in the almost unbroken forest; their means were limited and only the things actually necessary were procured. They erected in the woods a log cabin 10 x 12 feet, and lived in it without either floor, except the one formed by nature, or furniture; and the few rude things made of riven boards, forming bed-steads by driving posts in the ground. Such were the luxuries of pioneer life! But in a year or so they were able to erect a more comfortable dwelling. When they once got a patch of ground cleared, everything grew luxuriantly, but it was almost impossible to raise even a small sum of money. When they had been living in their new home over two years, the entire sum of cash raised in that time by Mr. Keplinger was $1.50. There was no market or demand for anything produced in the country, consequently no circulation of money. The fond memory of other days and circumstances, with the pleasant associations of her girlhood, frequently caused the silent tears to trickle down the young wife's cheek. But these times they outlived, the settlements increased, the country opened up to the outer world by the construction of the canal, circumstances and society changed, and their days of privation gave place to seasons of plenty. Mrs. Keplinger passed away in 1847, he in 1849. Peter D. was the oldest of their six children, and his early life was spent on the farm. He married Carolina Miller, but she died, leaving two children—Elmira and Samuel L. He then married Rachel Scheatzley. She was born in Germany, and came to Stark Co., with her parents in 1831, being at that time 8 years old. By this union three children were born, viz.—Mary L., Lyman D., and Frank E. In 1850, Mr. Keplinger engaged in the mercantile business in New Franklin, for about four years, thence went to North Georgetown, where he remained about six years in business. In 1860 he came to Alliance and has engaged in almost every kind of industry in the place. He was interested in the manufacture of light steel; also in the wagon and carriage hub factory, which burned down, causing him considerable loss; and, unfortunately he was the loser of $5,000 by the failure of the Fisher, Shalters & Co.'s agricultural works.

Nevertheless, he has accumulated a good property, owning one of the best business rooms on Main street, occupied by Mr. Katzenstein, in the dry goods trade, besides other valuable property.

MARION M. KING, Attorney at Law; Alliance; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 31, 1852. He is the eldest of the family of four children of Levi and Mary (Lower) King, who were likewise natives of the same county. His education was that afforded by the common schools and Georgetown Academy, which institution has been abandoned. When about 17 years of age he began to teach school in the winter months, and attended Mt. Union College during the spring and summer. He began the study of law with A. L. Jones, of Alliance, in 1872, and was admitted to the bar in the District Court of Stark Co., Sept. 17, 1874. He opened a law office in Alliance, where he practiced until November, 1880, when a partnership was formed with himself and his preceptor, under the firm name of Jones & King. March 6, 1877, he married Dora, daughter of Mr. A. L. Jones. They have one child—Roxy Verne. A. L. Jones was born in Columbiana Co., Nov. 27, 1826; he is the second in descent from Samuel Jones, a native of New Jersey, who emigrated to Virginia, and whose son, of same name (Samuel), emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Columbiana Co., near New Lisbon, at a very early day. A. L. was the eighth of ten children, and when about 15 years of age he was apprenticed to the tailor's trade, but abandoned that to secure a more liberal education, and attended an academy at Washingtonville and Marlborough. When about 26 years of age, he began to read law with W. D. Ewing, of New Lisbon, and in May, 1854, he was admitted to the bar, and in the fall of same year was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts. Oct. 2, 1849, he married Ruth A. Coffee, daughter of Joseph Coffee, of Columbiana Co. They had four children—Joseph C., Samuel A., Dora, now Mrs. King, and Ruth A. Mrs. Jones passed from this life Oct. 27, 1878.

LEWIS KIRK, miller and general manager of the Alliance City Flouring Mill; Alliance; was born at Grampian Hills, Clearfield Co., Pa., Dec. 19, 1844. His father, Asaph Kirk, was born Feb. 10, 1814, and reared to agricultural prusuits in Clearfield Co., Pa. He married Eliza Wall, in 1835, she was born in York Co., Sept. 9, 1815, and when a little girl moved to Clearfield Co., with her parents. After their marriage they settled on a farm near the Grampian Hills P. O., where they reside to this day, and where their family were all brought up to farm life, with very limited school facilities. They had five children—Mary, Jonathan, Jason, Lewis and Jane, all married. Lewis was the third son, and when about 21 years old he learned the art of photography, and followed it until August, 1868, when he started to Ohio in a one-horse wagon to seek a new field of labor; toward the close of the first day's travel, he stopped at a small town and while loitering around saw two bars of heavy iron nailed to the ground, and extending as far as he could see; upon enquiry, as to their use he was told that it was a railroad, "What? a railroad within one day's drive of Skunk-hollow." He then concluded to send his horse and wagon home and try the thing. He had heard of railroads somewhere, but knew nothing of academies and colleges, and was lost in amazement at the extent of the country when he got to riding in a big box with windows in it. He arrived in Ohio several days ahead of time, but he traveled over the State considerable, and finally selected Alliance as the most desirable spot to convert a Keystone boy into a Buckeye. His father and two uncles, Isaac and David Kirk, purchased the Alliance City Flouring Mills, and he took charge Jan. 15, 1869, as principal business manager, and apprentice to the milling trade. At Cleveland, Jan. 7, 1869, he married Hannah Margaret Spencer; they have three children—Cora V., Elsie F., Raphael S. Mrs. Kirk was born in Clearfield Co., Pa., April 23, 1850, and is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stugart) Spence, who were married there in 1840, and in 1868, moved to Benton, Holmes Co., Ohio, with two sons, Jesse and Isaac, they are engaged in the milling business; their eldest son John was killed May 6, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness, and Elsie the youngest is with her parents. In 1873, on the death of his uncles, our subject's father purchased their joint half interest in the mill, and the management remains unchanged.

JASON KIRK, the second son, was born Oct. 7, 1840, and worked on his father's farm until Aug. 12, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. E. 149, P. V. I., one of the famous "Bucktail" Regiments, of the Army of the Potomac, he was in the Seven-days' Fight, the Battle of the Wilderness, in the hottest contested points of the Battle of Gettysburg, and many others, and served until the close of the war, without receiving even a scratch. On returning from the army he learned, and afterward engaged in the photographic art until 1869, when he came to Alliance to assist his brother in running the mill, remaining until July, 1873, when he repaired to the oil-reigons of Pennsylvania, and engaged in drilling oil-wells until August, 1878, when he returned to Alliance, and resumed business as practical miller and business manager. He was married Sept. 9, 1875, to Anna E. Edwards, of Homeworth, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

SAMUEL KATZENSTEIN, Alliance; is one of the leading merchants of Alliance. He came from Europe to the United States when quite young. Having been engaged in the dry goods trade from early boyhood, he continued in that business in this country, and has now established one of the best dry goods houses in Alliance.

LEVI LESLIE LAMBORN, physician and banker; Alliance; was born in Chester Co., Pa., Oct. 10, 1829. He is the youngest son of a family of eleven children born to Townsend and Ann (Clayton) Lamborn. His father was a prominent Whig politician, and passed many years of his life as an officeholder in his county. He was greatly opposed to Freemasonry, and once ran for Governor of Pennsylvania on the anti-Masonic ticket. When young Lamborn was about 8 years old he came with some of his older brothers to Ohio, and located near Salem, where, in conformity with the religious creed of his relations, he was reared and educated in the schools of the "Friends." At the age of 15, having already determined upon medicine as a profession, he began reading under the supervision of Dr. Solomon Sleeve, of Damascus; attended his first two courses of lectures in Philadelphia, and a third at the medical department of the Western Reserve College in Cleveland, where he graduated in 1849. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Mt. Union, where he continued fifteen years. In 1863 he removed to Alliance, and having practiced for three years he retired from the profession. In 1865, in company with others, he purchased 250 acres near Alliance, a part of which is now the southern addition to the city. In the sessions of 1859–60 and of 1860–61, he served as Clerk of the House of Representatives of Ohio, having been a Free Soil candidate for that body the year previous. Before the late war he was a Republican, but, possessing conservative views as to the policy to be pursued toward the South, he became what was known as a Union Democrat, and has since affiliated with that party. In 1874 he was a candidate for State Senator on the Democratic ticket, and in 1876 was nominated for Congress from the 17th Ohio District. In 1874 he engaged in private banking with E. W. Gray, though for several years previous he transacted quite an extensive loan and discount business. He possesses natural abilities of a high order, coupled with good judgment, great caution and shrewdness. He has acquired a leading position among the most successful business men of the county, and is of independent and decided views, being outspoken, yet of genial, affable manners. As a physician he enjoyed an extensive practice, and achieved position among the eminent practitioners of eastern Ohio; was a member of the various medical associations of the County and State, and has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Columbus. He is connected with no organization of any kind, secret or religious, but has been an earnest advocate of the policy of the Democratic party; has acquired a reputation as a public speaker, and a prominent place among the effective platform orators of this part of the State. In June, 1851, he married Maria, daughter of Stacey Grant, of Alliance. They have had seven children, six of whom are living; their only daughter, Lissetta L., is the wife of Alexander Fletcher, an official of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.; Leroy L. conducts one of the most extensive floral establishments in this part of the State.

RICHARD LEE, retired farmer; P. O. Alliance; was born in Berks Co., Penn., Oct. 25, 1817. His great-grand-parents were from Wales and Ireland. They came to this conti-

nent prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Pennsylvania. His father, Jeremiah B. Lee, married Mary Tea, of his native place. To them were born seven children, of whom the subject of these notes is the third. When he was about 10 years old his mother died, and father married again. Two children were the result of this union. Richard was apprenticed to the pottery business when 10 years old, and continued in that business until about 24 years of age. In 1840, the family, consisting of father, step-mother and six children, came to Ohio and located at Albany, Columbiana—now Mahoning Co. They engaged in farming, and got along well in their new home. The old folks returned to their former home in Pennsylvania, on a visit after about two years residence in Ohio. When returning here his father took sick by the way and died at New Brighton. April 1, 1841, Richard married Susan, daughter of John and Mary Teeters, and began to farm for himself. He was appointed administrator of his father's estate; and unknown to the family his father had signed as surety the paper of a merchant of Salem, to the amount of $2,500, which became due soon after his death, and for which the farm was sold to meet the demand. Richard and a brother-in-law, William Hoppes, purchased the place between them and succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements, thus retaining the old homestead. Richard's early education was very deficient, as he was continuously engaged from 10 years of age until 15 years, in the pottery, having attended school about six months in all, after he was 10 years old. At 15 years of age, he was obliged to haul iron ore from the mines to the smelting works during the winter months, and through the summer continue in the pottery; thus he was employed until he was 24 years of age. In the meantime he had acquired a fair knowledge of the common branches of education by close and hard study at nights; by the light of the fire he eagerly perused what few books he could secure, and, although working hard, made more progress in gaining a knowledge of the practical idea than many who were favored with better facilities. In the spring of 1844, the family removed from Columbiana to Stark Co., and settled in Washington Tp., where Mr. Lee became one of the most successful farmers, and resided until 1875, when he retired from the farm and came to Alliance, where he has resided ever since. He officiated as Treasurer of Washington Tp., for twelve years; was County Commissioner six years, and is now serving his fifth year as Trustee of Lexington Tp. Early in life he affiliated with the Democracy; being opposed to the pro-slavery issues, he resolved to unite with the "Know-Nothing" party, which was then being organized. Having presented himself for initiation, the secret oath being administered, in which there were unpleasant and unpatriotic issues developed, he instantly called a halt in ceremonies, reached for his hat, and bid the party a lasting farewell. To Mr. and Mrs. Lee five children were born—Mary, now Mrs. W. Coffee; Jeremiah, Ellen P., wife of T. F. Haines; Jane, wife of Robert W. Cook, and Jessie E. His son Jeremiah enlisted in the late war, 115th, O. V. I., and served three years, having received his discharge the day he was 21 years old. He returned home broken down in health, married and survived until July 4, 1872, when he died of disease contracted in the service.

HARVEY LAUGHLIN, attorney at law; Alliance; was born in Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio, Jan. 10, 1813. His father, James Laughlin, was born in Virginia, and came to Pennsylvania with his parents when quite young; in the latter State he married Letitia Dunlap, and in the year 1800 they removed to Ohio, settling in Deerfield Tp., of Portage Co. They were parents of twelve children—six girls and an equal number of boys; ten grew up to maturity, seven of whom survive. Harvey was the eighth child. Mr. James Laughlin was by trade a mill-wright; he was a man of push and energy; with an idea of the early demand for milling in the rapidly developing settlement, he began the erection of a dam on the Mahoning River, one mile south of Deerfield Center. He put in machinery for both grist and saw-milling; this was among the first mills in Portage Co.; he lived there to a good old age, and passed away in 1851. His wife preceded him in death several years. Harvey obtained his education at the common schools and Sturdevant Academy of Talmadge. His early manhood was spent variously between teaching school and being employed in his father's mill,

and farming. In 1842 he began the study of law with Griswold and Grant, of Canton, and in the fall session of 1844, of the Supreme Court in Canton, he was admitted to the bar. He did not enter immediately upon the practice of law, but returned to the old homestead in Deerfield, Portage Co., and of which he had charge until 1852. That same year he moved to Alliance, and opened a law office, where he has practiced ever since. He has been twice married, first to Sarah A. Baldwin, of Wheeling, Va., in 1836, who died, leaving one child—Sarah A. His second marriage was with Minerva M. Mills, of Deerfield, in May, 1840. By this union five children were born, four of whom are living, viz.—Eliza M., Harvey C., James L. and Mary E. His eldest son, Harvey, has been in the employ of the Pioneer Oil Co., of Cleveland, in the capacity of book-keeper for the past ten years. James L. graduated from Harvard College, in 1873, where he is now Assistant Professor of Political Economy.

JONATHAN MYERS, contractor and builder; Alliance; was born in Smith Tp., Mahoning Co., Ohio, June 6, 1836. His father's name was Jonathan Myers, who was born in Virginia, Nov. 11, 1806. When quite young, his parents removed from Virginia to Carroll Co., Ohio, and when he arrived at manhood he worked at the carpenter's trade. He finally married, and with his wife removed to Smith Tp., Mahoning Co., where he engaged in farming. They reared eleven children, seven boys and four girls; of these, ten lived to maturity. The subject of these notes is the third child of the family; he received the ordinary tuition afforded in the common schools, and until about 22 years of age was variously engaged on his father's extensive farm and in working at the carpenter's trade; for the latter he had a decided natural turn of mind. He began for himself, with what experience he had then acquired, in contracting and building, throughout the neighborhood, in which operations he was quite successful. Aug. 5, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 105th O. V. I., and went to the front; on the 8th of October, the same year, while participating in the battle of Perryville, Ky., he was shot through the right arm, breaking it above the elbow, which disabled him from further duty as a soldier; he lay there in hospital three months, and was then removed to Louisville, Ky., where he was discharged Jan. 14, 1863, on account of disability. The ensuing summer he attended a select school in Mahoning Co., and in 1864 he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the planing-mill of John Packer, where he remained seven months, when he purchased a piece of real estate in Alliance, and began building, and selling house and lot as soon as finished. He did a good business in this way during the influx of population to the town when it was comparatively new. This line of business he has continued ever since, besides being for three years the partner of J. T. Weybrecht in the planing-mill and lumber business. June 8, 1865, he married Emeline Coppock, a daughter of Pleasant and Lydia E. Coppock, of Mahoning Co. They have five children living—Mary (deceased), Charles S., Howard F., Orlando B., Oscar and Edward; one died in childhood. Besides his town property, he purchased in April, 1880, a farm of 120 acres adjoining the city corporation.

B. F. MERCER, manufacturer of wooden pumps; Alliance; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Dec. 20, 1831. He is the son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Fitzpatrick) Mercer, who were both natives of this State. His father learned the potters' trade, and worked at it in his younger days, but subsequently turned his attention to farming, where he reared his family. Consequently the early life of B. F. was spent on the farm, and at the age of 15 he was apprenticed to the carriage manufacturing business in Massillon, and worked at that trade, including a term of apprenticeship, about fifteen years. In 1864 he removed to Alliance, and embarked in the manufacture of horse, hay and grain-rakes, and conducted that three years; the business could scarcely be considered a financial success, and abandoned it. In 1868, in partnership with Dr. Armstrong, he established the manufactory of wooden pumps, and about one year later he purchased the interest of his partner, since which time he has conducted the business himself. In this he has been favored with a rapidly extending patronage; lays no claim to any new-found plan or patent, but manufactures a first-class pump, of the very best material, for either deep or shallow wells. His establishment is commodious and

suited to his business; he employs five to ten hands, according to the season of the year, and turns out about 5,000 pumps annually, which are sold to dealers throughout the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. April 13, 1851, he married Sarah C. Freer, of Paris, this country. They have three children, viz.—Harley F., Fannie and Burr S.

CHARLES L. MORGAN, physician and surgeon; Alliance; was born Sept. 19, 1857, in Alliance. He is the son of John C. and Elizabeth (Pennock) Morgan, both of whom are natives of Ohio. Charles L. is the second son of three children. He received a thorough practical education in the public schools, and in 1871 entered Mt. Union College, and subsequently graduated from the High School of Alliance, and in 1876 began the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Tressel, in this place. The first course of lectures he attended was in the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati; and again at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Md., where he graduated in 1879. He began the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. E. Luellen, of Westfield, Morrow Co., and in 1880 he removed to Alliance, where he has established himself, and, so far, has secured a good patronage, which is daily increasing. As a student he was a close worker and observing, and as a practitioner no doubt the same characteristic will predominate. With his naturally agreeable and pleasing manners, combined with his professional ability, it is only a question of a short time and circumstances when he will stand in the first ranks of the profession. While he is proficient in all branches of the science of medicine, *surgery* claims his special atttenion. Sept. 2, 1880, he married V. Estella Miller, daughter of Dr. Jesse Miller, of Alliance.

EMERY MILLER, dealer in live stock; Alliance; was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, July 21, 1839. The second of nine children born to John H. and Elizabeth (Ilgenfritz) Miller; and in youth was brought up to farming and its kindred pursuits. After the regular course of study in the district schools, he received a liberal education in the Canfield Academy, and began teaching school when 16 years of age; having completed six terms before he was 21 years old, some of the time being employed in the schools of New Middleton. When of age, he began to clerk in a dry goods store, and a year later (1861) he came to Alliance, and opened a dry goods store which he continued for eight years; when he purchased a good farm of 240 acres in Mahoning Co., a short distance from Alliance, and engaged in stock dealing extensively, to which business he devotes his whole attention. His annual shipments average about 500 head of horses, sold principally in Philadelphia, and about 1200 head of cattle, which are slaughtered principally in Youngstown, Ohio, to supply the meat market of his brother, whose patronage requires upwards of 1200 beeves yearly. In March, 1860, Mr. Miller married Maggie I., daughter of David Weikart, of Mahoning Co. Three children have been born to them, viz: Austie I., Ivie C., and Chloe E. Mr. Miller has pursued industriously a straight, business-like course, which has been greeted with more than ordinary success. He began in business with a very limited amount of capital, and has now, in the prime of life, a competency; for, besides his stock-farm, he owns 9 acres within the corporate limits of Alliance, on which he erected one of the finest residences in Alliance, in 1877, at a cost of upwards of $11,000, with all necessary out-buildings. He is an active member of the Society of American Legion of Honor.

JESSE MILLER, physician and surgeon; Alliance; son of Rev. John B., and Sarah Miller; was born in Washington Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, May 4, 1837. His early education was received in the common schools, and subsequently at Mt. Union Seminary; he began teaching in his 17th year, during winter, and attended school in the interval. In 1858 he began the study of medicine with J. P. Gruwell, M. D., at Damascus, Ohio; attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and graduated there in March, 1871. He married Maria Summer, daughter of David and Anna Summer of Columbiana Co., Sept. 29, 1859; he began the practice of his profession in 1861 at North Benton, Ohio; where he remained until he engaged in the war of the late rebellion in 1864, as Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and was assigned to duty, first at Indianoplis, soon after ordered to Louisville, Ky., and from

there went to Nashville, Tenn., and was assigned to general hospital No. 2, where he remained until March, 1865, when he returned home having contracted rheumatism from which he has suffered severely since. In 1869 he was compelled to quit practice, on account of disability induced by rheumatism, and decided to try a change of climate. He then removed to Topeka, Kan., where he resided five years without any improvement, but his rheumatic trouble had so far disabled him as to make him almost entirely helpless. He returned to Ohio in 1874, and located in Alliance where he now resides. His suffering has been extreme, even to the dislocation of his joints; his esteemed wife has been his constant companion and care-taker during these many years of his affliction, which he has borne with patient resignation. They have two children, viz.—Viola Estelle, and William Leslie.

REV. JOHN B. MILLER, Presbyterian minister; Alliance; was born near North Benton, Columbiana (now Mahoning) Co., Ohio, Feb. 13, 1816. His father, Abraham Miller, was a native of Fayette Co., Pa., and moved to Ohio and settled in Smith Tp. of Columbiana Co., in 1804; his wife's name was Nancy Blackburn; they reared a family of eight children. The children were sent to subscription schools in the winter, and were reared to the industries of farm-life during summer. In this way John B. secured a good practical education, and was never an hour under instruction which was paid from any public fund. When about 12 years of age he united himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and early distinguished himself as a leader; on the day he was 16 years of age he received a license from that denomination to exhort in Randolph, Portage Co., and was regularly ordained at Warren, Trumbull Co., Aug. 1, 1841, as a local minister. Two years subsequent to his ordination, when the Church was divided on the issue of slavery in the United States, Mr. Miller went with the seceding faction and joined the Wesleyan Methodists, in August, 1843; he was then appointed to a circuit, and spent ten years as traveling minister, principally in the "Western Reserve," except one year which he spent in the Westville circuit, in the counties of Columbiana and Stark. Although everything was in harmony as regarding his connection with the Wesleyan body, yet his better judgment and more cool reflection would continually deprecate his withdrawal from the Methodist Episcopal body. In December, 1853, he united himself with the Westville Presbytery, and was received by that body on certificate from the Wesleyan Methodists, as an ordained minister, as he had been ordained an elder while connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He was then installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at New Waterford, Columbiana Co., where he preached fourteen years, when he received and accepted a call to preach at Enon Valley, in Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, when he accepted a call from the churches of Bethesda and Hanover, in Columbiana Co., where he preached three years, half the time to each church, as neither congregation was able to sustain regular weekly service. He then severed his relation with the Hanover church, and preached two years, giving all his time to the church at Bethesda. In April, 1877, he was obliged, on account of failing health, to give up his charge at Bethesda, since which time he has been supplying different churches; for about eighteen months past he has been preaching to the congregation at New Harrisburg, Carroll Co. Dec. 2, 1834, he married Sarah Shaffer, and to them were born twelve children, eight of whom are living, viz.—Jesse (whose sketch is in this work), Bradford, now Treasurer of Shawnee Co., Kan.; William W. and Hiram B., partners in mercantile and live-stock trade, in Osage, Kan.; Henry H., a physician, in practice at Rossville, Kan.; John A., in the boot and shoe business in North Topeka; Stephen is a merchant in Florence, Kan.; Jane A. is now Mrs. William Millard, of this county. Mrs. Miller died Nov. 6, 1865; Mr. Miller married his second wife, Mrs. Mary Boies, nee Hamilton, widow of the late W. Boies, Nov. 6, 1866. Although well advanced in years, Mr. Miller is a man full of vitality, energetic in the good cause, an ever-ready and zealous worker; what he may have lacked, in early life, in collegiate education, is fully compensated in native ability, a large amount of common-sense, seasoned with a long and varied experience. Five of his sons were engaged in the late civil war, viz.—Jesse, Bradford, John A.,

William W. and Hiram B. Bradford served for some time as Assistant Provost Marshal at Alliance.

WILLIAM McLERAN, commercial traveler and hardware merchant; Alliance; was born at Philadelphia, April 28, 1832. His parents were James and Mary (Brown) McLeran, both natives of Scotland; who came to the United States with their respective families when children. James McLeran engaged in the manufacture of woolens in Philadelphia, and continued in that business until 1832, when he removed with his family to Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he engaged in coverlid and carpet weaving, and continued in that business until his death, which occurred in 1852. His widow survived until 1867. They had four children—James, John; and Mary and William (twins). William's boyhood was spent in Salem, and when about 14 years old, he began to clerk in a store of general merchandise, and remained three years, when he began to learn the carriage-blacksmithing trade, and worked at that for four years. Being much inclined to travel, he decided on making a tour of the Western States and Territories, which, including his stay in California, occupied a period of four years. In 1855, he left California, and returned to Ohio, and engaged in the dry goods business in Hanover, and subsequently in the merchant-tailoring in Salem for several years, and then disposed of his interest in that business to his brother, who was his partner, and went to Pittsburg in April, 1859, where he engaged in the hardware-jobbing business until January, 1861, when he went to Philadelphia, and has been a commercial traveler from the latter city ever since. His experience for the last twenty-one years as traveling salesman over the north-west, has been varied and interesting. His strict integrity and close attention to business has placed him high in the confidence of his employers, and won him many friends among his patrons. Nov. 7, 1855, he married Laura J. Laubie, daughter of James Laubie, of Salem, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa. In the spring of 1881, he established a retail hardware store in Alliance, in partnership with his nephew, Will. M. Crumrine, the latter gentleman has charge of the business, in which he has had considerable experience. He was born in Salem, Ohio, April 28, 1856; son of Daniel and Mary (McLeran) Crumrine —she the only sister of Mr. McLeran. Mr. Crumrine was engaged in a hardware store where he remained six years, and then accepted a position in the wholesale house of Wagner & Forney, of Mansfield, as traveling salesman, which position he resigned when the firm of McLeran & Crumrine was formed.

WILLIAM MURPHY, manufacturer and repairer of steam boilers, &c.; Alliance; was born in Cork, Ireland, Feb. 10, 1846. When he was about 3 years old, his parents came to the United States, and settled at Buffalo, N. Y. There his mother died, and his father married a second wife, and reared a large family. When about 19 years of age, William began to work with the Buckeye Boiler Co., of Cleveland; finished his trade with the Variety Iron Works Co., and subsequently established a shop in Newcastle, Penn., but being in limited financial circumstances, he suffered considerable loss in the panic of 1873, and was obliged to suspend business in that place. He then opened a shop in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, which he finally sold and returned to Ohio. On Aug. 29, 1872, he was married to Margaret Ryan, daughter of William Ryan, of Mt. Union. Since their return to Ohio, Mr. Murphey worked at his trade during the winter months, and worked Mr. Ryan's farm during the summer, until November, 1880, when he established his present boiler works in the old Nixon agricultural works building, where he does all kinds of boiler manufacturing and repairing. They have three children—William F., Charles H., and John A.

J. W. McFARLAND, machinist and manufacturer of engines; Alliance; was born in Chester Co., Penn., August 26, 1833; he is the youngest of five children of John and Ann (Wiley) McFarland. His father died when he was quite young, and until about his 17th year he lived and worked on the farm. He then began to learn the machinist's trade at the Brandywine Machine Works, and served four years. In 1855 he came to Ohio, and started a saw-mill near Salem, Columbiana Co., and ran that about three years. He came to Alliance in the spring of 1860, and was employed in the machine works here as "master mechanic;" he

held this position until 1866, when he removed to Coatesville, Penn., and engaged at his trade there several years, after which he returned to Alliance and took charge of Nixon & Co.'s works for a short time. In 1872 he began business for himself; although his out-set was at a time most unfavorable for business enterprise, he pushed his work perseveringly and steadily in a small way, and has been favored with unexpected success, employing now five or six hands, as trade demands. In June, 1858, he married Phœbe P. Babb, of Chester Co., Penn. They have two children—Laura E., (who has charge of the books of the concern), and Leetta.

ISAAC C. MILBOURN, general stationery dealer; Alliance; was born in Hanover, Columbiana Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1828. He is the youngest of a family of eight children, one girl and seven boys, born to Samuel and Jane (Craig) Milbourn, who removed from Virginia to Ohio about 1804. They located on a farm in Columbiana Co., and on which they ever afterward resided until their demise, which occurred, his in 1864, and his widow survived until 1870, both well advanced in years. Isaac C. Milbourn's youth was spent on the farm until about 18 years of age; he then learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that business until 1864. The following year he abandoned the carpenter business and opened a store of general hardware in Waynesburgh, this county, which he conducted two years, and then embarked in the dry goods trade until 1869. He disposed of his business in Waynesburgh, and came to Alliance the same year, and took a contract of grading the Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., from Connellsville to Cumberland, which occupied him over a year. His contract completed, he returned to Alliance in 1870, and, to learn the business, he accepted a clerkship in a stationery establishment, which he purchased in 1874, and has conducted that business ever since. March, 1853, he married Elizabeth Manfull. They had one child who died when 4 years old. Mrs. Milbourn is a daughter of Stephen Manfull, of Augusta, Carroll Co., Ohio.

FRANK M. ORR, tin, stove, and hardware merchant; Alliance; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, July 12, 1838; the son of John and Elizabeth (Adkinson) Orr, who came from Virginia to Ohio, and located in Harrison Co. His father was a mill-wright by trade, but after coming to Ohio his time was spent principally in farming. They reared eight children of whom Frank M., is the only survivor; he got the advantages of a good common school education, and being left to his own resources at 10 years of age, he learned industry and economy out of necessity. At 15 years of age he began to learn the tinner's trade in Carrollton, Carroll Co., and in 1856 removed to Canton, where he worked at his trade until 1862. In the spring of that year he moved to Alliance, and set up in business for himself, where he has continued in the tin, hardware, stove and house-furnishing trade ever since. In his business career there existed a partnership until 1873, which terminated then by Mr. Orr purchasing the entire business, immediately preceding the panic of 1873; in this he was a heavy loser, but through energy and good executive business tact he surmounted the impending difficulties of trade and has done a flourishing business since. In October, 1859, he married Isabel Grim, for whom he had formed an early attachment in youth, in Harrison Co. By this union were born eight children, six of whom are living, viz.—Alice (now Mrs. H. H. Highland), Elmer E., Kittie, Lou A., William J. F., and Edna B. Mr. Orr has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1860, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

MORRIS C. PENNOCK, hardware merchant and banker; Alliance; of the firm of Wright & Pennock; was born in Chester Co., Penn., May 22, 1830, and is the son of John and Sidney (Chambers) Pennock. The Pennock family in this country trace their ancestry back to one Christopher Pennock, who was an officer in the British army, but on embracing the religion of the Quakers, he resigned his position in the army and came to Pennsylvania with Wm. Penn, when the latter came to this continent on his second visit. Christopher Pennock had three sons who were the heads of the various branches of that family now in the United States. The parents of our subject removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1832, and settled about eight miles south of Salem, where they farmed about 10 years, and then moved to the near vicinity of Salem, where they now reside; their ages re-

spectively being 79 and 74 years; they reared a family of five children, four of whom are living, viz.—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Jos. Davis; Morris C.; Rachel P., now Mrs. C. Bonsall; and Sidney M. They were brought up to farm life, and got a liberal education in the public schools. Morris C. attended a private school in Salem, and for six or eight years he taught school in the winter, and worked on the farm during the summer. In March, 1857, he married Emma E. Wright, daughter of Redmond Wright, of Trumbull Co. They had one child, now deceased. For the purpose of learning the hardware business, he accepted a clerkship in an establishment of that kind with Chessman & Wright, of Salem, which he retained until 1862; when a partnership was formed between himself and Mr. Alfred Wright. Their present hardware house was established, and to it Mr. Pennock gives his undivided attention. In all their business enterprises they have been greeted with that success which awaits industry and honest effort. He is one of the originators of the First National Bank of Alliance, which was organized in 1872, and has been a member of its Board of Directors ever since the organization, and is now the Vice-President. He has also been a member of the City Council, and is president of the Board of Education. Mrs. Pennock, his first wife, died in 1862; and in May, 1868, he married Mrs. A. Keith, *née* Colestack; she has one child, Chas. S. Keith, by her first husband, who is engaged in the store.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, retired train conductor and merchant; Alliance; was born in Monmouthshire, England, Aug. 5, 1821. When he was about 20 years of age his brother John, their father, George Reynolds, and himself emigrated to the United States. They came to Fallstown, Penn., where their father engaged at his trade, that of wire-drawing, as did the subject of these notes; but death called John away ere they had been long in this country. In 1851, our subject engaged with the Ohio & Pennsylvania R. R. Co., now the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., as wood contractor while it was being constructed. As soon as the road was in order for running trains, he was employed as baggage master on the train, and was soon promoted to conductor, in which capacity he has been on every grade of train from the gravel or construction train, up to the "Lightning Express," being the conductor on the first Lightning Express, and the conductor on the last trip made by the Lightning Express, which trains were run during a period of heated competition of the "Trunk" Lines. He married Margaret J. McDonnal, of Alliance, in 1853, formerly of Florence, Penn. Subsequent to their marriage, he settled on a farm and in 1860, they came to reside in town where they have remained ever since. They have one child—Elizabeth Jane. In 1863 he opened a hotel in Alliance, having secured a contract for supplying the soldiers who were called thither, this being the headquarters of the Provost Marshal for this district. He is a gentleman of shrewd business faculties and has been several times in the mercantile business; when proper opportunity would present itself, he would purchase or sell out his business, and never devoted himself to any special branch of business; with all he has been favored with success. He united himself with the Masonic fraternity in New Brighton, Penn., and with the lodge there, he has sustained his membership for a period of upwards of twenty-five years.

WILLIAM A. ROUTSON, master of transportation on the Eastern division of P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.; Alliance; was born Sept. 24, 1841, in Wayne Co., Ohio, and is the second of a family of eight children, born to Samuel and Jane (Morrison) Routson. His father was extensively engaged in the manufacture of stone-ware and sewer-pipe, which business he conducted for many years. William A. received a liberal education, and early in life began to learn the art of telegraphy, and was variously employed as operator and superintendent's clerk, at Mansfield for some time. On leaving Mansfield he was given charge of the railroad and telegraph offices at Wooster, where he remained several years; thence to Massillon, and had charge of the railroad office there as freight and ticket agent, until 1872, when he was promoted to Master of Transportation on the New Castle and Lawrence branches, of the Pennsylvania R. R. In 1875 he was appointed to his present position, including also the Massillon Branch R. R. His position is one of much responsibility and trust. During these many years of railroad

business in the various departments, from the least up to his present position, he has always been faithful and diligent in the discharge of his duty. In October, 1865, he married Eliza K. Finley, daughter of Rev. Robert M. Finley, a Presbyterian Minister, of Wooster, Ohio. One child is the result of this union—William A., Jr.

H. R. RUTH, merchant; Alliance; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 10, 1831, the fifth child of a family of twelve children born to Peter and Kesiah (Regar) Ruth, both natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Ohio and settled in Osnaburg, Stark Co., engaging in the hotel business, where they remained about fifteen years, and finally removed to Columbiana Co., where they died, well advanced in life; he in his 87th, and she in her 80th year. When about 16 years of age, young Ruth engaged as clerk in Minerva for a short period, thence went to Canton where he held a similar position with M. Wikidall; thence to Osnaburg, and engaged with the Kountz Bros., who are now so favorably and well known as bankers and merchants in New York, Omaha and Denver. In 1853 he established a store of general merchandise in partnership with George Sloan, Sen., in Hanover, Columbiana Co., where he conducted business until 1860, and thence went to Augusta, where he was in business three years. He came to Alliance in 1864, and was in the mercantile business a short time when he accepted a position as commercial traveller, and remained in that capacity about ten years. In 1877 he opened a notion and fancy-goods store, and does a prosperous business. He married Hannah Hamilton, Sept. 28, 1854, of Hanover. They have five children, viz—Charles, William, Clifford, Frank and Katie. Of his father's family of twelve children, eight are still living—Elizabeth, married Charles Haines, of Minerva, who is now in the oil trade at Oil City, Penn., since 1860; Mary A., has been twice a widow, her first husband was R. Smith, after his decease she married William Frost; William, married Adaline Kountz, and resides in Denver, Col.; Matilda, deceased, was wife of Henry Shaffer, of Saline, Ohio; Kate is now the wife of Augustus Kountze, senior member of the Kountze Bros. Banking House, New York; Jefferson is a resident of Utah, dealing in agricultural implements; Emma, unmarried, resides in Hanover, Ohio; Rufus C. is a commercial traveler for a Philadelphia house for the last six years.

HENRY SHAFFER, farmer and shipper of moulding sand; P. O. Alliance; was born in Washington Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 7, 1834; the fourth of eight children born to Samuel and Mary (Berger) Shaffer, whose sketch appears in this work. His parents moved to Alliance when he was quite young. He went out to his uncle Jonathan Shaffer's, where he lived three years. When about 16 years of age, he began to learn the carpenter's trade with James K. Blackburn, and followed that business until 1856, in the meantime having contracted and built many farm buildings. Dec. 24, 1855, he married Elizabeth Chance; they have one child, Franklin H. Mrs. Shaffer is a daughter of Perry and Lovina Chance, of Alliance. For two years he was running a saw-mill, and in 1858 he rented a small farm and turned his attention to farming, which lasted only that season. Having lost all his crops by the severe and memorable freeze in June, 1858, he became disgusted, and secured a position on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., as a brakeman, but was soon placed in charge of a freight train; then promoted to conductor on a passenger train between Ft. Wayne and Chicago, having his residence in the latter place, from 1861 to 1866. They returned to Alliance, when he quit railroad work, where he has remained since. He purchased a small farm of 43 acres, on which is found valuable beds of moulding sand, for which there is a good demand in the moulding establishments all over the country, from Pittsburg east, to Indianapolis and Chicago in the west Mr. Shaffer has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1866. He has been a Director of the Alliance & Lake Erie Railroad, and for two years Superintendent of said railroad, and one of its promoters.

JOHN SEFERT, meat market; Alliance; was born in Canton Tp., Ohio, July 17, 1832. He is the oldest son of ten children born to Michael and Sally (Wills) Sefert. They came to Stark Co., about 1828, when much of it was yet in its natural condition. Their children are—John, George, Carolina (deceased), Sarah, Michael, Christian, Henry, Washington, Cora and Alice. Having spent his early manhood on his father's farm, John engaged

in the butchering business in Waynesburg four years, when he removed to Alliance and opened up the same business here which he closed out in a year to take a position on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., where he was employed ten years, nine of which he was conductor. He then resigned his railroad position, and started again in the meat market in Alliance, which he has continued ever since. Nov. 13, 1854, he married Anna Griffith, a daughter of Jacob Griffith, of this county. They have had nine children, viz.—Carolina, Hulda E., George H., William E., Franklin (deceased), Mary A., Salome B., Emma A., and one died in childhood. Mr. Sefert is a quiet, industrious citizen, and has been a member of theMasonic fraternity for the last sixteen years.

RALPH SCRANTON, deceased, was born in Atwater, Portage Co., Ohio, August 12, 1812. In youth he learned the cabinet-making business in Ravenna, and worked at his trade in Deerfield for ten years. In 1846 he purchased a small farm in Lexington Tp., Stark Co., and carried on his trade in connection with his farming. They sold out in 1850, and removed to the farm where his widow now resides In the fall of 1835, he married Elizabeth Pickering. She was born in Dorchester, Eng., Oct. 23, 1814, a daughter of Joseph and Annie Pickering, who with their seven children, emigrated to the United States in 1830; came direct to Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio, where they located and remained until their death. To Mr. and Mrs. Scranton were born ten children, nine living, viz.—Lovina, Irving, Edwin E., Pamelia, Harrison, Albert, Louisa, Aldine and Rosetta. Mr. Scranton died April 10, 1867. Two of their sons participated in the late war—Irving and Edwin E. The former was, at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion, a resident of Iowa, and enlisted in the 16th Ia. V. I., was seriously wounded by gunshot at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, from whence he was discharged because of disability.

EDWIN E. SCRANTON, railroad agent; Alliance; was born March 2, 1840, while his parents resided in Deerfield, and is the third child of the family. He was educated at the Public Schools, and at Mt. Union College, where he took a course extending over two years. For two years he taught school in the counties of Stark and Portage. He enlisted in the late war, Oct. 28, 1861, in Co. B., 65th O. V. I. On July 1, 1864, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and steadily rose in favor in his regiment. Jan. 1, 1865, he was promoted to Regimental Adjutant, and Nov. 30, was mustered out, with the rank of Captain. His war record is in every respect highly honorable, and so far as escape from injury is concerned, was exceedingly fortunate, considering that he participated in fourteen of the most prominent battles of the whole campaign; among which we may mention the engagements at Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, through the Atlanta Campaign, Franklin and Nashville, besides many skirmishes. On his return from the army, he farmed two years, then disposed of his interests in that line and for the greater part of his time since was in the employ of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co., engaged in office work at Alliance, until the spring of 1881, when he engaged with the Lake Erie & Alliance R. R. Co. He attends to general office work, and is agent for said company at Alliance. Feb. 28, 1866, he married Hannah, daughter of Robert and Abigail Wood. They have five children—Melville, Clarence, Laurin, Evelina and Edison E. Mr. and Mrs. Scranton are members of the M. E. Church. He has been for two years a member of the City Council, and served three years on the Board of Education of Alliance, and for two years Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School.

JACOB SHAFFER, treasurer and secretary of the Alliance Bagging Co.; Alliance; was born in Washington Tp., this county, July 3, 1828. He is the son of Samuel and Mary M. Shaffer, who is referred to elsewhere in this work. His boyhood was spent in his father's store as clerk while he was yet quite young, in which capacity he continued many years. On attaining his majority he entered into partnership with his father in the mercantile business; they established a general store of merchandise, besides handling produce largely. They also took in as partner one A. C. Hanger, the firm name being S. Shaffer & Co., which was dissolved in 1857. Our subject then embarked in the dry goods trade with Mr. Keplinger for about three years. In 1862 a partnership was formed be-

tween himself and Mr. Ely, in the mercantile business which lasted until 1872. In the meantime he and Mr. Ely had taken an interest in the bagging manufactury, and ere long Mr. Shaffer joined the latter establishment, and has been an active member of the firm ever since. He was married to Emeline Stanley in March, 1848. She was a daughter of L. B. Stanley, of Mahoning Co. They have six children, viz.—Minerva J., Emma S., Alonzo T., Frovilla, Charles C., and Henry C. Mr. Shaffer is one of those unassuming, quiet business men, who watch their own business interests without courting a superficial popularity. He has been elected, and served several years as member of the Alliance Town Council.

GEORGE SEFERT, meat market; Alliance; was born in Canton, Ohio, March 3, 1834; the second son of ten children born to Michael and Sally (Wills) Sefert. He was brought up to farm work in youth, and when about 16 years of age, he went to Wheeling, Va., where he was engaged in the glass-blowing business about five years. Returning to this county he engaged in farming and stock-dealing with his father, who was largely engaged in driving live stock. In 1858 he opened a meat market in Waynesburgh, and the following year moved to Minerva, where he continued his business until 1862. On Feb. 8, of that year, he enlisted in the 3d O. L. A. of the late war, and was assigned to duty as Sergeant, and afterward was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, then to 2d Lieutenant, and then to Senior 1st Lieutenant, in which capacity he served to the close of the war, having participated in many of the important battles of the war, among which we mention the engagements of Raymond, Miss., Jackson, Miss., Champion Hills and Seige of Vicksburg. He then returned home and recruited soldiers for six months, and again joined his regiment which was then at Cairo, Ill., but soon advanced to Georgia, participating in the Kenasaw Mountain engagement, Chatahoochee River, and Atlanta, on the 22d of July, 1864, where Gen. McPherson was killed. His regiment was then sent back to Nashville, Tenn., where they remained until the close of the war. His war record has been of a character to reflect lasting credit. September, 1865, he came to Alliance and established his present business, and has in connection with it, engaged extensively in live-stock dealing ever since. He married Barbara Weaver, of Osnaburg Tp., March 28, 1858, and there were born to them two children—Amelia and Charles.

SAMUEL SHAFFER, deceased; was born in eastern Pennsylvania, in 1803; the second child of a family of thirteen children born to William Shaffer. William Shaffer came to Ohio with his family in 1814, and located in Washington Tp., Stark Co., where he entered considerable land. His numerous family of children all lived to maturity, and he and his wife remained in the same place until their demise, which occurred many years ago. Their sons all settled in Ohio, but some of their daughters removed to the west with their families. Samuel married Mary Barger, Sept. 20, 1825. She was daughter of Christian Barger, a minister of the United Brethren Church, who came with his family from Pennsylvania early in the spring of 1825, and settled at Harrisburg, Stark Co. He labored in the good cause for about three years in the pioneer settlements, when the Master called him from earthly scenes. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer pursued their farming vocation about two and a half miles southwest of Mt. Union, until by rheumatism he was disabled in one leg, being then less able to indulge in active work of the farm, and still retaining his usual energy, he was determined to do something; so he opened a grocery at his residence, which he conducted for about three years. In 1841 he moved to Freedom—now Alliance—and opened the second store ever in this place. He was early identified with the United Brethren Church, of which he was Trustee for many years, but subsequently united himself with the M. E. Church, which denomination granted him a license to preach, but being of a reserved and retiring turn of mind, he never entered on ministerial duties. He was a man of good business ability, and did much for the general welfare and development of Alliance. In partnership with his son Jacob, he built the provision warehouse now owned by Jacob Lower, and conducted business there several years. He was chosen Township Trustee, which office he held for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer were parents of nine children, eight of whom lived to

maturity, viz:—Jacob, Henry, Samuel (was a conductor on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., on which he sustained fatal injuries at Massillon,) Isaac, Sarah, Susan, Sophia and Lucinda. Mr. Shaffer died Feb. 7, 1877. Mrs. Shaffer is left in very comfortable circumstances, and is remarkably hale for one of her age, and especially for one who has cared for so large a family, and borne the burthen and withstood the trials of pioneer life.

REUBEN SHIDLER, proprietor of livery stable; Alliance; was born in Paris Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, July 3, 1837. His father David, and his mother, Lydia (Fryfogle) Shidler, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio when young. The Shidler family were among the early settlers of Paris Tp. Our subject is the fourth of a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters. His boyhood was spent on the farm, but when about 14 years of age, his father removed his family to Homeworth, and there engaged in the steam saw-mill business, remaining until their demise. Young Shidler engaged in the lumber trade, which he continued for a time; when he purchased a farm and devoted himself to the care of it for about three years, but on the beginning of the oil excitement in Pennsylvania, he repaired thither, but returned in a short time and sold his farm, and engaged in the hotel business at Homeworth for three years. In April, 1870, he came to Alliance, intent on establishing a dray-line, which he concluded, on his arrival, would not be a paying arrangement. He leased a small stable, and in partnership with Albert Reed, turned his attention to the livery business. Soon thereafter he purchased a lot and erected his present stables. The partnership relation of the firm was dissolved by Mr. Shidler purchasing the interest of Mr. Reed in the stable in March, 1881. He married Hattie King, of Columbiana Co., in 1858. Their only child is William W., now with Mr. Sefert.

SAMUEL SHIMP, freight and ticket agent of P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.; Alliance; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Nov. 21, 1828; the second child and oldest son born to Samuel and Catharine (Stouffer) Shimp, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a carpenter by trade, but subsequently turned his attention to farming, to which life our subject was brought up. When about 19 years of age, he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and continued in that business about eight years. In February, 1851, he accepted a clerkship in a dry goods store, and followed that vocation for various employers for a period of six years. In 1862 he entered into the employ of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., at Alliance, and in November, 1863, was appointed freight and ticket agent of the Company at this station, and has remained here ever since. He married Sarah Ann Greenawalt, Nov. 1, 1850, of Montgomery Co., Penn. They have three children living, viz.—S. Edgar, Zoe F., and Carrie B. During these years of service, where there is a great deal of responsibility, Mr. Shimp has invariably been equal to the task and is kind and sociable under all circumstances; at all times willing and prompt to oblige and accommodate the patrons of the railroad, or any who may call on him in any capacity. With business reputation above suspicion, he holds the friendship and universal indorsement of the business men of Alliance.

GEORGE G. SMITH, physician and surgeon; Alliance; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Jan. 31, 1837. His parents were Philander and Martha (Freer) Smith, of New York, who removed to Ohio about 1833, and settled in Trumbull Co. They reared eleven children. Mr. Smith was by occupation a mill-wright. After a common-school education, the Doctor set out in life for himself. He came to Alliance when a mere youth and entered into the employ of Drs. Wilson & Armstrong, in the capacity of drug-clerk. He became interested in the study of medicine and while clerking, spent his leisure hours in study, consequently his employers became at the same time his preceptors. He was in very limited circumstances, as he was depending entirely on the resources of his own labor, to furnish means of support and education; in consequence of which the completion of the medical course was somewhat retarded. He accepted a clerkship in a drug store in Janesville, Wis., where he remained one winter; thence to Cincinnati, where he held a similar position, and while there attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College. In 1859 he removed to Michigan, and began the practice of medicine

in partnership with Dr. James A. Leasia. He enlisted in the late civil war in August, 1861, in Co. K, 9th Mich. V. I. At the organization of the regiment, he was chosen sergeant and arose steadily to distinction in the service. His regiment was ordered to Kentucky, and as soon as they arrived he was detailed as hospital steward at West Point, Ky., where he remained about two months, when he was removed to Elizabethtown and occupied the same position at the post hospital. Immediately after the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, he was ordered to Nashville, and assigned to duty in Hospital No. 5. While there he attended a course of lectures at the medical department of the University of Tennessee, and graduated in the winter of 1862–63. In April, 1863, he was appointed assistant surgeon of his old regiment. In July of 1864 he was again detailed from his regiment, this time as surgeon of the 19th U. S. I., throughout the Atlantic campaign, and the following October, he received his commission as surgeon of his old regiment, to which he returned in December, 1864, to the mutual satisfaction of himself and his old associates, as his congeniality during his term as assistant surgeon, had made him a favorite, and many warm friends. When mustered out of the service in 1865, he returned to Ohio, opened an office in Newtown Falls, Trumbull Co., and resumed the practice of his profession, and remained three years. He attended a course of lectures in the Cleveland Medical College in the winter of 1867 and 1868, and graduated in the spring of the latter year, receiving the *ad eundem* degree. In October of the same year he came to Alliance, where he has practiced ever since, and enjoys an ever increasing patronage. He married Kate G. Colestock, daughter of Daniel Colestock, of Columbiana Co. They had two children, both deceased. He is a member of the Stark County Medical Society, and a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was appointed U. S. Examining Surgeon for this county.

GEORGE W. SOURBECK, restaurant keeper; Alliance; was born in Bridgeport, Cumberland Co., Penn., Feb. 26, 1837. He is the oldest son of John Sourbeck, by his second wife (Sarah A. Collier). The subject of these notes was only 7 years old at the time his father was drowned (which event is noted in the sketch of Daniel Sourbeck), therefore he was early in life necessitated to do for himself, and began his career as driver on the canal from Harrisburg to Nanticoke and Wilkesbarre. This he followed one season, when he went to Mechanicsburg and apprenticed himself to the boot and shoe trade, and remained there six years. In 1855 he came to Alliance, and was engaged in his brother's dining hall at the railroad depot, for about one and a half years. He went to Youngstown and engaged at his trade for a short time, when he accepted a clerkship in Union Hotel, where he remained two years. He purchased the passenger dining-rooms on Liberty street, Pittsburg, which he conducted about a year, sold out and returned to Youngstown, Ohio, and Jan. 3, 1861, he married Mary A. Wilson. They moved to Allegheny City, Penn., where he began to "run" on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., and was soon promoted to a conductorship on the road, which position he retained seven years, when he was appointed Night-train Dispatcher at the outer depot for one year, and then returned to his position as conductor, and "ran" one year when he resigned to engage in the hotel business in Alliance, having been running the Exchange Hotel about ten months, when, on May 22, 1871, it burned. He then opened the restaurant close to the depot, which he has conducted ever since with much success. They have five children, viz.—Alva L., Emma S., Harry P., George W., Jr., and Lillie C.

DANIEL SOURBECK, hotel-keeper; Alliance; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., May 10, 1812. His parents were John and Lydia (Hemphill) Sourbeck, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a hotel-keeper for five years at Harrisburg, and twenty years at Bridgeport, Penn. He was drowned while fishing in the Susquehanna near Dauphin, in 1839. Of eight children our subject is the oldest son. He received his education at the common schools, and in his youth was variously employed; learning the carpenter's trade and in his father's hotel, and followed the former occupation several years. In the fall of 1834 he came to New Brighton, Penn., with William Laborn, a well-known bridge-builder, and was in his employ about a year, assisting him to build the bridge across the

Big Beaver River at New Brighton. During the two succeeding years he was completing work on the Erie Canal, which was contracted by himself and two others under the firm name of Phillips, Foreman & Sourbeck. He then returned to New Brighton, and was proprietor of the Sourbeck House of that town from 1837 to 1852. In May of the latter year he removed to Alliance, Ohio, where he has since remained engaged in the hotel business. He is still proprietor of the Sourbeck House at New Brighton, which is run by his step-grandson, Daniel Robertson. In December, 1835, he married the widow of Edward Downey, *neé* Eliza Jack. He was connected with the Ohio militia, having been a lieutenant in the Alliance Light Guard, and while in Pennsylvania he was Captain of a cavalry company known as Beaver Co. Light Horse. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F. for many years. On the evening of Dec. 8, 1856, a collision occurred in which a train on the Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R., ran into a train on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., at the crossing close to his house, one of the cars being thrown into the rotunda of his hotel. Nine persons were killed outright, and several severely wounded. On Aug. 29, 1860, he had a narrow escape from death, in an accident which occurred on the Camden & Amboy (New Jersey) R. R., in which thirty-two persons lost their lives. In the car which Mr. Sourbeck was in twenty-two were killed. The train was running backward at a rapid rate of speed, and was thrown from the track by a team and carriage which was crossing the road. Being between high embankments the cars were smashed into kindling-wood, and the passengers bruised beyond recognition. He had the scalp torn from the top of his head and his skull fractured, which disabled him for four months. He has been in the hotel business for forty-four years, and is widely and favorably known thorughout the United States, and part of the old country as one of the old "land-marks," and proprietor of one of the best railroad hotels in this country, in which many dignitaries of the United States, Indian Chiefs, Prince of Wales, and other potentates have been guests. It is doubtful if any other railroad hotel proprietor in the United States has so long held his position amid the various changes of railroad corporations. He truly is a self-made man, of fine personal appearance, good business qualifications, independent and outspoken in everything, affable, courteous and possessing a high sense of honor.

AMOS C. SILVER, boot and shoe merchant; Alliance; was born in Salem Tp., Columbiana Co., Ohio, Sept. 3, 1838. He is the eldest of a family of three children born to James and Nancy (Tharp) Silver. Amos C. received a liberal education at New Lisbon Union School and Damascus Academy. When about 20 years of age he taught school several winters, and was employed on the farm the rest of the year. In 1861 he entered the United States' Service, building and repairing telegraph lines during the war. He continued in this business until September, 1863, when he accidently cut his foot with an ax, while at work at Culpepper Court House. The wound so far disabled him as to confine him to the hospital, three months, at Washington, D. C. He obtained his discharge, and returned home; and in 1864 he was employed on the telegraph lines along the P., Ft. W. & C., and the C. & P. R. R.s, of which he has had the care until 1878. At the latter date, he engaged in the boot and shoe trade in Alliance. Jan. 11, 1866, he married Sarah A. Kelty. They have one child—Charles. Mrs. Silver was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, but when quite young her parents removed to Bedford, Mahoning Co. A brother of Mr. Silver, William H., was also in the service in the late war; he enlisted in the 103d O. V. I. in 1862, and served until at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864, he received a gun-shot wound in the hip. He was taken to the hospital at Chattanooga, where he died on June 3, following.

JOHN M. STILLWELL, boot and shoe merchant; Alliance; was born in Troy, Geauga Co., Ohio, Oct. 15, 1845. His parents were Kortenus and Wait B. (Stafford) Stillwell. His father was formerly of New Jersey and his mother of New York. They came to Ohio about 1837, and located in Geauga Co. John M. is the youngest of their six children, and until he was 18 years old, his time was spent on the farm. At that age he began to learn the machinist's trade at Chagrin Falls, and worked at that business there and at Alliance about eight years. About four years he sold

sewing machines, and the subsequent four years, he farmed in Geauga Co. In the spring of 1880, he established himself in the boot and shoe trade in Alliance, which he now conducts. Oct. 17, 1867, he married Madora Niece. She is daughter of J. B. Niece, of Chagrin Falls. They have one child—Mark. Mr. Stillwell is now serving as a member of Alliance Town Council, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the I. O. O. F.

JOHN H. TRESSEL, physician and surgeon; Alliance; was born near Malvern, Carroll Co., Ohio, March 17, 1833. He is the third son of a family of ten children born to Matthias and Catharine (Harsh) Tressel, both natives of Washington Co., Pa., and moved to Carroll Co., Ohio, about 1823. His father was a farmer and a man of fine culture, a warm friend to the cause of education, and for many years held influential positions on boards of education in his community. When he settled in Ohio he was in moderate circumstances, but by industry he accumulated a competency, and became the owner of 400 acres of improved land. He was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which faith he died in 1848, at the age of 54 years. Doctor Tressel's early manhood was spent in attending school and working on the farm. In 1852 he began to read medicine with Dr. S. F. Rukenbrod, of Malvern. During the yellow fever and cholera epidemic in 1856, he visited the plague-infected districts of the South and Cuba. With a view to advancing his knowledge in the science of medicine, he visited Paris, France, with the intention of taking a course in the best Medical Colleges in Europe; but before his design in that direction was fully consummated he was summoned home by cablegram, in consequence of what was believed to be a fatal illness of his mother. While abroad he visited Africa, where he remained a short time. Previous to his emigration to France he had almost completed the regular course of study at Mt. Union College; on his return he graduated therefrom in June, 1860; and the two succeeding years he was Principal of the Academy in Malvern. In the summer of 1861 his leg was broken in five places by a horse falling upon him. In the winter of 1861–62 he attended lectures in the Cleveland Medical College, and the following summer began the practice of medicine in Malvern. The succeeding winter he attended lectures in the same institution, graduated in the spring of 1863, and resumed his practice at Malvern, where he was engaged for ten years. During the late war he did good service as surgeon, being employed in times of special emergency in detached service, not being able, on account of ill-health, to be on continuous duty. In 1873 he sold out, with the intention of removing to the South. Through the advice of friends he changed his purpose, and came to Alliance, where he has a steadily increasing practice. In the spring of 1876 he was appointed surgeon for the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.s, which position he still holds. When residing in Malvern he was Secretary and one of the Censors of Carroll Co. Medical Society, and is now one of the Censors of Stark Co. Medical Society, and a member of Northeastern Ohio Medical Association, also of the American Medical Association. He has contributed to various medical journals, and has prepared a series of articles on the causes and variations of diseases and on therapeutics. In November, 1876, he lost almost all his effects by fire, including his instruments, medical and general library. He has acquired a fine reputation as a surgeon, and has performed a number of very delicate operations, among which may be mentioned the resection of the shoulder-joint and of the lower limbs, the removal of a tumor from the brain of an insane patient by trephining; the patient had been insane for a period of ten years, and, on removal of the tumor, immediately gave evidence of remembering facts which were identical in time with the first symptoms of his insanity; he became of sound mind and is now a well-to-do farmer, and from the throat of another he extracted a tumor, which was pronounced by some leading surgeons impossible without sacrificing life. June 19, 1862, he married Susannah T., daughter of Thomas Hawkins, of Berlin, Mahoning Co. They have three children—Lora H., Gertrude H. and John K. Mrs. Tressel's pencil, crayon and oil work would do credit to the professional artist. The doctor is a member of the fraternity of Freemasons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, K. of P., and other secret societies.

JOHN T. WEYBRECHT, lumber dealer and contractor; Alliance; was born in France Jan. 27, 1829. His parents' names were John and Hannah Weybrecht, also natives of France. In youth Mr. Weybrecht learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1854 emigrated to the United States, and after a short residence in Pennsylvania he removed to Stark Co., Ohio, and continued at his trade. He soon began to take building contracts, which proved a success; and in 1856 opened a lumber yard on a small scale, and was in this direction greeted with success; and in 1865 he established a planing-mill, thereby being able to furnish the material for his ever increasing building-trade in any necessary form or quantity. In 1878 he built his present brick planing-mill, and continues to do an annual business of about $30,000 in value, many of the best buildings in Alliance being the result of his architectural ability. Among the heaviest contracts secured and carried out by him, were the Union School building, at a cost of $22,000, and the Alliance College, at a cost of $80,000, both of which are imposing structures. He married Margaret Honacker in January, 1856; she was the daughter of Christopher Honacker, of Alliance, formerly of Wurtemburg, Germany, who emigrated to this country in 1832. They have six children—Mary (now Mrs. Leroy L. Lamborn), B. F., Anna, Jennie, Charlie and Andrew. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Honor, but has repeatedly refused to accept any public office. Mr. Weybrecht came to this place in limited financial circumstances, but through strict attention to business, and economy, he has established himself in a desirable and lucrative position.

WILLIAM H. WHITACRE, merchant and railroad conductor; Alliance; was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, June 8, 1839; son of James and Julia (Frazier) Whitacre. He was a native of Ohio, and she of Pennsylvania, but came to this State when quite young. Mr. Whitacre is the third of a family of ten children. His early manhood was spent on the farm, but when 20 years of age he obtained a position on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, in the capacity of brakesman, and in 1863, about one year later, he was promoted to the position of conductor of the "local," which he retained until 1867, when he was transferred to the passenger department as conductor, where he has continued ever since. In 1861 he entered into a partnership with Isaac Miller in the boot and shoe business, and has been engaged in that line of trade ever since. While his position on the railroad renders it impossible to devote all his time to the store, he keeps a general supervision of the business, and has always at his leisure hours in the evening kept the books of the concern, and is accredited with being one of the most active business men of Alliance. He married Jennie Wilson, of Uniontown, Penn., March 20, 1860. Of their six children only one survives, viz:—Edward J. Mr. Whitacre is prominently connected with the M. E. Church, a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Masonic fraternity. Since Mr. Miller severed his business relations with Mr. Whitacre, Price W. Beardsley has purchased an interest in the establishment, and conducts the business, the firm name having been Whitacre & Beardsley since 1879. Mr. Beardsley was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, April 13, 1839. His father, Lyman Beardsley, came from Bennington, Vt., about 1830. His mother, whose maiden name was Fannie Presley, was a native of Ohio. They reared three children, of whom our subject is the eldest. When about 18 years of age he came to Alliance, and began to learn the boot and shoe trade. In 1864 he enlisted in the 162d O. N. G. for three months' service. He married Mary A. Stanley, and they have three children—T. G., Alvah P., and Carrie S. He is a member of I. O. O. F.

ALFRED WRIGHT, hardware merchant, of the firm of Wright & Pennock; Alliance; was born in Burlington Co., New Jersey, July 28, 1819; the son of John Elizabeth (Bullock) Wright, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, and of English descent. One Joshua Wright, a Quaker, of whom our subject is a lienal descendant, emigrated from England in 1669, and settled in what is now Burlington Co., N. J.; there he made a purchase of a large tract of land, for which he paid King Charles II, and then he re-purchased his claim from the Indians. The descendants of this pioneer became numerous

in Burlington Co., and principally devoted themselves to stock-raising and agricultural pursuits. John Wright was a prominent farmer and influential citizen in his community; he reared a family of four children, viz:—Abner, Charles, Samuel B., and Alfred; they received as liberal an education as the schools of that day afforded. Alfred got his education principally in private schools and private study, until about 17 years of age, when he attended school in Philadelphia. When 18 years old he began teaching in Philadelphia, where he continued two years; at the expiration of that time he engaged in the hardware business, and in 1842 came to Salem, Ohio, where he opened the first hardware store in that town, and soon afterwards added to his hardware business a stock of drugs, which was the most extensive establishment of the kind in northeastern Ohio. Mr. Wright's wonderful success is principally due to his practical business ideas, amounting almost to a science. Through the medium of the journals of northeastern Ohio, he presented his business properly to the public, and was the first merchant in Salem to think of advertising in newspapers, other than those of his own town. With the public demand he was familiar, and was ever in readiness to meet it. In 1862 was formed the partnership of Wright & Pennock to do business in Alliance; but Mr. Wright conducted his extensive hardware and drug trade at Salem until 1865, when in consequence of ill health he sold out that establishment, also his interest in a fruit farm, in southern Illinois, and an interest in a farm, steam saw-mill and lumber trade in Indiana. In politics he has always affiliated with the Republican party, but even when political prejudice was at its zenith during the late war, he never failed of receiving the patronage of the most radical opponents; for, while firm in his views on political questions, he avoided unnecessary parade of conflicting sentiments. In January, 1866, when he had retired from business, the *Salem Republican* and *Buckeye State*, in appropriate terms, deplored the loss, or withdrawal from active life of one of their most public-spirited and enterprising citizens. A partnership was formed between himself and Samuel Chessman, which continued fourteen years. July 3, 1845, Mr. Wright married Amelia R. Middleton, of Philadelphia. She died in 1865, leaving four children, viz.: Edgar A., of Davenport, Iowa; Ella V., Ida M. and Arthur. He removed from Salem to Alliance in 1874, and was elected president of the Alliance and Lake Erie R. R. four years ago, which office he has now resigned, but still remains a member of the board of directors.

LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THEODORE ARMSTRONG, A. M., professor of penmanship, and assistant superintendent of the commercial department of Mt. Union college; Mt. Union; was born June 12, 1848, in North Benton, Ohio. He is the oldest of a family of ten children born to Dr. Robert and Amy B. (Woodruff) Armstrong. His grandfather Armstrong, came to Ohio, and was one of the first pioneers of Mahoning Co., as were the Woodruffs also, who entered their land of the government. When moving from New Jersey to Ohio, their team being heavily loaded with their effects, the grandmother Mrs. Woodruff, walked on foot the entire distance. Dr. Robert Armstrong was a prominent physician, and had a very extensive and lucrative practice in Mahoning Co., and vicinity. The subject of this sketch received a liberal common school course, and in the fall of 1865, he entered Mt. Union College, and was appointed tutor of a class in 1868, in the meantime pursuing his own studies; but being of frail constitution, he was compelled to give up his college work for a short time. Upon finding his health recruited by outdoor exercise, he returned and graduated in the scientific course in Mt. Union in 1870, and in 1871 graduated in the classics. He

was then appointed professor of penmanship and assistant superintendent of the commercial department of the college. May 1, 1873, he married Emma M., daughter of Zachariah and Mary Bertolett, of North Benton, Ohio. They have two children living—Mary I., and Bertolett. Prof. Armstrong has a very commodious home, which he has taken great delight in beautifying, doing all the work himself as recreation in his leisure hours.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Mus. B., professor of instrumental music, special vocal culture and musical composition; Mt. Union; was born in Cheshire, England. In youth he was a private pupil of Henry C. Cooper, of the Cobden Philharmonic Society, of London. He was a teacher of music in London for several years, but emigrated to the United States in 1870, and after a short residence in New York, he was associated with Dr. Henry Sutter of Painesville, Ohio, who was formerly "Hofkapell-Meister" to the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt—and with him established the Sutter College of Music; and with Dr. Sutter he was joint author of the "Grand German Piano Forte Method" and "Classical Method of Voice-Culture." Mt. Union College ratified the degree of Mus. B., in 1872, since which time he has been a member of the Faculty.

JAMES A. BRUSH, A. M., professor of mathematics and didactics in Mt. Union College; Mt. Union; was born in Washington Tp., Stark Co., Sept. 26, 1838. His parents were Charles and Fannie (Fitch) Brush, the former a native of Long Island, and the latter of Norwalk, Conn. They were married in New York city, where Mr. Brush was engaged in the boot and shoe business; several years later, they removed to Lima, in western New York, and in that place continued his business for several years. He, however, disposed of his business there, and they removed to Ohio and located in Washington Tp., Stark Co., in 1835; here Mr. Brush purchased a farm, and devoted his time chiefly to that vocation until 1870, when he sold out and retired from business, and died in Mt. Union in 1876, in the 74th year of his age. His widow still survives at the advanced age of 72 years. They reared eight children, viz.—Amanda M. (now Mrs. O. N. Hartshorn); Mary C. (now Mrs. Amasa Garwood, near Etna Green, Ind.); Jane A. (Mrs. Daniel Johnson, of Etna Green, Ind.); James A., Charles H. (of East Norwich, Long Island); Fannie A. (Mrs. Leroy Bentley, of Salem); Theresa (Mrs. Chas. Johnson, Beloit, Ohio); and Beckie S., who resides with her aged mother in Mt. Union. James A. was the fourth child and eldest son of the family; his boyhood was spent on his father's farm and attending the common school in the winter, until he was about 16 years of age, when he entered Mt. Union College, and graduated in classical course from that institution in 1863. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Co. G, 86th O. V. I., in the "three months" service, but served considerably over that length of time. He early chose teaching as a profession, and bent all his energy and time in preparing himself for that calling. He frequently taught in the public schools, and was Principal of the public school of Minerva, this county, one year, and accepted a similar position in the Ravenna schools for two years. In 1855 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics and English Classics in Mt. Union College, until 1879, when he was appointed Professor of Mathematics. June 23, 1863, he married Amelia A. McCall. She is daughter of Joseph McCall, of Nelson, Portage Co., of which he was a pioneer settler, formerly of Middlebury, Conn. Mrs. Brush also chose teaching as a profession, and prepared herself thoroughly for the work. Before she was married Mrs. Brush had taught several terms in public schools, and was Principal of the Nelson Academy for several years, and was also her husband's assistant teacher in Minerva. In 1880 she began teaching in Mt. Union College, having previously graduated from that institution with the degree of Ph. B., and was elected as Preceptress in the Ladies' Department, and Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric. To Mr. and Mrs. Brush have been born four children, viz.—Harlie W., Walter S., Louis H. and Anna.

L. W. BUTLER, farmer; P. O. Alliance; was born in Burlington Co., N. J., Sept. 15, 1797. His grandfather, John Butler, when about 16 years old, in company with another boy of similar age, left their home in Ireland, unknown to their folks, and emigrated to this continent, settling in

New Jersey. John Butler married and remained there. He had only one son, Benjamin, who lived to maturity. When he (Benjamin) arrived at manhood, he married Hannah Webster, daughter of Lawrence Webster, of English descent. Of this union, the subject of these notes was first-born of their nine children. About the year 1804, the family moved from New Jersey and located in what is now a surburb of the city of Philadelphia; there they remained until 1811, when they removed to Ohio and settled east of Damascus, Columbiana Co., and the following year located in Goshen Tp., now Mahoning Co., where his parents died; his father in his 66th year, and his mother at 85 years of age. They belonged to the orthodox society of "Friends," as did all the family reared in that faith. His early secular education was such as the ordinary subscription schools of his time afforded. March 20, 1820, he was married to Sarah Votaw, daughter of Moses Votaw, a pioneer of Columbiana Co. Mr. and Mrs. Butler started out on life's "journey" together, in the woods, with very limited means; but although their log cabin was a rude affair, it was surrounded by luxuries which gold can never purchase—an air of contentment and happiness, which caused even the wilderness to smile. In their humble and unassuming way they toiled and prospered, and saw the fruits of their labor accumulate until they were in good financial circumstances. To them were born nine children, viz.—Moses, now in Cedar Co., Iowa; Hannah, wife of David Tatum, of Cleveland; Mary, deceased; Lewis, now of Toledo, Ohio; Joseph and Benjamin, twins, the latter in Morgan Co., Ind.; Joseph removed to Arkansas, where he died; Eunice is the wife of Flemming Stanley, of Michigan, and John is in Kansas. Mr. Butler succeeded in business, and accumulated considerable property in his life-time, but has of late years distributed it liberally amongst his children, giving each a fair portion to enable them to start for themselves; and was somewhat unfortunate in going as surety for $5,000, which amount he was obliged to settle. When younger and more able to stand the burthen of worldly care, he was energetic and active in business, a ready discerner of character, possessed of good judgment, and was firm in his friendships. His wife died in 1866, and in October of 1868, he married Ann Beck. He attends to, or oversees, the work on his farm, and notwithstanding his advanced age, he is a man of remarkable vital force and physical ability.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., professor of Greek and Latin, Mt. Union College; Mt. Union; was born in North Springfield Tp., Portage Co., now Summit Co., Ohio, July 24, 1825. He is the third child of a family of twelve children born to Robert L. and Nancy I. (De Haven) Clarke. The Clarke and De Haven families were both early pioneers in that section of the State, and were among the most prominent and influential citizens of the Western Reserve, where they located about the year 1810. The parents of Mr. Clarke were farmers, and in the duties consequent upon that vocation, and attending the common school of the neighborhood his boyhood days were spent. He was the third of their twelve children, nine of whom lived to mature years. When about 16 years of age, Mr. Clarke attended an academy at Kent, Ohio, and through the winter months taught school, and worked some on the farm. He entered the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., when about 22, and supported himself throughout his collegiate course by teaching at intervals, as opportunity afforded, and by doing chores for his uncle, who was professor of Greek and Latin in that institution at the time. In July, 1852, he graduated, third in a class of thirty-two, with the honorary degree of A. B. The following August he took charge of an academy at Conneautville, Crawford Co., Penn., where he taught almost two years. On account of the failing of his uncle, Prof. Clarke, in the Allegheny College at Meadville, our subject was appointed for a time in his place as tutor of Greek and Latin, with his alma mater; and while in that place was chosen to the professorship, which he now holds, in 1854, where he has labored continuously ever since. He has frequently assisted in branches other than the languages, viz.: astronomy, botany, physiology, elocution and classic vocal music. He has also served as secretary of the College Faculty for the last twenty years. April 6, 1862, he married Elizabeth M. Hill, of Summit Co. By this union two children were born, viz.—J. Wilbert and Mary Ida. They both graduated at the same

time; he in the classics, and she in English literature and music. J. Wilbert studied law with W. C. Pippitt about two years; was considered an accomplished scholar and possessed of more than ordinary ability for his time; but he was stricken by cerebro-spinal meningitis, and survived the attack but a short time, dying May 10, 1877, in his 23d year. Miss Clark is a fine musician, and devotes her time principally to teaching that art, and it is generally conceded that she is one of the finest pianists in the State.

ELIAS ELLETT, farmer; P. O. Alliance; was born in Salem Co., N. J., Jan. 20, 1812; he was the fourth child of nine children born to James and Catharine (Sickler) Ellett. He was brought up to the various duties of farm life. He married Elmira Sarash in November, 1835, and in 1838 they removed from New Jersey to Columbiana, now Mahoning Co., Ohio; they followed farming in that county until 1843, when they removed to Lexington, Tp., Stark Co., and purchased 90 acres where Mr. Ellett now resides. December 30, 1858, Mrs. Ellett was called away by death, leaving twelve of their thirteen children, ten of whom lived to maturity, viz.—Mary, Cathrine, W. K., Sarah A., John E. (deceased), Rebecca J., A. J., S. P., E. J., A. F., and three died in childhood. Mr. Ellett married again, Mrs. R. J. Fogg, in June, 1861; by this union there is one child, Henry B. His present wife was the widow of the late Aaron Fogg, of Alliance, who sustained fatal injuries on the railroad. His oldest son, W. K., enlisted Aug. 7, 1862, in the 115th O. V. I., in the late war, and served three years. Besides attending to his farm, Mr. Ellett dealt in horses for a period of twenty-five years, frequently shipping to the Eastern markets. As stated elsewhere, he is a charter member and President of the Lexington Mutual Aid Association. He has been a faithful member of the Baptist Church these forty-seven years past, both himself and first wife uniting with the church in New Jersey, in 1834, and for the last twenty-five years he has officiated as deacon in the Baptist Church of Alliance, of which his present wife has been a member for the past sixteen years.

SHADRACH FELTS, deceased; was born in Sussex Co., Va., May 22, 1794. His father, Jesse Felts, wife and two children, viz.—Shadrach and a sister, constituted one of the seven families who in company, removed from Virginia to Ohio in 1807. The party consisted of about fifty souls, viz.—Jesse Felts, wife and two children; Charles Hamlin and five children (his wife having died in Virginia); William and John Hamlin, each with a wife and five children; Joseph Sebrell, wife and seven children; Thomas Wood, wife and two children; and Judson Jones, wife and two children, &c. On April 22, 1807, they set out in their wagons to traverse the country and cross into Ohio, in search of a home in the new and unsettled West. They arrived at Salem, Columbiana Co., the following June. There they encamped on a lot which had been partially cleared, and were the recipients of much kindness at the hands of some few settlers at that point. Taking Salem as a basis of operations, they began to look around for permanent locations. Jesse Felts and Charles Hamlin soon set out on a prospecting tour, and wandering into what is now Lexington Tp., Stark Co., accidentally found the "Stanton" settlement, which had been made near the Mahoning, near Lexington village, several years before. The Stantons persuaded Felts and Hamlin to settle in their vicinity, and accordingly each made an entry of land on what is now Sec. 10: Felts 160 acres and Hamlin 320 acres; and to this place they removed their families, from their temporary encampment at Salem, in the "fall" of 1807. Charles Hamlin's son, Stephen, by this time had married the only daughter of Jesse Felts; they too came to this section, constituting another family. The Joneses and Sebrells moved in afterward, until the settlement was considerably enlarged. After about two years' residence here, business called Charles Hamlin to return to Virginia, and on his way back here he took ill at Salem and there died suddenly. Jesse Felts died here in 1818, his being one of the first interments made in Lexington cemetery; his wife survived until 1840. January 30, 1817, our subject and Mary, daughter of Charles Hamlin, were united in matrimony, and began the battle of life for themselves on the farm where Mrs. Felts resides to this day. It was a portion of the original entry, and has never been out of the hands of the family. They had nothing to begin with except the homestead and able and willing hands. For several

years the only product which they had for exchange, for any other article they were obliged to have, was sugar made from the sugar-maple. They struggled along and bore many hardships of toil and privation incident to pioneer life, but in their time have seen many and extreme changes. They had five children, viz.—John, Jesse, Charles, Edwin and Richard E. Of these only John and Jesse survive. Charles died here in 1868, leaving a widow and two children. Edwin and Richard E. both enlisted in the late war; the former died at his home, Ft. Wayne, Ind., from disease contracted in the army, and the latter died in Kentucky from a similar cause. In 1850 Jesse, then a young man of 24 years, went with an emigrating party to California, and has been there and engaged on the frontier as a freighter for over thirty years, at times being years without correspondence with his parents, many of his friends believing he was dead. But Time itself could not shake that maternal faith and desire of Mrs. Felts to see her son once more; in which she was gratified on a December evening of 1880, when to her, her long-lost boy walked in, not exactly like the youth of twenty-odd summers who left her in 1850, but a man of middle age, of venerable look and whitened locks. As it were, he providentially arrived a few weeks before the demise of his father, which occurred in January, 1881, who had long wished and waited "for to see his boy again." Mrs. Felts is one of the few pioneers of the county who still survive; she was born in Virginia April 29, 1794; now well advanced in her 88th year, she is a woman of remarkable vitality, although of quite slender physique, is possessed of extraordinary nervous force, combined with good common sense and considerable executive ability, and one of those women in whose vocabulary the term "fail" or "can't" never had a place. Her eldest child, John, has always remained single and at home with his parents, and is well advanced in years, not being in a robust state of health. They pass their time quietly on the farm where Mrs. Felts has lived seventy-four years.

ELI GRANT, farmer; P. O., Alliance; was born in this township, Oct. 9, 1833. He is the third of a family of eight children, born to Stacey and Jemima (Rockhill) Grant. His grandfather, John Grant, came from New Jersey to Ohio with his wife and two oldest children. They located at Salem, Columbiana Co., where the family was increased in due season by six more children; in all there were—Harriet, who married and removed to Indiana; Thomas, to Williams Co., Ohio; Stacey, who remained here and is the father of several heads of families, who reside in the vicinity; Clayton in Indiana; Eliza, Hannah, Ann, and Sarah are the children of John Grant, who came to Lexington Tp., and located on what is now the western portion of Alliance, on what is now the farm of J. R. Haines, in about 1812. He was a wagon maker by trade, and an ingenious wood or iron worker, and many of the first wagons made in this section of the State, were the production of his mechanical skill. Stacey also worked at that business with his father, and together produced some of the first buggies ever manufactured in this part of Ohio. As stated elsewhere, John Grant passed the closing days of his life with his son-in-law (J. R. Haines) on the old homestead. Stacey Grant, the father of the subject of these lines, was born April 17, 1807; and May 25, 1828, he married Jemima Rockhill. She was born in New Jersey, Feb. 6, 1811; of six children of David Rockhill, Mrs. Grant was the only daughter. Previous to their marriage Mr. Grant had purchased some land, all in woods, to which they repaired, and immediately began the necessary improvements, and at intervals, did considerable work at the blacksmith's trade. Thus variously employed, he conducted his affairs successfully, and remained on the same farm on which he began for himself, until his death, which occured, Nov. 1, 1867. They reared eight children, seven lived to maturity, viz.—Juliana Maria, now Mrs. Dr. L. L. Lamborn; Eli, Joseph, Henry (deceased), Annetta and Samuel. Mrs. Grant still survives, and is admirably well preserved, both physicaly and mentally, for one who has passed "the allotted span" of time. Eli was the oldest son. He received a fair education in the common schools, and spent some time at the Mt. Union Seminary. Aug. 27, 1857, he married Malinda Babb. She was a daughter of Harrison Babb of Chester Co., Penn. They have had three children, one living—Henry E. He engaged in the mercantile

business with Teeters & Bates, which lasted three years. He then went into the Agricultural Works, through which he sustained some pecuniary loss. In 1871 he purchased a small farm, having severed all connection with the Agricultural Works Co., for whom he had been traveling salesman for some time. He now owns 52 acres of good land, west of the city, which is underlaid with a valuable vein of coal, which he is working.

JOSEPH GRANT, farmer; P. O. Alliance; was born Jan 29, 1836. He is the second son and fourth child born to Stacey and Jemima (Rockhill) Grant. His early education was that received at the common schools, and a short time at the Mt. Union Seminary He was desirous of obtaining a thorough education, but ill health, induced by sedentary habits incident to constant study, compelled him to return to greater exercise on the farm, to which he has ever since devoted his attention. Oct. 10, 1858, he was married to Mary Keyser, whose father, Daniel Keyser, came from Pennsylvania a young man, and married Maria Bryfogle, and settled in Marlborough Tp., Stark Co. Mr. and Mrs. Grant began for themselves where they now reside, on about 67 acres, which he got off his father's estate; but by their unceasing industry, they have added by purchase, until they now own 130 acres of good land, in an excellent state of cultivation, and with farm buildings not excelled in Lexington Tp. They had two children, both of whom died in childhood. They have one adopted son—Samuel J., whose name they had changed from that of his natural parent to Grant. His natural father—Fry—left here several years ago, leaving a wife and several small children, to look out a proper location in the West, but was never more heard of. Mr. and Mrs. Grant are members of the United Brethren Church, of which he has been a steward for some time.

REV. ORVILLE NELSON HARTSHORN, LL. D., President of Mt. Union College and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and International Law, whose portrait appears in this work, was born Aug. 20, 1823, in Nelson, Portage Co., Ohio. He is the second child and eldest son of five children born to Norris and Asenath Hartshorn. Mr. Norris Hartshorn was born April 1, 1785, in Torrington, Litchfield Co., Connecticut; and after the close of the War of 1812, in which he was a soldier, he emigrated to Ohio, and located in Portage Co., where he was married to Asenath, daughter of Samuel and Abigail Backus, and died at Mt. Union, at the age of 75. Mr. Backus was born Aug. 20, 1764, in Palmer, Northampton Co., Mass.; and, having served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, moved from Massachussets in 1810 with his family to Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio, and died July 20, 1854, near Alliance, Stark Co., Ohio, at the residence of his daughter, Asenath, at the advanced age of nearly 90 years. The subject of this sketch, President Hartshorn, was brought up to farm life, and there received only a moderate common school education. To his devoted Christian mother, he is chiefly indebted, under a kind Providence, for the normal development of his intrepid and decisive character. He not only inherited from his cultured mother her remarkable and naturally strong straits of character; but, from infancy even to manhood, he daily received from her skilled hand eminently practical, affectionate and positive training. This regular and strict training—embracing religious and systematic home instruction given by his mother during his first twelve years, not only in the common branches of an English education, but especially in the immutable and eternal principles of truth and right, and in the daily and voluntary practice of stern duty, self-reliance and self-government in strict accordance with the laws of his entire being—laid the solid foundation of his sterling character, and gave an irresistible impetus in the direction of all his subsequent actions and marked achievements. It was also his heroic mother who taught the first public school which he attended, she having taught in the public schools during the ten years preceding her marriage. This salutary home-training thus early received from his devoted mother, supplemented by that of the Sunday School in which she was also his teacher, was the chief means, under Providence, of early leading him to Christ, and of forming correct habits, and subsequently of using patiently and conscientiously the requisite efforts to acquire liberal qualifications for his active life's work. Though most of his youth was cheerfully devoted to physcal labor on the farm, and at intervals to car-

pentering, yet he attended district school a portion of the winter months, and for sometime a high-school near his home, at Deerfield. Then he took a further course of three years of faithful study at the Atwater Linnæan Academy in his native county. He then attended Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., another three years; and after there prosecuting and completing its Classical course of four years' study, he there graduated in the decree of Bachelor of Arts; and, three years later, in the degree of Master of Arts. While a student both at the Academy and the College, he defrayed his entire expenses, partly by manual labor during short intervals, but chiefly by teaching public schools during the winter season. Self-support by honest and thoughtful labor, and self-reliance, with humble yet implicit trust in the infinitely perfect One; also fidelity to duty and love for his neighbor, have always characterized his generous, positive, enterprising and intensely active life. Oct. 4, 1846, he organized at Mt. Union, Stark Co., Ohio, an institution known as Mount Union Seminary. The surroundings for a school seemed inauspicious, and at the beginning there were only six students; but the number increased until the roll showed the first year an average of twenty students. Under his judicious planning, persevering energy and well directed care, this aggressive institution regularly grew in substantial patronage and favor, even beyond his fondest hopes, thus adding zeal to his well-considered, firm and conscientious purpose to lay broadly the foundation of an educational institution of national usefulness, based on the principles of truth and right, and the actual needs of our American people, and having as its distinctive object, the rendering of an integral, liberal, Christian education, easily and equally accessible to every honest and enterprising young man and young woman, however lowly or self-dependent. He conducted this progressive seminary with eminent prudence, patience, ability and success until January, 1858, when it was regularly chartered as a college. It had become a college in fact, lacking only the authority to confer degrees, and the accumulation of sufficient funds to place it on a firm basis. However, many intelligent, generous and wealthy persons,—who had observed this institution during its first few years struggling bravely for honorable existence and recognition, now becoming an eligible place of sound learning of no secondary importance,—responded with living sympathy, wise counsel and liberal donations, thus giving it a good, substantial foundation. (See the College History in general chapter). At its opportune and efficient organization in 1858 as a college, Dr. Hartshorn was elected President of its Faculty; also President of its Board of Trustees. After successfully serving for ten years this college of the people, by the people and for the people, in both these capacities, he resigned June, 1868, in favor of Hon. Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, the Presidency of the Board of Trustees, in order that he might give his whole energies to his increasingly responsible duties as President of the Faculty. Having in his early manhood devoted considerable time to the study of law under the instruction of Hon. Chester Hayden, LL. D., of Cleveland, there have been since then a number of students of Mt. Union College, who have read law privately under Dr. Hartshorn's instruction, and were admitted to law schools for completing their course or graduation, on his examination and recommendation. His earlier impressions had inclined him to the practice of law, but his more deliberate convictions of duty, involving enlarged usefulness to American youth, even to the most lowly and self-dependent, finally induced the settled purpose to study theology in connection with the practical truths of science, and to enter in earnest the united, arduous and self-denying duties of the Christian ministry, and the liberal instruction of youth, being profoundly imbued with the belief that the actual work of the faithful teacher of scientific or natural truth is not only compatible with, but is quite as needed and sacred as are the truly consecrated and responsible services of the devoted teachers of Biblical truth. After due study and preparation he was, in 1852, regularly licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and subsequently was properly ordained and elected a member of the Pittsburg Conference of that church, which relations to the church he still retains, except that under a general rule he became a member of the East Ohio Conference, in 1876, upon its or-

ganization by authority of the General Conference. In 1868, he was elected by the Pittsburg Annual Conference, a delegate to the General Conference of the church, which in that quadrennium met in Chicago. After visiting and carefully examining most of our American colleges, Dr. Hartshorn was, in 1867, appointed by the College Trustees to visit the various countries of Europe, in order to investigate their educational systems, museums and institutions; also to investigate plans and methods, and secure specimens and apparatus for the Mt. Union College museum, cabinets and laboratories. The Ohio College Association, also the Ohio Teachers' Association, had elected him to procure European educational facts and methods, and to report the result to each of these bodies, which he did. Accordingly, he started July 7th, 1867, on this European tour, and returned in the forepart of the next year, after faithfully and acceptably accomplishing this responsible mission, having visited all the principal countries, museums and institutions in Europe; in the meantime spending a few days inspecting the Paris International Exposition of 1867. It is proper to say, in brief, that this foreign visit was productive of eminently valuable results, in securing not only a vast amount of important and practical information, but especially in obtaining rare and invaluable specimens and apparatus, and in establishing superior methods and means for continuously collecting both natural and historical specimens of rare educational value from all parts of the habitable globe, and thus to accumulate and regularly extend economically and systematically, through the agents established on the plan of the British Museum, in all countries of the world, the museum of Mt. Union College, thereby progressively making this free educational museum of science and art second to none other in this country. In 1855–6, he was chosen to edit the *Family and School Instructor*, a monthly magazine of forty pages, published by the professors and students of the institution. This educational journal was both ably conducted and well received. To his ready pen we are also indebted for numerous essays and public addresses, and a large amount of valuable contributions to our periodical literature, as well as publications of more permanent form; among the latter there being a treatise entitled "The Supremacy of Law," embodying all that this title implies. As a writer and author, his style is clear and logical; as a public speaker, whether in the pulpit or on the platform, his style is characterized by its force and appropriateness of thought, naturalness, energy and purity of expression, the use of proper words in proper places, and its directness of argument and freedom in delivery. He likewise knows how and where to be silent. But as a teacher of youth, whether in the recitation or lecture-room, all his powers, both natural and acquired, find their freest and fullest play. It is in the school that his great usefulness and influence are most widely and effectively felt. Among his leading traits of character are concentrativeness, simplicity, frankness, animation, magnanimity, courage, force of will, breadth and integrity of purpose. His powers of independent and consecutive thought, discernment of motives and of character, physical endurance, combined with his unswerving attachment to friends and sympathy with needy youth and the masses of the common people, have not only enhanced his efficiency, success and growing usefulness as an organizer, disciplinarian and instructor of youth; but also as a trusted guide and benefactor of society. Besides being actively connected with the educational associations in his native state, he is a member of the American Philological Society; also a member of the American Association for the promotion of Science. Appointed in 1851 by the Stark County Teachers' Institute to represent, with his friend and the eminent teacher, Prof. Lorin Andrews, then superintendent of the Union Schools of Massillon, that body in the National Teachers' Association, he was, in this year, elected one of its life members. As early as 1850, he was recognized as a faithful worker in various important reforms demanding earnest attention, among which may be named the cause of Anti-slavery, Sunday Schools, Temperance, Graded and Normal Schools, County and State School Supervision. He has usually participated in the State and National Temperance Organizations, Sunday School Conventions, and Young Men's Christian Associations. Being a member of the National Christian Temperance Association;

he was elected by its annual meeting in the spring of 1875 at Chicago, as one of its two delegates from Ohio to represent that body in the International Christian Temperance Union that met June, 1876, in Philadelphia. Being a member of the first class, which, in 1874 graduated at Chautauqua in the National Sunday School Assembly's Course of Study. He was, at its annual meeting in 1876, elected by its Alumni Association to act in connection with ten judicious representatives appointed from as many evangelical churches, to prepare the Chautauqua Normal Sunday School Course of Study. Though never an active politician, Dr. Hartshorn was urged at the beginning of our late war to accept a position of important trust in the Union army; and later, a responsible service in the civil affairs of his country. Though in no sense lacking in patriotism, nor inappreciative of these honorable avenues to eminence and usefulness; yet he has foregone these and other inviting fields of state and national distinction, from a dominent conviction that his unbroken life's work should be in the direction of humbly aiding to make a thorough, liberal Christian education, economically and easily accessible to every energetic, right minded young man or woman, however poor or neglected. He also sincerely aims to discharge properly all his political and religious duties, with a patriotism above partyism, and with a Christianity above sectarianism. His accurate and practical knowledge of human nature, and especially of the distinctive labors, varying motives and influences incident to student life, and his tested experience with other extensive qualifications, admirably adapt him to the arduous and peculiarly responsible duties of the President of a live, modernized, aggressive college, as actually needed by our American people. Naturally blest with an excellent, physical constitution, as well as with a highly social, cheerful, symmetrical disposition, with his simple, genial, systematic habits, he readily forms personal acquaintances, and strong attachments for students and friends; and though in his fifty-eighth year, he seems now in his prime. He has frequently during his life, made as might be expected, serious mistakes; but scarcely would any one question either his willingness to correct them, or the purity of his purpose. By possessing deep and positive convictions, with true teachableness, firmness and well-poised character, his course would inevitably antagonize those of opposite or erroneous purpose and action; nevertheless, he is accustomed simply to perform his duty, and thus honorably exercise the natural right to think and act responsibly for himself, in strict accord with the nature of things and with his deliberate judgment and conscience—being always equally willing to concede cheerfully the same personal rights and freedom to others. His daily and minutest acts, as well as his more momentous or public duties, being so frequently and intimately in the presence, and thus open to the varying scrutiny and conflicting criticisms of those knowing him from childhood, it might be expected that his motives, plans and actions, however sincere or correct, would be constantly subjected to opposite or diverse opinions and utterances, and that those failing to appreciate or approve them would, at least in some instances, be notedly slow either to condone or forget them. Under these as well as all other circumstances, his favorite motto is: "Take a square view, trust God, then act, leaving to Him the consequences." Impartial and tolerant to all, conservative in retaining whatever is good in the past, and progressive in radically applying the wise and good to new and worthy objects, he has been uniformly accustomed, with head, heart and hand, to go directly forward, exercising envy or malice toward none—it being his rule and happiness to cherish for all a charity that is kind, that thinks no evil, and suffers long. His entire life, though characterized by severe conflict, labor and responsibility, has been one of hope, happiness and benefit. Respecting his public life's work, he has, under Providential guidance, been eminently fortunate in his choice of wise, prudent and efficient counselors, associates and helpers. Nor has he been unfortunate in his domestic relations. Nov. 1, 1849, he was suitably married to Miss Amanda Melvina Brush, who, during the three preceding years, had been an apt and faithful student in the Seminary, being one of the first six students in attendance. Mrs. Hartshorn, a daughter of Charles and Fanny Brush, of Mt. Union, was born in New York city, March 13, 1828. To Dr. and Mrs. Hartshorn have been

born six children, five of whom are living, viz.—Lucetta (now Mrs. Dr. B. U. Jacob, of Chicago); Dora (now Mrs. Otis D. Crocker, of Cleveland); Homer Chase and Emma (twins); and Walter. The State and Union Law College, of Cleveland, in 1860, conferred on President Hartshorn the degree, *pro merito*, of Doctor of Laws. His whole life and study having been devoted cheerfully, assiduously and unselfishly, to the equal advancement of Christianity and of popular and higher education, he has thereby efficiently promoted the true interests and elevation of the masses, and the free diffusion of knowledge and happiness among the lowly and common people. Mt. Union College, to whose normal growth he has, with right purpose, so unostentatiously yet effectively given his untiring energies, and uniformly has, with many others whose noble acts, coöperation and benefactions form the chief part of its history, only humbly helped to make it an impartial and beneficent source of continual blessings to self-dependent youth of both sexes, though for years this institution was interposed by stiff obstacles—does now nobly attest that this his life's work of love has not been in vain.

HON. EDWIN NORMAN HARTSHORN, A. M., Professor of International and Commercial Law, and superintendent of the Commercial Department of Mt. Union College; was born near Alliance, Ohio, May 27, 1835. His parents, Norris and Asenath Hartshorn, having moved from New England, settled at an early day in Nelson, Portage Co., Ohio. He is the youngest of five children, and was raised to farm life, and enjoyed for some years the advantages of the common schools. He received from his parents, especially from his cultured and devoted mother, systematic and affectionate training, until at the age of nearly twelve; and being then put under the care of his older brother, Dr. O. N. Hartshorn, he entered in the fall of 1846 upon a course of study at Mt. Union Seminary, being one of its first six students. He regularly continued his studies at this seminary until it was, January, 1858, chartered as a college, defraying his entire expenses by doing janitor service during the first four years, and during the next seven or eight years by teaching a part of the time in the Seminary, but chiefly by teaching public schools during the winter season. At the organization of the Institution in 1856 as a college, he was elected one of its Charter Trustees, also Professor of Natural Science, having previously devoted most of his teaching to giving instruction in mathematics. Soon after it was chartered, he regularly graduated at Mt. Union College in both its Scientific and Classical courses, and three years later in the degree of Master of Arts. In the spring of 1862 he was elected Superintendent of the Graded or Union Schools of Brownsville, Pa.; but after faithfully and acceptably conducting for a few months the Brownsville Schools, he accepted the urgent request of the Trustees and Faculty to return and resume his teaching and duties in Mt. Union College. His labors as Professor until 1868 were chiefly confined to Natural Science and Mathematics, though during part of this time he was required to teach Ancient Classics, Logic, Rhetoric, Political Economy and History. In 1868 the Commercial Department being duly organized under the charter of the college, Prof. Hartshorn was elected its Superintendent, and was appointed to teach Book-keeping, International and Commercial Law, and Actual Business. He had a few years before taken a full course in Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburgh; and having there in 1856 graduated, received a Diploma from that Business College. Having been a close student during the preceding fifteen or twenty years, and being an original and systematic thinker, and possessing the physical as well as mental stamina to endure a large amount of consecutive and thoughtful labor, he exerted all his energies to systematize this Commercial or Business Department, and to put it on a substantial basis. He prepared a thorough and systematic course of study, and of actual business, and so organized the department as to reduce all its features to a complete system, probably not surpassed in thoroughness and practical detail by any business college, East or West. He has instructed in this department over 2,000 students, who are now occupying responsible and lucrative positions in various respectable business houses, where the most thorough and approved modes of doing business are required. Quite a number of the graduates of this department are ladies, who are, by their thorough and practical qualifica-

tion in the Theory of Accounts and Actual Business, making themselves a necessity to their respective employers, and are receiving for their services a salary not excelled by gentlemen of equal experience. Prof. Hartshorn has thus from the first been a member of the General Faculty, and has judiciously borne during this time a responsible part in its general internal management, involving the government, instruction and classification of the students. He has likewise been, from the origin of the college, an effective member of its Board of Trustees and of its Executive Committee; and during the past fourteen years has acted as its assistant treasurer, receiving all the internal funds, disbursing the same and keeping the books therefor. Though his chief labors have been in the college, yet Prof. Hartshorn has also discharged various responsible duties as a citizen. He has from its origin served on the Board of Education for the union schools of Mt. Union; also for several years on the Board of Councilmen for that incorporated village. Having been treasurer of its Board of Education during some ten years, and having taken an active and efficient part in the planning and erection of its new and excellent Union School building, he has also been required to take a responsible share in the selection of teachers, and in the proper management of this union school. In all his duties he trusts nothing to luck, but depends solely on the prompt, honorable and exact compliance with all the conditions of success. In all his plans, duties and transactions with either the public or with private parties, he is uniformly straight-forward, decisive, respectful, prompt, temperate, firm, generous, reliable, and faithful. As to church relations, he is a Methodist; as to politics, he is a Republican, and as a neighbor and citizen he has given ample evidence of his enterprise, kindness, honesty and fidelity. During the late war he took with his means and time a highly generous, patriotic and active part, both in raising numerous recruits, and in nobly sustaining our Union soldiers at the front; and, indeed, he would also have eagerly relegated to others these patriotic home supports, and entered the active service in the field, had it not been that his presence and stipulated services were also imperatively needed in the college. He has devoted considerable time to the study of law; also in conducting Teachers' Institutes, and in delivering educational and other public addresses. Both as a speaker and a writer his style is logical, clear and forcible. In 1878, he was nominated and elected State Senator for the Twenty-first District of Ohio, embracing the counties of Stark and Carroll. During his two years of public service in the Senate, he was appointed chairman of some important committees, as "Common Schools and School Lands;" "Universities, Academies and Colleges." He also served on other important committees, as "Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home and Schools for Imbecile Youth;" "Public Printing;" "Revision." While a member of the Ohio Senate, during the 64th General Assembly, he introduced the following Bills, which passed both Houses, and are now law, viz.—Senate Bill No. 70, amending Section 1,155 (Revised Statutes), providing compensation to county recorders for keeping up general indices; Senate Bill No. 89, dividing Washington Township, Stark County, into two election precincts; Senate Bill No. 144, amending Section 5,251 (Revised Statutes), relating to the demand of witness' fees; Senate Bill No. 158; Senate Bill No. 333, providing for the appointment of an assistant to the Mine Inspector; Senate Joint Resolution No. 39, granting the use of battle-flags, guns, tents and accoutrements to the Reunion of Soldiers and Sailors, held Sept. 1st, 1880, at Canton, Ohio; also a Senate Joint Resolution, providing for admitting Sarah Curan, of Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., into the Cleveland Asylum for the Insane; Senate Resolution No. 14, fixing the pay of the pages. Three other Bills were introduced by Senator Hartshorn (Nos. 110, 426 and 336), and passed the Senate, but did not get through the House. He has recently (1881) been nominated without opposition to serve another term of two years in the Ohio Senate. Mr. Hartshorn was happily married January 1st, 1858, to Miss Elvira, daughter of John and Martha Allerton, of Alliance, Ohio. To Senator and Mrs. Hartshorn have been born six children—Loyal Douglas, Carrie T., Wilber A., Jessie G., Gertrude Josephine, and Florence; all of whom are living except the eldest son, who died at the age of eighteen, and Gertrude

Josephine, who died when four years of age.

ELLIS HAZEN, farmer; P. O. Alliance; was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, April 19, 1824. His father, Daniel Hazen, was a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. He came to Ohio in 1801, and settled in Columbiana, now Mahoning Co., and was a well-to-do farmer, and a man of considerable influence in the neighborhood in which he resided. He was married to Polly Wood, and to them were born four children, viz.—Ellis, Thomas, Elizabeth and R. J. C. The family removed from Mahoning Co. to Lexington Tp., Stark Co., in 1833, and located on Sec. 16, where Thos. Hazen now lives, and on said location Mr. Hazen remained until called away by death in 1869. He was a man worthy of trust and much respected in his own vicinity, and was almost continuously serving in some township office. After the organization of Lexington was effected, Daniel Hazen was the first Township Treasurer, an office which he held about twenty years. The subject of these notes is the oldest of the family. His early education was received in the public schools, and limited at that, as delicate condition of his father's health, demanded that Ellis' attention and labor should be directed to the care of the farm. Dec. 18, 1845, he was married to Emeline Wickersham. She was born in Columbiana Co., April 20, 1824, and came to Stark Co. with her parents in 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Hazen began on their own account, and farmed in this township ever since, and in this they have been quite successful. They have had eight children, six of whom are living—Almiretta, Lewis (deceased), Curtis (deceased), Eva, Lyde, Edward, William and Adelbert. Mr. Hazen had but little means when he began for himself, but by industry and care, he is now financially well fixed, having a good farm of 226 acres in a high state of cultivation. He was elected to the office of Township Trustee, which he held four years, and in October, 1878, he was elected County Commissioner, which office he now holds. He is in manner unassuming and pleasant, and although holding an office, the gift of the people, he is no politician; but a man who has gained and retains the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

HARVEY V. MERRICK, A. B., Professor of the German Language in Mt. Union College; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, March 27, 1855, son of Wm. and Jane (Coulson) Merrick, who are both natives of the same county. They reared six children, viz :—Martin, who enlisted for the late war in the 115th O. V. I., and served three years, and returned home and died in 1866 ; Sarah; Lizzie (deceased); Harvey V., Allen and Harper. Harvey V. was the fourth child and second son ; his boyhood was spent on the farm, and in attending the public school ; after he had taught one term, he entered Mt. Union College in 1875, and took a five years' course, employing himself teaching in the winter terms as a means of support during the succeeding college term. During his collegiate course he studied the German language thoroughly, and was appointed professor thereof immediately after his graduation in July, 1880. July 26, 1880, he married Carrie P. Chapman, daughter of John B. Chapman, who was a pioneer-settler and attorney, of Warsaw, Ind. Subsequent to the death of her father, Mrs. Merrick, with her mother, removed to Adams Co., Iowa, and settled near Corning ; there, in early childhood, Mrs. Merrick became familiar with the Icarians, a French-speaking community, of whom she readily acquired the rudiments of the French language; and having access to their libraries, and a natural taste for such studies, she soon became familiar with much of their literature, and a proficient French linguist. She attended Mt. Union College, from which she graduated in July, 1879 ; and in February, 1880, was appointed Professor of the French Language and History.

MICHAEL McGRATH, deceased; was born in County Kildare, Ireland, in October, 1826. When about 20 years of age he emigrated to the United States, and spent his first year in this country at Auburn, N. Y. He removed thence to Cleveland, Ohio, and entered the employ of the Cleveland, Pittsburg & Wheeling R. R. Co., as overseer on a portion of that road during its construction. In March, 1852, he came to Alliance, and engaged with the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co., as overseer of a gang of repairers; this position he occupied until his late illness, which resulted in his death, May 15, 1881. He was quiet, sober and industrious, and al-

though working for nominal wages, he was, through industrious habits, enabled to purchase a farm of 78 acres adjoining the city corporation of Alliance, on the west. On Jan. 22, 1854, he married Phœbe A. Rockhill. They had nine children, seven of whom are living, viz:—Josephine, John H., Michael D., James E., Ida M., Joseph F., and Ellen O. In September, 1878, their oldest son George, took his gun and with several others went hunting. When several miles away he stepped to the wagon in which his gun was lying, and while in the act of taking it out it was accidentally discharged; the muzzle being toward him and in close proximity with his body, the load took effect in the upper part of his body, which caused death instantly. He leaves a young wife and one child to mourn their untimely loss. Mr. Michael McGrath leaves his family in very comfortable circumstances, with a good home surrounded by all the comforts necessary. He was through life a consistent member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN NEILER, farmer; P. O. Alliance; was born in Chester Co., Pa., April 3, 1811. His father Samuel, and his mother, Sarah (Evans) Neiler, were both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a miller and farmer, and from boyhood up, John being the oldest of the family, was kept at the milling business, in which he soon became practical and thorough. He received at intervals, a fair common school education. He conducted the business for some time after the death of his father; and at the settlement of the affairs of the estate he removed to Ohio, and located in Goshen Tp., Mahoning Co., where he began to farm and remained five years; thence to Salem, Columbiana Co., and purchased the Allison Mills, which he ran seven years. He sold out his mill property in Salem, and returned to Mahoning Co., where he resided until 1867, when he sold out and removed to Lexington Tp., Stark Co., and purchased a farm of 46 acres; on which he has resided ever since. He married Beulah W. Morris, March 12, 1853; she was a daughter of Joseph and Rachel Morris, of Mahoning Co., who with their ten children, emigrated from New Jersey, in a two-horse wagon, and located in Goshen Tp., Mahoning Co., in 1821. Her parents remained in the same place where they settled until she died, many years since. Mr. Neiler is unassuming and plain in his manner, a man of unquestioned candor, and highly respected by those with whom he becomes acquainted. They had two children, both deceased.

JOHN M. PETTIT, grocery merchant, Alliance; was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 15, 1817; he was the second child and oldest son of Austin and Elizabeth (Middleton) Pettit, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1812, and located in Columbiana Co., where he engaged in farming and stock dealing. When John M. was about 8 years old, his mother died, leaving four children. His father married Elizabeth Schooley for his second wife, and by this union six children were born. Until Mr. Pettit arrived at his 19th year his life was similar to that of most young men reared in the country, variously occupied on the farm and in attending school, after which he accepted a clerkship in a store of general merchandise in Salem, which he retained about six years. In March, 1845, he came to Mt. Union, Stark Co., and in partnership with Isaac Wilson opened a general store; shortly afterward, at the demise of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Pettit purchased the entire business, and conducted it until 1853, when the partnership of Pettit and Park was formed. In 1859 Mr. Pettit embarked in the general produce business with one Nixon, as Pettit & Nixon, which continued until 1865, when Mr. Reed took Nixon's place in the establishment; the latter partnership lasting about five years. In 1870 Mr. Pettit engaged in the fire and life insurance business for about four years, and then in partnership with his son, established his present business in Alliance. Dec. 28, 1843, he married Mary Bean, daughter of Israel and Jane Bean, of Salem, Ohio. They had four children; two died in childhood and two are living, viz:—Presley C., who is Cashier of the First National Bank, and George P., now in Colorado. Although these many years engaged in active business in Alliance, he has always been a resident of Mt. Union since the spring of 1845. He has been in active business since 19 years of age, a man of public spirit and enterprise, and decided business ability.

REV. LOUIS PAINE, Minister of Methodist Episcopal Church, Limaville; was born in Salem, Columbiana Co., O., Dec. 4, 1837.

His parents were Rufus and Narcissa (Aldrich) Paine. Rufus Paine was born in Smithfield, R. I., Sept. 11, 1793. Narcissa Aldrich was born in Northbridge, Mass., April 2, 1809. They were married at Norwich, Conn., April 27, 1836, and removed to Ohio in the spring of 1837. In 1838 they located in Limaville, Stark Co., where Mr. Paine engaged in the mercantile business; but at the end of two years he disposed of the same, and purchased a farm on the northern limits of the village, which has been the family homestead ever since. To Rufus and Narcissa Paine were born four children, viz: Louis; Rufus Smith, who died at the age of 16; Henry, now in the real estate and banking business, in Decorah, Iowa; and Eva, now Mrs. C. T. Mattingly, of Plymouth, Ind. Louis Paine's primary education was received in the public school, and in a select school in Limaville, his first teacher being H. M. Lewis, now of Alliance. Afterward he attended the Atwater Academy, and in 1857 entered Mt. Union Seminary, which soon afterward was chartered as a college, and from which he graduated in the classical course in 1862. Jan. 1, 1860, while a student, Mr. Paine was married to Mary E. Cunning, of Shanesville, O., who died April 21, 1861. In the beginning of 1856 Mr. Paine had united with the Methodist Episcopal Church; but up to this event had pursued his educational course, having in view a business life; now, however, his thoughts turned toward the ministry. In the fall of 1861 he was licensed to preach by the Quarterly Conference of the Alliance Circuit. In the fall of 1862, after his graduation, he was appointed by Dr. I. N. Baird, who was the Presiding Elder, to the Marlborough Circuit. In March, 1863, he was received on trial in the Pittsburgh Conference, and appointed to the Columbiana Circuit. In March, 1864, he was appointed to the Elkton Circuit. On the 20th of March, 1865, at the Conference held in Canton, Ohio, he was ordained to the office of Deacon, by Bishop Ames. At the close of this Conference, on the evening of March 21, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Lind, who was a teacher in the Canton Union School, and a daughter of John Lind, Esq., of New Berlin, Stark Co., O., this being the second marriage solemnized in the M. E. Church of Canton, O. The succeeding two years, for the purpose of recuperating his health, he took no charge in the Conference, but resided in Limaville, and engaged in mercantile and farming pursuits, At the Conference held in Massillon, O., in March, 1867, he was ordained by Bishop Thompson to the office of Elder, and appointed to Rochester, Pa. Here he organized, in the town hall, the first Methodist Episcopal Church, with about 65 members; but the work prospered so successfully that during the three years of his stay as pastor, he received over 300 additional members, and succeeded in erecting their present fine two-story brick edifice. From the arduous labor of this charge he retired in March, 1870, but his health having suffered thereby, he again retired to the farm for the succeeding two years. In March, 1872, he was appointed to Irondale, O., having in view the liquidation of a debt upon a new church building. In March, 1873, he was placed in charge of the "Centenary Church," Pittsburgh, Pa. Here he completed a church building which had been some years before begun, at a cost of some $22,000. At the expiration of two years, in March, 1875, the Conference having concluded to divide into the Pittsburgh and the East Ohio Conference, he asked to be placed again in the Ohio work, and was appointed to Mt. Union charge, in Stark Co., O. Here he remained during three terms, or until September, 1878; and his labors were eminently successful, receiving, in one revival, one hundred into the church. From September, 1878, to September, 1880, he was pastor of the Wellsville charge, during which time he received into the church about 160 by letter and on profession of faith. In September, 1880, he was appointed to Willoughby, Lake Co., O., where he officiates at this date. Rev. Mr. Paine retains the old family homestead at Limaville, O., where his mother still resides, his father having died in 1864, and where his family spend a portion of each summer. To Louis and Mary E. Paine have been born seven children, five of whom are living, viz:—Dellie (deceased when a few weeks old), Bertram Lind, Mary Myrtilla, Lura Bell, Stella Rosalie (died at the age of 2 years), Louis Henry, and Bertha Leona.

DAVID ROCKHILL, farmer and proprietor of livery stable; P. O. Alliance; was born near the site of Alliance, Stark Co., Dec. 11, 1846, son of David and Hannah (Buckman)

Rockhill. The latter was a native of Pennsylvania, but the father came here at an early date from New Jersey. They reared seven children, six of whom are living. Mr. Rockhill married Jane E. McDonald in 1870. They have two children, viz:—Wesley L. and Estella May. In 1879 he purchased the livery establishment of Mr. Phillips, and has charge of that business as well as superintending his farm, upon which he still resides, and which is the same farm entered by his grandfather Rockhill, when they first located here.

CLEMENT ROCKHILL, farmer; P. O. Alliance; was born where he is now residing, Jan. 8, 1828. He is the fifth child and oldest son of eleven children (all of whom lived to maturity) born to Samuel A. and Nancy (Bryant) Rockhill. His parents were natives of New Jersey, and after they were married they removed to Ohio, and settled at Salem, Columbiana Co., in February, 1820. They had stopped a short time when they removed to Stark Co., and entered 160 acres west of Mt. Union, and subsequently purchased the farm which our subject owns, which is all within the corporate limits of Alliance, for the sum of $3 per acre. When quite young, Mr. Rockhill was obliged to work on the farm, as he was the eldest son of a large family; consequently his early education was rather limited. When he had attained his majority he began to do for himself, and took charge of the homestead. In 1858 he married Sarah Hogate, a daughter of John Hogate, of Marshall Co., Ind. She died in November, 1871, leaving three children, viz:—Cassius Clay, Lulu M. and Clarence A. Mr. Rockhill married a second wife, Louisa Barnes, by whom he had one child—Charles C. From her he obtained a bill of divorce. His present wife was Sarah Stone, of Ravenna, Portage Co. They own a farm of 49 acres in the corporation of Alliance, which is a comfortable home. Mr. Rockhill is a quiet, industrious citizen and has always been one of those men who attends to his own affairs, and allows others a like privilege.

WILLIAM SOULE, M. S., Ph. D., Professor of Physics and Chemistry in Mt. Union College; was born at Dover Plains, Duchess Co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1834. His parents were John B. and Jane (Tabor) Soule, the former a teacher in his early life, but latterly turned his attention to farming, and was an influential citizen in his neighborhood. The early education of our subject was that of the common schools, which cost him six miles of travel each day. He subsequently attended the famous "Quintillian Seminary," of Rev. Eliphaz Fay. In 1856, he entered the American Seminary, and was a close student and hard worker, to the serious injury of his sight and general health. He entered the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1858, and graduated from that institution in 1861; he took a post-graduate course in chemistry and natural history, and took a second degree. In May, 1862, he married Adelia E., daughter of Eber White, a prominent and early resident of Ann Arbor, Mich. They have two children—Stella and Marion. Subsequent to his post-graduate course, Prof. Soule returned to New York; was principal of a school for some time, and was then appointed Professor of Natural Science in Cazenovia Seminary, where he remained thirteen years. During this time many medical students pursued a regular course of analytical chemistry under his instruction. He is frequently called upon to decide the character of minerals, the purity of drugs, etc. Upon one occasion, a case of supposed poisoning was submitted to him; the body was exhumed, which he analyzed, and his report accepted as conclusive. In the summer of 1880 he was elected to the professorship, which he now holds in Mt. Union College. The honorary degree of Ph. D. has recently been conferred upon Prof. Soule.

HENRY A. SOLIDAY, Limaville; of the firm of Soliday & Sparr, millers, proprietors of the Valley Mills; was born in Blair Co., Penn., Feb. 25, 1837; the third in a family of ten children born to Abraham and Catharine Soliday. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, and his father a millwright by trade. In 1845 the family removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and settled near Wooster, Wayne Co., where his father engaged in the milling business. Having been brought up to that trade by his father, the subject of these notes followed mill-building until about 28 years old, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Doylestown, where in connection with his business, he was Post Master, and served as a Justice of the Peace

about seven years. He removed to Akron in 1873, and continued in the mercantile business until 1879, when he purchased the Valley Mills, at Limaville, and took as partner his brother-in-law, B. F. Sparr. They have refitted and made various important improvements in the mills, they being only adapted to water-power when they purchased; but they have since provided a 35-horse power steam engine and boiler, and are now prepared to do work at any season. In November, 1860, Mr. Soliday married Sarah A., daughter of Elias Galehouse, a pioneer of the township in which he settled, in Wayne Co. By this union there are three children living, viz.—Charles H., George W., and Jessie A.

JOSEPH SEBRELL, farmer; P. O. Limaville; was born in Sussex Co., Va., April 15, 1796, the fifth child of Joseph and Rebecca (Jones) Sebrell, who with their six children, were a part of the party of some fifty persons who emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1807. Several families came direct to Stark Co., while Mr. Sebrell's family located near Salem, and remained there until 1823. His father was a hatter by trade, and during the pioneer days, when it was almost impossible to procure money for produce of any kind, Mr. Sebrell found his manufactured articles a handy commodity to exchange for other necessaries. When he got the hatting business established, his sons also worked at the trade with him, but soon turned their attention to farming. The subject of these notes states that their first few crops of corn were almost all devoured by squirrels, having in his boyhood, day by day paced the field and guarded the seed corn when planted, until it had grown beyond the stage when liable to suffer from the pests; but as soon as it formed "ears," the ravages of these pests were as bad as ever, necessitating the corn to be cut when only in roasting-ear, and gathered near their cabin for protection. His father came to Stark Co., and purchased 160 acres about a mile west of Lexington, and to this location the family removed from Salem in 1823. Previous to their removal, Joseph, the subject of these notes, married Mary Shinn, in 1817. She was born in New Jersey, July 3, 1798, and came with her parents to Salem in 1803. Mr. and Mrs. Sebrell have been familiarized with hardship in pioneer life, which can be realized only by those who settled in the unbroken forest, where naught of civilization was to be found. They are both hale, and happily passing their declining days with their daughters. Although Mrs. Sebrell has for some time been totally blind, and the organs of hearing somewhat affected, she is otherwise enjoying good health, and is sound of mind, with a wonderful memory of past events. They are parents of nine children, all of whom lived to maturity—Abigail (deceased), wife of Jos. Wiley; Mathews; Rebecca, wife of E. Bennett; Thomas; Mary A. (deceased), wife of J. Kennedy; Elizabeth, wife of Aaron Gibson; Hannah, Joseph and Hulda.

ELISHA TEETERS, farmer; P. O. Alliance; whose portrait appears in this history as a representative pioneer of Lexington Tp., was born in what is now Mahoning Co., Ohio, Jan. 11, 1814. His grandfather, Elisha Teeters, emigrated from Germany to this country about the time of the Revolutionary war, and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, in 1796, finally becoming one of the early pioneers to what was then Columbiana, now Mahoning Co., Ohio. The parents of our subject were John and Mary (Cook) Teeters. His father was a Colonel under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812; a warm friend to educational and moral reform, and an influential member of the community. He was a "Friend" in his religious belief, a Democrat up to the beginning of the late war, and afterwards a Republican. He died July 25, 1866, in his 85th year. Of a family of ten children, Elisha, the subject of this sketch, is the oldest son. Reared amid the surroundings of pioneer life, he obtained such an education as that early period afforded. On July 16, 1835, he married Eliza, daughter of Richard Webb, an early pioneer to Columbiana Co., and in August following they moved to Lexington Tp., Stark Co., where he began life for himself in the woods in the vicinity of this place, where he has since remained, a lover of agriculture and its kindred pursuits, and now resides near Alliance, on one of the finest farms in Stark Co. Aside from his industry, he has been prominently identified with various local enterprises. Early in the history of Alliance, he was for several years engaged in the dry goods and produce trade. He then engaged in private banking,

which he carried on for fifteen years, his son, R. W., having been a partner most of the time. He was also for a number of years of this time, treasurer of the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling R. R. Co., and along with this business he was for ten years connected with the manufacturing interests of Alliance, being president of Nixon & Co.'s Agricultural Works. In this enterprise he was the unfortunate loser of about $250,000 surety money, none of the obligations being of his own contracting. For six years he has served as County Commissioner, and is now one of the trustees of the Fairmount Children's Home, situated near Alliance, for the counties of Stark and Columbiana. He is also the owner of Alliance College and Boarding Hall, the original cost of which was upwards of $100,000. Politically, he has been a life-long Democrat, and firm in that faith, and for many years a member of the Christian Church, and an elder in the same. He has long enjoyed the reputation of being a clear-headed business man, honorable in his dealings, firm in his views, and a plain, unostentatious gentleman, possessed of an unusual amount of sterling good sense. He has ever been a warm and zealous advocate of all measures calculated to advance the social and moral welfare of the community, and now being well advanced in years he enjoys the confidence and respect of all good citizens. Mrs. Teeters died in January, 1866, having been the mother of ten children, all living but one. Jesse W. lives on the old homestead, which was cleared by his father; R. W., is a business man of Alliance; Isaac F. and Charles are engaged in stock-raising in western Kansas; E. P. is now mail agent on the Lake Erie & Alliance R. R.; M. Susan, is now Mrs. John Shimp, of Canton; Rachel L. is the wife of James Amerman, an attorney of Alliance; Rosa J. is now Mrs. C. C. Eddy, of Kansas City, Mo.; and Laura E., now Mrs. George Kay, book-keeper in the bank of Lamborn & Gray. On July 14, 1871, Mr. Teeters married a second wife, Sarah R., daughter of Mathias Hester, whose biography is in this work.

JESSE W. TEETERS, farmer; P. O. Alliance; was born where he is now residing, June 5, 1836. He is the oldest of ten children born to Elisha and Eliza (Webb) Teeters. He was reared amid the scenes and circumstances incident to a newly settled locality. He was brought up to the multifarious duties of farm life, and received a fair education in the common schools. June 28, 1866, he was married to Addie Brosius; she is a daughter of Amos and Esther Brosius, of Washington Tp. Mr. and Mrs. Teeters have one child—Mary Mabel. Mr. Teeters has a good farm of 192 acres, well improved and in a beautiful location, being the old homestead where his father settled when he first came to this township. He is much interested in good farming and stock-raising, and has taken pains to introduce some excellent short-horn cattle, which are beginning to attract the attention of the farmers and stock men of this section, from the grand results produced on his farm. At various times he has marketed steers of this breed, when four years old, weighing upwards of two thousand pounds. Mr. Teeters is a gentleman of no political or office-seeking aspirations; he is a pleasant, unassuming man, possessed of considerable natural ability, excellent judgment, and above all, that rare gift, common sense. He was a member of the Disciples' Church, and at the division of the congregation he united with the Independent faction.

JOSHUA WOOD, farmer; P. O. Alliance; was born on the farm adjoining the west of his present home, Dec. 3, 1830. His father, Robert Wood, came with his parents from Virginia when quite young; they located near Salem, Columbiana Co. He (Robert Wood) married Abigail Gaskill, a daughter of one of the first pioneer families of that section of Ohio. They came to Lexington Tp., and settled in the unbroken forest, and began to clear up their land; and in which they made good progress by dint of industry. Mr. Wood became a man of considerable influence in the new settlement, and was sought after by the citizens as a proper person to transact the duties of the township offices, some of which he held almost all his life; he died here about 1862, at the advanced age of 70 years. They had 13 children, of whom six sons and two daughters survive, viz:—Levi, of Lexington Tp.; Joshua; E. J., in Iowa; E. M., a minister of the gospel, in M. E. Church at Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. D., of Mahoning Co.; Daniel, in Colorado; Hannah, now

Mrs. E. E. Scranton, of Alliance; and Jane, Mrs. L. J. Kelley, of this township. The subject of these notes began on his own account, in the vicinity in which he lives; first having acquired a good common school education, and that principally by private study at night, by the blazing torch-light in the old-fashioned fire-place of his father's log cabin, as school facilities were poor and expensive; and a large family to be cared for, with limited means. Amid such surroundings the family were reared to be industrious and frugal. But above all else, Joshua evinced a strong desire for instruction and a love for knowledge. His scanty stock of books he eagerly perused, and fitted himself for teaching; he taught eleven school-terms—ten of which he was in the same school. December 31, 1854, he married Maria, daughter of George and Eunice Carter, who were formerly of Portage Co. They have five children, viz:—Lorinda O., now Mrs. G. A. Winner; Bell, Edwin G; Ona E., and Artie B. Mr. Wood has always held some township office since he has been of age; and in 1872 he was elected County Commissioner, and held that office six years in succession. He has ever been an industrious, energetic citizen, and a promoter of every measure which proposed general and material development for the welfare of the community. A portion of the old homestead, which was owned and first settled on by his father, constitutes a part of his present farm of 156½ acres, which is a comfortable home—the result of his own and his wife's industry and care.

JOSEPH L. WICKERSHAM, farmer; P. O. Alliance; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1833. His father, Ellis Wickersham, came to Ohio from Chester Co., Pa., when a young man. He married Eliza Morgan, and they reared ten children. The family removed from Columbiana to Stark Co., and settled on the farm now owned by Joseph L. in 1841; its improvements were then of little value—an old log cabin for residence, and the greater part of the farm covered with heavy timber. Here the family grew up and spread out over the country, as follows: Mary A. was married to William Angus, and removed to Wood Co., Ohio; Lydia E. married D. Wood, and went to Indiana; Emeline is Mrs. Ellis Hazen; Lewis went to Iowa, thence to Kansas, where he died; Ellis T., deceased; Thomas M., deceased; Joseph L., William Q., went to Kansas; and two died in childhood. Joseph L. was the seventh child. His early education was of the public schools and Marlborough Union School. He taught district school two winters. He has a good farm of 183 acres, on which is found beds of excellent quality of potters' clay, which he furnishes to various manufacturing institutions in this part of the State. Nov. 26, 1859, he was married to Susan Fowler. Her father was a native of New York and came to Pennsylvania a young man; there married and came to Portage Co., Ohio, in 1830. Mr. Wickersham was elected a member of the County Board of Agriculture, which office he has held since 1876. He was prominently instrumental in the organization of the Lexington Aid Association, in 1876—a mutual agreement by several farmers to aid each other in case of fire; it has given such satisfaction that its promoters were encouraged to organize under the State laws, and apply for a charter, which was duly granted June 4, 1881. The charter-members are: Joseph Grant, Joseph L. Wickersham, Joshua Wood, William Hugus, Joseph Kelley, Jacob Butler, Elias Ellett, President of the organization, and others. Mr. Wickersham has been Secretary of the Company since the organization in 1876.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

S. M. BUCKMASTER, manufacturer of carriages and buggies and general repairing, Canal Fulton; was born in Jackson Tp., Stark Co., in 1840; son of James and Nancy (Miller) Buckmaster. Passing his youth upon a farm, our subject, at the age of 19, commenced to learn his trade in Canal Fulton, under instructions, from William Stam, with whom he continued for eight months, subsequently finishing his apprenticeship in Bath Tp., Summit Co. In 1861, he enlisted in the 15th O. V. I., and was soon after detailed for duty as a blacksmith; he remained in the service over three years, and then re-enlisted as a veteran in the 2d Ohio, which was under the command of Sherman; he was soon detailed as a scout, under the command of Harry Kenderdine, of Iowa, and in this capacity entered the rebel lines several times in search of information. Our limited space will not permit of a recital of the many exciting episodes in which he was a participant; his army life continued until the close of the war. In 1865, he purchased from Stam his blacksmith-shop, and commenced business operations, in Canal Fulton, where he has remained an important business factor; his increasing trade has, from time to time, compelled an increase in room and assistance, and at the present time is contemplating still more improvements and enlargements. He manufactures all varieties of wagons, carriages and buggies, and does all manner of jobbing and repairing, his business being one of the leading industries of the community, employing, at different seasons, from nine to sixteen hands. As a citizen, Mr. Buckmaster is prominent and honored; he has served as Councilman for six years, and a member of the School Board six years; he is a member of the Knights of Honor; in the Masonic order he is Master, and for the last fourteen years has been Past Grand in the I. O. O. F. fraternity; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Camp and Eureka Lodge, No. 24, Massillon Encampment. He was married, Sept. 7, 1875, to Miss Belle Lambright, of Pennsylvania; they have six children — Hattie, Waldon, Champion, Truman, Franklin and Carrie.

BEAR & ARTHER, sash, doors and blinds and planing-mill, Canal Fulton. Franklin Bear, the senior member of this firm, is a native of Pennsylvania; he commenced when a youth to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a few years, and was also engaged in a rifle manufactory, in Pennsylvania, working in that two years; he next engaged in a saw-mill, in Center Co., Penn, and soon after engaged in a sash, door and blind manufactory, in Pittsburgh, remaining there three years. In 1875, he came to Canal Fulton, and entered into partnership with his brother Samuel, manufacturing sash, doors and blinds together nearly three years; his brother then retired from the firm, John Arther becoming his successor, since which time they have been associated together, making sash, doors and blinds; also running a planing-mill and cider press. Messrs. Bear & Arther have excellent facilities for the prompt execution of business, and are reliable and enterprising business men. Mr. Bear was married, in 1876, to Miss Lavina Kissinger, of Indiana; they have one child, Birdie. Mr. Bear is a practical engineer, and has charge of the fire-engine at Canal Fulton. John Arther was born in Canal Fulton in 1853; he is a son of Baltzer and Katharine (Gilcher) Arther; he is a carpenter by trade, and pursued that vocation the greater portion of his time until he became a partner with Mr. Bear, since which time he has devoted his attention to that business; he is a young man, of good business qualifications, and ranks well as a citizen. Mr. Arther was united in marriage, in 1879, to Miss Louisa Ehrett; they have one child, Charles E.

J. M. BILLING, dry goods, Canal Fulton; is one of the leading and enterprising business men of Canal Fulton; he is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Mercer County, in 1838.

Mr. Billing has been in the mercantile business for the greater portion of his life, commencing as a clerk when 15 years of age, in his native county, where he remained eight years; he then embarked in a business enterprise in Greenville, Penn., doing a dry goods trade there for five years; he then came to Ohio, and was associated with his father-in-law in the hotel and life insurance business, in Holmes County, for about one year; he then engaged as a salesman for Wesener, Brouse & Co., of Akron, and was in their employ two years; in 1871, he came to Canal Fulton, and established a dry goods trade there, under the firm name of A. W. Miller & Co.; continuing for seven years, since which time the firm has been known as J. M. Billing. Mr. Billing carries an extensive stock of dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, etc.; his store is located in the Union Block, and his business connections are extended and yearly increasing. He was married, in June, 1859, to Miss Lue M. Griffin, of Pennsylvania; they have one child, Cora May. Mr. Billing was a member of the Board of Education for nine years; served one year as Township Treasurer, and is now administering the duties of that office. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and also an Odd Fellow, in which he has passed through all of the grades.

H. BEVARD, drugs and medicines, Canal Fulton; is a native of Wayne Co., Ohio, born in 1840; he is a son of James and Nancy (Kindig) Bevard, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and located in Wayne County about 1831, where they still reside. Our subject commenced a mercantile career at the age of 14, entering a dry goods store in Dalton, where he was employed for five years; in 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 61st O. V. I., and was in active service for three years; he participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Bull Run, Mission Ridge, Peach Tree Creek, Lookout Mountain and in the battles in front of Atlanta, where he was wounded in the left arm, which crippled it for life; after lying in the hospital for eight months, he was mustered out, at Camp Dennison, in 1865. After his return home, he engaged in the grocery business, in Dalton, remaining there one year; then to Orrville, in the same business, and in 1869, he removed to Canal Fulton; he was engaged in the grocery trade for over six years, when he disposed of his stock and engaged in the drug business, which he has continued at since; his stock consists of a full line of drugs, medicines and fancy goods. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Sarah Bliler, of Canal Fulton; they have two children—Eve Y. and Ollie B. Mr. Bevard is a member of the Common Council, and a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, of Fulton.

A. B. CAMPBELL, physician and surgeon, Canal Fulton; was born in Canada in 1845; he commenced reading medicine in Canada, and in 1869 entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in medicine and surgery in 1871; he commenced practice in Summit Co., Ohio, in 1871, remaining there two years. In 1873, he located in Canal Fulton, where he has since resided, and where he has established a large and successful practice. In the winter of 1880–81, he attended the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, to perfect himself still more in his chosen profession, and he now ranks as one of the most skilled physicians of Stark County. Dr. Campbell was united in marriage, in 1874, to Miss Amelia Upjohn, daughter of Dr. Upjohn, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; she died in Canal Fulton, leaving a son, Archibald Upjohn. Dr. Campbell is a member of the County Medical Society, and of the Northeastern Medical Association.

F. N. CHAMBERLAIN, dentist, Canal Fulton; is a native of Akron, Summit Co., Ohio, where he was born in 1851; he remained upon a farm until 21 years of age, soon after beginning the study of dentistry, at Kent, Ohio, with G. A. Case, remaining with him over two years; he then went to Peninsula, Ohio, where he practiced his profession nearly three years; in 1880, he removed to Canal Fulton, where he has established a successful practice. Dr. Chamberlain is an efficient, skillful workman, and does artistic work. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Demaris Viall, of Summit County; they have one child, Blanche. Dr. Chamberlain is a member of the Knights of Honor.

CHALMERS M. DICKSON, physician and surgeon, Canal Fulton; is a son of Dr. M. M. Dickson, of Norton Tp., Summit Co.; he began his education in the common schools, and from thence to the high school and business college, of Akron, from both of which he graduated; he also received a practical business education as book-keeper and Cashier of the business house of Samuel Steese, Akron, with whom he was connected two years; having decided upon the profession of medicine for his life-work, he entered the office of his father, under whose tutelage he remained one year, at the expiration of which time he became a student of the Ann Arbor Medical College, and after three years' course, graduated, in July, 1880. Dr. Dickson first located, for practice, at Port Clinton, Summit Co., where he remained only seven months, and in March, 1881, removed to Canal Fulton, where he intends to remain permanently. Dr. Dickson is an educated and genial gentleman, and is a valuable addition to the community in which he has located. He was united in marriage, in May, 1881, to Miss Nannie Payne, of Port Clinton.

H. DISSINGER, physician and surgeon, Canal Fulton; is a native of Franklin Tp., Summit Co., Ohio; he is a son of John and Molly (Waggoner) Dissinger, who were early settlers in that locality; when 10 years of age, his parents removed to Manchester, where his early days were passed; in 1875, he commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. D. Rowe, of Manchester, remaining under his instructions and tutelage for three years, attending, in the meantime, the Medical College of Ohio, located at Cincinnati, where he received his diploma, in 1878; he then attended one course of the Long Island Hospital College, at Brooklyn, N. Y., of which he is also a graduate. He commenced immediately the practice of his profession, at Canal Fulton, locating there in December, 1878, where he has entered upon a successful and prominent practice. Dr. Dissinger was united in marriage, in October, 1878, to Miss Caroline Sisler, of Manchester, Summit Co.; they have one child—Earl. Dr. Dissinger is a member of the Knights of Honor.

JOHN DAVIS, Postmaster, Canal Fulton; is one of the early settlers of Canal Fulton, and has been prominent in business associations since his first location there. Mr. Davis is a native of York Co., Penn., where he was born in 1813; he learned, when young, the hatter's trade in Adams County, where he remained for two years; in the fall of 1836, he came to Ohio, and in the spring of 1837, located at Canal Fulton, where he commenced the manufacture of hats; this business he followed for some time, and finally drifted into the hat trade, keeping a store of manufactured goods; this business he continued at until 1860, when he received the appointment of Postmaster, which office he has faithfully administered up to the present time. Mr. Davis was married, in 1843, to Miss Martha Miller; she died in 1853, leaving one child Melissa; he was united to a second wife, Mrs. Mobley, widow of William Mobley, in 1854; she died in 1877, leaving a son, W. Emerson, and two daughters by her former marriage, Missouri and Virginia.

J. W. DICKERHOOF, station agent and telegraph operator of the C., T. V. & W. R. R., Canal Fulton; was born in Pennsylvania, and came, with his parents, to Franklin Tp., Summit Co., in 1848; his father was a farmer, and he remained at home assisting upon the farm until 20 years of age; he then learned the carpenter's trade and followed that trade for about ten years; he came to Canal Fulton in 1872, working at his trade until 1876, when he commenced learning telegraphy at the C., T. V. & W. R. R.; in 1878, he was appointed agent at Warwick, where he remained until May, 1881, when he was transferred to Canal Fulton, and is now the station agent and telegraph operator there. Mr. Dickerhoof was married, in 1879, to Miss Catharine A. Williams, of Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL ESCHLIMAN, farmer; P. O. North Lawrence; is another representative of the prominent farmers of Lawrence Township, and of the Eschliman family; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1833; he was united in marriage, in 1856, to Miss Anna Martin, of Baughman Tp., Wayne Co., and soon after became a resident of the farm upon which he now resides. Mr. Eschliman is largely engaged in farming; he now owns over 350 acres of improved land, and is one of the progressive

and liberal-minded men of Stark County; his family consists of eleven children—Mary Zimmerman and Fanny Hershey, of Wayne County; Sarah, Anna, David, Susie, Henry, Emma, Elmer, Ida and Samuel.

JONAS ESCHLIMAN, farmer; P. O. North Lawrence; is a prominent farmer of the township, and resident of the Eschliman homestead farm; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1834; was married, in 1855, to Miss Fanny Martin, who was a native of Wayne County; she died in 1861, leaving four children—Elizabeth, Jacob, Nancy and Jonas; he subsequently, in 1863, married Miss Martha Martin, a sister of his deceased wife, and by this union there have been eight children—John, Abram, Mary, Amos, Ezra, Daniel, Henry and Martha. Mr. Eschliman is an intelligent and practical farmer, and owns about 200 acres of excellent land, which is well cultivated; his buildings are first-class, commandingly located and present a picture of thrift and prosperity. Mr. Eschliman is considered one of the solid, substantial farmers of Stark County.

CHRISTIAN ESCHLIMAN, retired farmer; P. O. North Lawrence; is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Horst) Eschliman, natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated from Lancaster County to Ohio, 1837, locating in Lawrence Township, where they became large and successful farmers and passed the remainder of their days; he died in 1870, aged 70 years; his wife died the same year, aged 74; they were parents of eight children, who grew to maturity—Nancy Showalter, a resident of Illinois; Christian; Elizabeth Weaver, in Elkhart, Ind.; Susanna Hoover, also a resident of Indiana; Abraham, in the West; David, a large and successful farmer of Michigan, and Samuel and Jonas, farmers of Lawrence Township. Christian is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn; born in 1823; he married, in 1843, Miss Mary Gardner, of Baughman Tp., Wayne Co., and soon after became a resident of the farm upon which he has since resided; he now is the possessor of over 200 acres of superior land in the township, all of which is well cultivated and improved; he is now retired from farming, and is occupying his time in matters of trust, acting as administrator in settling estates, and as collection agent; he has served the township as Trustee, and was, for many years, actively interested in educational matters; is a strict advocate of temperance; a member of the Disciples' Church, and one of the valued citizens of the community. Of a family of four children, only one now survives, Elizabeth Lawrence, living in Wayne Co.

CHARLES EASLY, hotel proprietor, Canal Fulton; son of William and Nancy (Carr) Easly; was born in Pennsylvania in 1832, and came, with his mother, to Lawrence Township in 1836, his father having been killed in Pennsylvania by falling from a building. Our subject passed several years in farming, in Lawrence Township; in 1855, he came to Canal Fulton, and engaged in the grocery and butchering business, for about six years; he then disposed of his goods, and for a period of three years, was engaged in buying and selling stock; in 1865, he embarked in the grocery and provision trade, continuing in that line until 1876, when he started the Easly House, and has since been engaged in its management; he has served the township as Trustee two terms; as Township Assessor, one term, and is now Street Commissioner of Canal Fulton. Mr. Easly is a genial and courteous gentleman and deservedly popular as a hotel proprietor; while as a citizen, he ranks among the best; he was united in marriage, in 1853, to Miss Jane O. Riley, of Wayne County; they have eight children living—Mary, Lizzie, Wallace, of Akron; Jay, a promising law student, Sadie, Charlie, Lavina, Maggie and Willie T.

J. B. EASLY, dealer in horses, Canal Fulton; is a native of Pennsylvania, but at the age of 2 years came with his mother to Lawrence Township; in 1847, he went to Navarre, and learned the tinner's trade; in 1851, he commenced in that business, at Canal Fulton, in partnership with William McDowell, with whom he remained three years; he then continued in the tinning business until 1878, establishing a large and successful business, which was damaged by the loss of his health; since 1878, he has been dealing in horses, which he ships to Boston; he occupied a prominent position at one time among the busi-

ness men, and served in various offices of trust; as Township Treasurer, one term; as Councilman about eight years, and one term as Mayor.

JOHN A. FISHER, retired, Canal Fulton; is a native of Germany; he came to America in 1840, and settled in Auglaize County, remaining there a few years, and in 1843 he removed to Canton, making that his home until 1844, when he came to Canal Fulton, and was engaged in conducting a cabinet shop for twelve years; in 1856, in connection with George Wolfsperger, he purchased an interest in a flouring mill property. Wolfsperger died soon after, but his interest was retained by a son. They continued together until 1873, when the property was divided, Wolfsperger retaining the mill, and our subject 60 acres of land, since which time he has been engaged in agricultural life, but at present is retired from active labor. He was married, in 1845, to Miss Christiana Wolfsperger, who died ten years after, leaving two children —Henry and Annie; he married, for a second wife, Widow Housley, in 1856; they had two children—Frank and Mary Sutherland; his wife's maiden name was Annie Machamer, and her people were early settlers of Lake Township, where they came, about 1822, from Pennsylvania, and were residents there the remainder of their lives. Annie was born in Pennsylvania, and married to Levi Housley, in 1838; he died in 1852, leaving eight children, five of whom are now living. Frank Fisher is a member of the milling firm of Harmon & Fisher; he is a native of Lawrence Township; son of John A. and Annie Fisher; he received a good education, and has begun a promising business career in his native township; in May, 1879, he became associated with Daniel Harman in the flouring mill, and they are establishing an honorable and successful reputation as business men. Mr. Fisher also is devoting part of his time to the cultivation of his father's land; he is an intelligent and studious young man, with promising prospects.

H. A. FISHER, express and station agent Pennsylvania Railroad; was born in Canal Fulton in 1848; his parents were John A. and Christiana (Wolfsperger) Fisher; they were natives of Germany; married in Stark County, and resided several years in Canal Fulton, where he was engaged in the cabinet-maker's trade; in 1855, his wife died, and he was subsequently married to the Widow Housley; in 1856, he sold out his cabinet-shop to Mr. Tromp and engaged at milling in the township; he is now living in the township upon a farm; by his first wife, there were two children—Anna, and H. A., the subject of this sketch; by his second wife, also were two children—Frank and Mary. Our subject commenced his business career as a clerk in the dry goods store of C. W. Robinson, with whom he remained three years; he then engaged in the drug trade in connection with J. F. Zeller, remaining in that line two years; also acting as station agent of the C. & Mt. V. R. R. during this time; he then sold out, and since that time (1873) has been giving his entire attention to railroad business, acting as station agent of what is now a branch of the Pacific Railroad, and as express agent of the Union Express Company. Mr. Fisher has served as Corporation Clerk four years, and is now serving as Township Clerk; he is a member of the Masonic Order of Waynesburgh. He married, in 1875, Miss Flora Porter, of Wayne County; they have two children—Olive and Walter.

WILLIAM FINDLEY, merchant, Chapman; is a young and promising business man of Lawrence Township; he is a native of Scotland, and in 1857 emigrated to America with his parents, whom he was soon unfortunate enough to lose. He was then taken into the family of his uncle, Archibald Findley, and reared as if he were their own son. William assisted and worked around the mines, in Lawrence Township and vicinity, until he attained his majority, when he entered into a business partnership with Thomas Masters, of Youngstown Hill, and they are now engaged in the grocery and provision trade there, under the firm name of Masters & Findley. William was married, July 6, 1876, to Miss Annie Rowland, daughter of Edward Rowland, of Lawrence Township; they have one child, Maggie K. ARCHIBALD FINDLEY is a native of Scotland, and emigrated to America in 1855; he located in Wayne Co., Ohio, for a

short period, but soon after settled in Lawrence Township, where he has since resided and engaged in mining, which business he followed in the old country. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Jane Dougall, also a native of Scotland; they have one child, Jeanette, now the wife of John Street. Mr. Findley has also a small tract of land, which he gives part of his attention to.

HENRY GILCHER, lumber, Canal Fulton; is one of the oldest business men of Canal Fulton now living; he is a native of Germany, born in 1804; he emigrated to America in 1833, with his family, which consisted of a wife and one child; he first located in Tuscarawas Township, and engaged at his trade, as carpenter, remaining there about one and a half years; then removed to Massillon, where he remained for three months, and in 1835 came to Canal Fulton, where he has since resided and been identified with its business and social interests; he first engaged as a journeyman, for two years, and then embarked in business for himself, as contractor and builder; about 1855, he engaged in the lumber trade, which has been his chief business up to the present time, for the past eighteen years having been associated with his son David. Their yards are extensive and well supplied, and in connection therewith they run a planing-mill and do a large business in contracting and building. Mr. Gilcher is one of the valued and respected citizens of the township; he has served in offices of trust with honor and fidelity; with the school interest he was identified as Director for ten years, and in 1863 and 1864 served as Township Trustee, and in corporation offices as a member of the Council; he is now serving as Vice President of the Cemetery Association; he was married, in Germany, in 1828, to Catharine Fickisen; she died in Canal Fulton in May, 1878; they had three children—Mary Lambight, who died in 1862; Catharine Utter and David, both residents of Canal Fulton. Mr. Gilcher is now living with a second wife, who was Mrs. Susan Rhoads, of Pennsylvania. David Gilcher was born in Massillon, a few weeks previous to the removal of his parents to Canal Fulton; he has been a resident of the latter place since that time, and one of her practical and industrious business men, during his later years; he learned the carpenter trade of his father when a youth, and was engaged in that calling over fifteen years; in 1863, he became associated in business with his father, which has lasted up to the present time. David has the supervision of the business, which, under his skillful management, has become extensive; he was married, in March, 1861, to Miss Kate Eckroad, of Lawrence Township; they have two children living—Eugene and Henry B., and one deceased, Carrie. Mr. Gilcher has served on the Common Council over ten years; Township Trustee, two years (and is now serving in that capacity again); as Township Treasurer, four years, and as member of School Board one term; he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN GESAMAN, farmer; P. O. North Lawrence; is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Reichard) Gesaman, natives of Franklin Co., Penn.; they settled in Lawrence Township in 1829, and were residents of the township until their death; his mother died in 1847, and his father subsequently married Anna M. Bruch, a widow. By the first marriage there were ten children, seven of whom are now living—Lavina Shilling, living in Indiana; John; Kate Calbeck, of Noble Co., Ind.; Joseph, also a resident there; Sabina Walter, living in Wayne Co., Ohio; Alvira Lawrence and Melinda Linn, residents of Lawrence Township. By the second wife there were three children, two now living—Daniel, living in Michigan, and Sarah Linn, also a resident of Michigan. His father died in 1861. John Gesaman was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; he owns 175 acres of improved land, in Lawrence Township, where he has lived since 1 year old; his occupation has been that of a farmer, but he has devoted a large amount of time in traveling through adjoining counties as a lecturer to children in schools, principally; his lecture was, "Morals, Manners and Temperance," and his desire to instill in the minds of the young elevated thought and the use of a good education; he was married, in 1849, to Miss Mary M. Reinoehl, daughter of William Reinoehl, an early settler of Lawrence Township; she is a native of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Gesaman have

had five children, only two of whom now survive—George Q. and Ezra. They are members of the United Brethren Church, and esteemed members of society.

J. T. GOUCHER, M. D., North Lawrence; is a native of the Keystone State; he commenced teaching school when 14 years of age, in Michigan, where his parents had removed to from Pennsylvania; his father, C. W. Goucher, is a physician of Lansing, Mich., and has three brothers who are also members of that profession; a peculiar coincidence in the family is, that each has a son who is a practicing physician. Our subject early began the study of medicine, under his father's instructions, together with his duties as a teacher, at which he continued for eight years: he then became an attendant of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in the medical department in the winter of 1872–73; he began the practice of his chosen profession in Inwood, Ind., where he resided for three years, and subsequently removed to Leiter's Ford, Ind., where he remained nearly four years; he then came to Ohio, and after a residence of two years in Orrville, Wayne Co., resumed his practice in North Lawrence, in 1879, where we find him at the present writing establishing a successful practice. Dr. Goucher is an intelligent and cultured gentleman and deserving of success; he was united in marriage, in 1875, to Miss Maggie J. Walter, of Orrville. They have two children—Carl R. and Leonainie.

E. R. HELD, grocer, Canal Fulton; is a son of Philip and Philaphina Held, who were natives of Germany; they emigrated to America and settled in Massillon, subsequently removing to Canal Fulton, where they continued residents for the remainder of their lives. Philip Held was a prominent business man, and in Canal Fulton was engaged in conducting a manufacturing business; his connection with Canal Fulton lasted through thirty or forty years of honorable and successful business, in the foundry line, manufacturing stoves, plows, and doing general casting; as a citizen, he ranked high, serving fifteen years as Justice of the Peace; his death occurred in 1867; his wife's in 1869; they were parents of eighteen children, thirteen of whom are now living—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Hess, of Wayne Co., Ohio; Caroline, now Mrs. Ruchti, Massillon; Malvina, now Mrs. Porter, of Canal Fulton; Emma, now Mrs. Myers, in Indiana; Martin, a resident of Portage Co., Ohio; Philip A., of Alliance; William, in Cleveland; Herman, Robert and Adolf, of Chicago; Ferdinand, in Kent; Charles, in Minnesota, and the subject of this sketch. Ferdinand, William, Charles, Adolf, Herman and Adam were all participants in the late war. Our subject began his business career at the age of 14 as clerk for Lewis Ruch, who was in the grocery business in Canal Fulton, remaining with him two years; he next became clerk for T. Sullivan in the grocery business, continuing as clerk for him five years, and then became associated with him as a partner, which business connection continued until Sullivan was elected County Treasurer; he then purchased his interest and since that time has continued in business alone, conducting an honorable and successful business, and ranking as one of the progressive and enterprising business men, and one whose career promises to extend into more extended fields.

JOB HANEY, farmer; P. O. Massillon. The mother of our subject, Saloma Yount, was a native of Bedford Co., Penn.; she married there, David Dick, and in July, 1817, they emigrated to Ohio, settling in Lawrence Township. David Dick, died in 1822, leaving three children—Matilda (deceased), Elizabeth and Catharine. Mrs. Dick subsequently married John Haney, in 1827: he was a native of Bucks Co., Penn., and also a pioneer of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Haney passed the remainder of their lives upon the farm now owned by our subject, in Lawrence Township. The mother died in March, 1866, and the father in March, 1877; five children were born to them—Jacob and Reuben died in infancy; Job; Sarah Harris, living in Tuscarawas Township; and an infant deceased. Job Haney was born in December, 1830, upon the old homestead farm, in Lawrence Township; his occupation has always been that of a farmer, and at that calling he makes a practical success; he has always taken advanced interests in matters of public importance, and

is a respected and valued citizen; he was married, in 1861, to Miss Maria Camp; they have had eight children—J. H. Knox (deceased); Ezra D. died at the age of 4 years; Josiah, Coleman, William O., Orsella Ann (deceased), Sarah C. and Thomas C. Mr. and Mrs. Haney are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

AMOS J. HERSHEY, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of John and Sabina (Wampler) Hershey, natives of Pennsylvania; his father was a native of Lancaster Co., and came with his father, Jacob Hershey, at an early day, to Stark County; his mother was a native of Westmoreland County, and came with her parents to this county; they settled in Tuscarawas Township, after their marriage, where they remained until 1854, when they became residents of Lawrence Township, living there until 1865, when they returned to Tuscarawas Township, where they passed the remainder of their days, the father dying in 1874, the mother in 1872; they have seven children now living—Mary A. Setterlin and William, residents of Massillon; Eliza Mathie, of Plain Township; Loetta Gesaman, of Noble Co., Ind.; Amos J.; Sarah J. Houk, living in New Mexico, and Frank M., living in Massillon. Amos J. Hershey is a native of Tuscarawas Township, and until 20 years old remained as an assistant upon the home farm; he then entered the shops of the Russell manufacturing company, Massillon, where he was employed eighteen months; he was married, in 1870, to Miss M. McIlvaine, of Wayne County, and in the spring of 1871 became a resident of the farm upon which he now resides, in Lawrence Township, which consists of 160 acres of improved land. They have five children—Reuben W., Rose D., Edmond Hayes, Frank and Wright. He is a member of Elliot Lodge, A., F. & A. M., of Fulton and Hiram Chapter, No. 18, Massillon.

GEORGE W. HARDGROVE, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of Richard and Rosanna (Martin) Hardgrove, who were among the earliest settlers of the township; they came from Pennsylvania to Lawrence Township about 1811, where the father had erected a cabin the year before, and amidst pioneer times commenced to clear the land and establish a home; here this worthy couple passed the remainder of their days, his death occurring in November, 1843, and the mother's in August, 1854; he was a prominent citizen, and served as Constable and Township Trustee, also taking an interest in affairs of education. Mr. Hardgrove was a member of the Methodist Church; he had the following family—Robert, a resident of Chippewa Tp., Wayne Co.; Samuel, a resident of this township; Ruth Earl, of Perry Township; Rachel, deceased; Mary Shaffer, of Wayne County; George W. and Sarah Myers (twins), and John and William, farmers in Lawrence Township. George W. Hardgrove was born upon the old homestead farm, in 1821, and upon it engaged in farming, at which he has passed his life; he is one of the respected citizens of the township, and has served as Township Trustee for two terms; he was married, in 1853, to Miss Martha Oberlin, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn.; they have two children living—Sarah A. King, living in Mahoning County, and Martin, at home.

DANIEL HARMAN, miller, Canal Fulton; is a son of Frederick and Lucinda Harman, both natives of Holland and emigrants to America in 1836, settling in Lawrence Township. Frederick Harman is by trade a blacksmith, which vocation he has followed a great many years in the township; they are now living in retirement in Lawrence Township. Daniel is the third child of a family of six children; he enlisted, in 1861, in Company G, 1st Battalion, 18th United States Regular Infantry, and remained in service for five years, participating in sixteen of the leading engagements of the late war, and at its close was sent to Dakota Territory. While there, the massacre of Fort Phil Kearney occurred, and he was in three engagements with the Indians; after serving on the border eighteen months, he was discharged, at Fort Reno, and returned home, walking 800 miles over the plains to reach transportation. Upon his return to Lawrence Township, he engaged at farming for three years, and then worked at mining about five years; in 1876, he purchased an interest in the milling business in the township, and was associated with another gentleman for eighteen months; in 1879, he formed a partnership

with Frank Fisher, and they still continue to do business together, under the firm name of Harman & Fisher; their work is principally custom trade; he served as Constable five years, and is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge of Fulton; he was married, in 1872, to Miss Lavina Buchtel, of Summit County; they have three children living—Alta L., Esther B. and Percy.

D. J. HOWENSTINE, foundry and brickyard, Canal Fulton; is the proprietor of one of the leading industries of the township; he is a native of Lawrence Township, born in 1844; his parents were Jacob and Nancy (Jackson) Howenstine; his father a native of Pennsylvania; his mother, of Lawrence Township; they were early settlers and pioneers of the county and township. Our subject was brought up on a farm, learning the cooper's trade of his father when a youth; at the age of 18, he enlisted in Company H, of the 102d O. V. I., and was in service until the close of the war; upon his return, he attended school for a few years, and then engaged in the jewelry business in Canal Fulton, continuing in that trade for seven years; in 1877, he purchased from E. Held the foundry with which he has since been identified; he does general casting and jobbing, and also manuafctures some grain drills; he has also been interested in brick manufacturing, to which he is now giving especial attention, and doing a flourishing business. Mr. Howenstine was married, in 1868, to Miss Martha E. Van Kirk, of Wayne County; they have three cihldren—Cora C., Annie M. and Eliza B.

JOHN HOWENSTINE, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton: is a son of David and Magdalene (Cook) Howenstine, the former a native of Lancaster County, and the latter of Franklin Co., Penn.; they removed to Ohio in 1835, locating in Stark County, where they began farming; the father was a cooper by trade and did a small business in that line in connection with his agricultural pursuits; they lived in the township a number of years, then removed to Wayne County, where they were residents a number of years. While living there the mother of our subject died; his father subsequently returned to Lawrence Township, and departed this life in Fulton. Our subject was the second child of a family of eleven children; he is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1820, and learned the trade of cooper from his father, and in connection with his farming operations, works at his trade. Mr. Howenstine owns 50 acres of finely improved land, in the southeastern portion of the township, and is one of the most intelligent and substantial farmers of Stark County; his wife's maiden name was Lydia Brougher, and was from Jackson Township; they have six children.

JOHN HAMMER, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of Dominick and Catharine (Malline) Hammer, both natives of Bavaria, Germany, where they were married, subsequently (1840) removing to the United States; they immediately located in Lawrence Township, and went to farming; his father's death occurred in 1847; his mother is still living; they were parents of two children—our subject and Frances, now Mrs. Steiner. John was born in Germany, and since the location of his parents in Lawrence Township, has been a resident there, engaged in farming and dealing in stock. The old homestead farm of which he is the possessor, consists of 100 acres of land, part of which is within the corporation limits of Canal Fulton; he is also owner of several valuable business houses in town. Mr. Hammer has served as a member of the Common Council a number of terms, and is a liberal minded, progressive citizen; he was married, in 1864, to Miss Mary C. Dunn, of Akron, Ohio; they have four children living—Edward, William, Martha and Felix.

JAMES H. JUSTUS, miller, Canal Fulton; is one of the prominent members and pioneers of the milling interests of Stark County. He was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1820, and, until 14 years of age, worked upon a farm. His father being a miller, he subsequently learned millwrighting. So much of Mr. Justus' life having been spent in the milling business, and in so many places, we only mention a few of his most important connections. He was connected with Wellman's mill, at Millport, Jackson Tp., for eleven years, going there as third miller, and for the last five years there had the charge and supervision of the mill. He then went to Massillon and superintended

the building of the present Sippo Valley Mill, now owned and operated by Warwick & Justus Bros., remaining there two years, having charge of the mill. He then returned to Jackson Township and superintended the rebuilding of the mill with which he had been formerly employed (which had burned, and, in connection with H. B. Wellman and David Fahs, conducted the mill for three years as a partner, and for two years as Superintendent. He then was engaged in milling in the old mill known as Earl's Mill, near Massillon, with several parties as partners, for seven years, and soon after bought an interest in the Sippo Mills, with J. G. Warwick, under the name of J. H. Justus & Co., his brother, William H. Justus, subsequently becoming a partner; he continued in this association for about eight years, and in 1874 sold his interest to Warwick. Returning to Millport, he bought the old mill there, in connection with William Kitchen, continuing there with different parties for several years. His next venture was in the lumber trade in Massillon, with E. B. Leighley, and conducting a planing-mill in connection for two years. In 1881, in connection with Warwick and Justus, of Massillon, he bought the flouring-mill at Canal Fulton, which he has refitted and improved, and is now engaged in pursuing the calling to which he is eminently fitted, and in which he has devoted nearly half a century. The mill at Fulton is run by steam, and contains four runs of stone. Mr. Justus was married, in 1848, to Lavina Beatty, of Lawrence Township, daughter of James Beatty, one of the pioneers of the county. They have had eight children, only three now surviving—Anna, Lee and Harry. While in Massillon, Mr. Justus served as Township Treasurer and Trustee, as member of the School Board and Council, and was one of the Directors and stockholders of the rolling-mills.

GEORGE S. KILGORE, grain and feed, Canal Fulton; is a native of Wayne Co., Ohio. His grandfather came from Westmoreland Co., Penn., and settled in Sugar Creek Tp., Wayne Co., at an early day, residing there the remainder of his life. His parents were William and Nancy (Shipley) Kilgore, who remained residents of that township all of their days; his father died in 1862, and his mother in 1847; they were parents of three children, George S. being the second child. Our subject passed his early life upon a farm. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 102d O. V. I., and was in service three years, most of the time on detached duty; he was a participant in some of the most severe battles of the war—Franklin, Athens, Decatur and Pulaski, during which engagement he was injured by the wrecking of a train so as to slightly cripple him in the ankles. Upon his return to his home, he entered upon an extended Western tour, through Dakota and Wyoming Territories, which occupied one year. He then entered into mercantile life, starting a dry goods and drug store in Orrville, Wayne Co., where he continued in business for six years; he then went to Knox Co., Ohio, and for three years was engaged in agricultural pursuits, after which he romoved to Canal Fulton, Ohio, and has been engaged in the grain business with his father-in-law, R. R. Porter, up to the present writing. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Nannie J. Porter, of Canal Fulton; they have four children—George E., Cora May, Lloyd P. and Minnie E. Mr. Kilgore is now serving as Justice of the Peace; is a member of the Fulton Masonic Lodge and of the Royal Arch of Massillon. In politics, Mr. Kilgore is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in securing the advancement of that party. He is a prominent member of the Stark County executive force, and has served as a member of the Central Committee for three years, during which time he has done effective service in his district.

JOSEPH KIRK, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; was born in Center Co., Penn., in 1805. His father's name was Michael, and he was a native of Ireland; his mother's maiden name was Christina Balt; she was a native of Germany, and, with four children—George, Julia Ann, Rebecca and our subject—came to Lawrence Township in 1815; she rode on horseback with the younger children, the boys walking. They settled in this township, two miles below Fulton, where Jacob Kirk, a brother, had settled three years before. Joseph was bound out to learn the carpenter's trade soon after their arrival; he was to receive his board,

two months schooling, and $15 in cash at the end of his apprenticeship; he then engaged with John Taylor for four years at $12 per month. In 1825, he was married to Miss Susanna Karr, and immediately began farming operations in the township, upon the tract of land where he now lives. Mr. Kirk has brought his land from the primeval forest up to a condition of superior cultivation, devoting his time exclusively to that business, with pleasing results. His buildings are fine, and are a picture of thrift and comfort; he has 100 acres of land on his farm, conveniently and pleasantly located. He has been a member of the Methodist Church over fifty years, and his entire life has been exemplary and honorable. His first wife died in 1854; she was the mother of ten children—Grace, Mrs. Sichly, a widow, now a resident of Akron; George, deceased; William, deceased; James R. was killed at Stone River, after eight months' service in defense of his country; Ellen J., wife of Adam Kurtz, who is now working the old homestead; Samuel W. lives at Canal Fulton; Rebecca O.; Ellis died while in the army; Martha, wife of L. C. Schumacher, of Akron; and Cyrus, living in Canal Fulton. Mr. Kirk is now the oldest male person living in Lawrence Township, which elects him Vice President for that township of the Stark County Pioneer Association.

JOSEPH W. KIRK, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of Jacob and Ann (Furst) Kirk, natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrant from Clinton Co., Penn., to Lawrence Township, about 1812, locating near Canal Fulton, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. His father became an extensive land owner, possessing at one time over 600 acres in the township, and 300 acres in Indiana; he was also a prominent citizen, and served as Justice of the Peace. They were both members of the Disciples' Church, his mother having formerly been a Lutheran. Of a family of eleven children, only four now survive—Jacob, a resident of Illinois; Christina, now Mrs. Gilchrist, of Iowa; Henry, of Illinois; and the subject of this sketch, who was the sixth child, and born in Lawrence Townsh p in 1819. He has followed farming all his life in Lawrence Township, and, since 1844, upon the farm where he now resides. He has 261 acres of land, which he has cleared, cultivated and improved until it presents a model appearance; his buildings are beautiful, large and commodious, and finely located. He is one of the substantial and practical farmers of the county and is worthy of the esteem accorded him by his fellow citizens. He served the township two terms as Land Appraiser. Mr. Kirk has been thrice married—first, to Clarissa McFarland, who died in 1847; second, in 1850, to Miss Isabella Taylor; she died in 1853, leaving one child, Ann M., Mrs. Housman. In 1854, he married Alta Cole; they have six children living—Eva A., Silva E., Charles L., Howard L., Horace Greeley and Henry Dwight.

PHILIP KELLER, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of Philip and Catharine (Shook) Keller, who were natives of Chester Co., Penn., and emigrated to Ohio at an early day. They located near Manchester for a short time, but soon after removed to Jackson Township, where they located upon a farm. While living there our subject's mother died, and his father subsequently re-married, and lived there until 1868, when he removed to Summit County, where he died about 1875. Philip was the eldest of a family of eleven children, and was born in Summit County in February, 1816; his early life was passed upon a farm in Jackson Township. At the age of 21, he married Maria Whitmyre, daughter of Philip Whitmyre, of Lawrence Township, and, removing to that township, settled upon a farm in the eastern portion thereof, where he remained for fourteen years, subsequently removing to his present location, in the western part of the township, where he has 180 acres of land, well improved. His wife died in 1873, leaving the following children: Alvin Keller, the eldest child, was born in Lawrence Township in 1844, where he has always resided, following farming; he was married, in 1866, to Miss Margaret Walter, of Wayne County; they have three children—Walter L., Oliver F. and Charles W.; he has 89 acres of fine land, situated adjoining his father's, and is a well-informed, practical citizen; Elizabeth lives in Ashland County; Lucinda, now Mrs. Stauffer, in Wayne County;

Emeline, now Mrs. Gruff, of Summit County; and Catharine, now Mrs. Shaffer, a resident of Wayne County, comprises the rest of the family. Mr. Keller married, in 1877, the widow Miller, for a second wife.

J. H. KITCHEN, farmer; P. O. Massillon; is one of the early residents of Stark County, and for over forty years of the farm upon which he is now living. He is a native of Columbia Co., Penn. In 1825, he came to Ohio and resided in Portage County for two years, working upon the construction of the Ohio Canal. In 1827, he became a citizen of Stark County, locating in Jackson Township, where he farmed for six years, at the expiration of which time he removed to Lawrence Township, where he has continued to reside ever since. He has 114 acres of fertile and well-improved land. Mr. Kitchen was married, in 1832, to Miss Sarah Breed, of Lynn, Mass. Of a family of five children born to them, three are now living—Parmelia; Henry Kitchen, a celebrated physician of Cleveland, Ohio; and Mary Brieze, a resident of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Kitchen has been a valued citizen of Lawrence Township, and, although now in feeble health, is interested in all matters of public progress.

J. V. LERCH, Pastor Reformed Church, Canal Fulton; is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Northumberland County in 1843. His father, G. W. Lerch, was also a native of the Keystone State; his mother's maiden name was Eve Klase. They came to Ohio about 1848, and settled in Richville, Perry Tp., Stark Co.; his father was a blacksmith by trade, and for several years followed that occupation in Richville; subsequently, they removed upon a small farm in Perry Township where they still reside. Our subject, at the age of 16, was apprenticed to Russell & Co., of Massillon, to learn the machinist's trade, remaining in that institution about eighteen months, when, in 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, of the 104th O. V. I., and was in the service until the close of the war. His health failing him while in service, he was confined to a cot in the hospital for one year, after which he was engaged in dispensing medicine from the dispensary for the remainder of his enlistment. Upon his return to his home in Stark County, he began his education in the higher schools, preparatory to a college course, which was necessary for the exalted calling of the ministry, which he had concluded to make his life work. He attended the academy at Greensburg, Summit Co., two terms, from thence to Mt. Union College, and in the spring of 1869 entered Heidelberg College, located at Tiffin, Ohio. He completed his college course in 1871, and his theological course two years later. Upon the completion of his education, he went to Illinois, where, in 1873, he was examined and ordained. Accepting a commission as a missionary for Missouri, he removed thither in 1874, having previously, in the same year, been united in marriage to Miss Melissa M. Myers, daughter of W. G. Myers, Esq., of Canal Fulton. While a resident of Missouri, he united with his labors as Pastor the duties of a teacher, and for two years was the Principal of the public school at Princeton; after a residence of over two years, he closed his labors there and returned to Ohio, and was located at Ashland until November, 1879, when he was bereaved by the loss of his wife. He then removed to Canal Fulton, in order to secure care for his children, and has been a resident there since, during which time he has established and organized a congregation and built a church; the membership now numbers eighty-eight, and the church and society is in a healthy and flourishing condition.

ANDREW LYTLE, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of Andrew and Jane Preston Lytle, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother a native of Maryland; were married in Fayette Co., Penn., where they lived for a few years subsequent. In 1812, his father and his brother William came to Lawrence Township and cut off an acre of timber from the northeast corner of Sec. 8, and, after building a log house upon it, they returned to Pennsylvania. In 1813, he rented a farm in Beaver Co., Penn., and worked it until 1817, when he came to Lawrence Township with his family, consisting of five children, and settled down upon their land; here the worthy couple successfully cleared and improved their land, and lived to enjoy some of the well earned fruits of industry. Out of a family of

eleven children, the following now survive: Robert F., a resident of Lawrence Township for many years, but now living in Chippewa Tp., Wayne Co.; Maria Preston, of La Grange Co., Ind.; and the subject of this biography, Andrew, Jr., was born in Beaver Co., Penn., in 1816, and, upon his father's farm in Lawrence Township, found ample work for his youthful days in helping to clear and cultivate the land. He is familiar with the growth and development of the community from its early days, and relates many interesting tales of pioneer life. He learned the carpenter's trade when 14 years of age, aud passed fourteen years in the busy plying of that branch of industry. In 1850, he married Elizabeth, a daughter of John and Eleanor Richey, early settlers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Richey were married in Pennsylvania, and settlers of Lawrence Township in 1819, locating upon the farm now in possession of our subject; they resided there for many years, engaged in cultivating and improving; he was accidentally killed while on a trip to Pennsylvania, but his wife still survives, a resident of Illinois. Since his marriage, Mr. Lytle has cultivated the soil with profitable returns. His long residence in the township and his honorable Christian life render him a valuable and respected citizen. He, as is also his wife, is a member of the Presbyterian Church of long standing. They have had four children —Leeman H. and Horace Williard, living; and Frank H. and May B., decessed.

LANDFEAR & MILLER, hardware, stoves and tinware, Canal Fulton. This house was established in 1879, by a partnership between F. W. Landfear and John Buck, who were associated together until the spring of 1881, when Buck retired and Charles C. Miller became a partner, under the firm name of Landfear & Miller; although they have been established only a short time, they are doing a large and increasing business, and are honorable and progressive business men; they are making a specialty in stoves, tinware and general jobbing business, which line they are doing the leading trade. F. W. Landfear is a native of Portage Co., Ohio; he learned his trade in Bedford, Cuyahoga Co., commencing at the age of 18. In 1875, he started in a business venture at Peninsula, Summit Co., and was in the hardware, tin and stove business there for four years. In 1879, he came to Canal Fulton and embarked in trade there, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1876, to Miss M. R. Cook, of Cuyahoga County; they have one child, Lucius R. Mr. Landfear is a member of the Knights of Honor. Charles C. Miller is a son of Abraham and Sophia (Humbert) Miller; his father, Abraham Miller, was born in Lawrence Township; he was a son of Henry Miller, one of the pioneers of the township. Abraham Miller was a farmer, and largely interested in horticultural pursuits; he owned a farm of 150 acres at the time of his death, 50 acres of which was in orchards; he was one of the largest fruit-growers in the township, making a specialty in peaches and apples; at the time of his death, he was engaged in the grocery trade in Canal Fulton; he died in July, 1875, leaving seven children—Lucy J., Henry A. (a resident of Ft. Wayne, Ind.), Emma Ridenour (of Massillon), Curtis J., Louis (deceased), Charles C. and Flora. Charles C. was born in Lawrence Township in 1857, and has always been identified with his native town; he formed his first business partnership and venture as mentioned above, and starts in life with flattering promises of success.

LAMBRIGHT & KITTINGER, Canal Fulton, are extensive dealers in lumber; conduct a planing-mill, manufacture doors, sash and blinds, and are also contractors and builders. S. W. Lambright is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1832, and learned the carpenter and joiner's trade when a youth. In 1852, he came to Canal Fulton and was employed at his trade there for a few months, then went to Western Ohio, where he engaged at his trade for two years, subsequently returning to Canal Fulton, where he has since resided. He worked at contracting and building until 1879, when he entered into partnership with David Jackson in the lumber trade, continuing until January, 1881, when Jackson and J. N. Kittinger became a member of the firm. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Mary A. Gilcher, daughter of Henry Gilcher, of Fulton; she died in 1861, leaving one child,

Hamilton M. In 1862, he married a second wife—Miss Nancy Buckmaster, of Canal Fulton; they have five children—Flora B., Minta A., Eva G., Jessie L. and Bessie S. He has served the township as Trustee two terms, and as member of the Council of Fulton one term;. he is an old and consistent member of the Methodist Church. J. N. Kittinger is a native of Lawrence Township, son of David Kittinger, who was a native of Pennsylvania, but a resident of Stark County since 1833. Our subject learned the carpenter's trade with his father, which calling he is still pursuing, superintending the extensive contracts of the firm of which he is a member. In 1881, he became a member of the above firm. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Celestia Stock, of Huron Co., Ohio; they have five children—Albert, Chloe, Zoe, Frank and Floyd. Mr. Kittinger is an esteemed citizen and business man, and a member of the Methodist Church.

JOHN P. LAWRENCE, farmer; P. O. North Lawrence; is a son of Philip and Katherine (Hartz) Lawrence, natives of Prussia, who were emigrants to America in 1844, and soon after settled in Lawrence Township, where they have since resided; they have two children—Jacob, a resident of Wayne County; and John P., the subject of this sketch. He was born in Germany, but, since the coming of his father to Lawrence Township, has been a resident there, with the exception of one year. Mr. Lawrence has been engaged in farming all of his life, at which he engages his whole attention; he has 111 acres of improved land, situated in the western portion of the township, adjoining Wayne County; he has always taken a leading hand in educational affairs; was Clerk of the Board of Education in the township, and has also been Township Trustee, serving at the present time his third term. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Elina Gesaman, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Reichard) Gesaman, who were pioneer settlers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Lawernce have a family of eight children—Emma G., Cassie E., Charles G., Jacob G., Ida E., Orrin F., Landreth C. and Aldin. They are members of the U. B. Church of Lawrence Township.

JOHN LINN, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is one of the earlier settlers of Lawrence Township, and worthy of an extended sketch of his life. He is a native of Bedford Co., Penn., where he was born in 1807; he emigrated to Ohio in October, 1829, and located upon the farm in Lawrence Township where he now resides, and upon which he has passed over half a century. When he came, his farm was all timber; it is now one of the fine, cultivated and valuable farms of Stark County, and to Mr. Linn the change is due; he now owns 80 acres of land, and to farming he has devoted his life-time. He married, in August, 1833, Miss Susanna Stock, of the township; she was born in Adams Co., Penn., in 1816; they have nine children living—David, a farmer of Lawrence Township, was a member of the 104th O. V. I., and in service over three years; Harriet Sheets, in Richland County; Barbara Dayhoof; Addis, a resident of Orrville, Ohio; Abraham, a farmer of Michigan; William, living in Richland County; Jacob, in Williams County, Ohio; John and Mary, at home. Addis was also a volunteer in the late service for over three years, in the 63d O. V. I., and a son, Isaac, was killed in Georgia, after serving three years in the 18th Regulars, of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Linn are members of the U. B. Church.

F. D. LIGGETT, clothing, Canal Fulton; is one of the prominent business men of Canal Fulton, notwithstanding the fact that his connections there are of recent date. Mr. Liggett came to Fulton in 1874, from Center Co., Penn., where he had formerly been engaged in the milling and flouring business; he associated himself in partnership with John Mobley in the clothing trade, and conducted the business for two years, when he disposed of his interest, but retained the management, which he still holds. In March, 1881, his brother, John Liggett, of Pennsylvania, became the owner of the stock, and for him he is now conducting the business; the stock consists of a large line of ready-made clothing, hats, caps, gentlemen's furnishing goods, trunks, traveling-bags, etc., and the trade enjoyed by this house is large and extended. Mr. Liggett is an enterprising and liberal-minded citizen, and an efficient and success-

ful manager. He was united in marriage, in 1866, to Hiss Harriet Mobley, of Lawrence Township; they have three children—John, Salathiel and Mary.

MYERS, ELLIOTT & CO., hardware, Canal Fulton; is one of the extensive business houses of Stark County. This house was established in 1870, since which time their business has increased until they were forced to make a change in location, and, in July, 1881, they took possession of their new rooms in the Union Block, where they have added a large addition, depth of 160 feet, and two floors, and where they have now ample room for their mammoth stock of hardware, which is complete in every respect; they carry a full line of agricultural implements. WILLIAM N. MYERS, is a native of Wayne Co., Ohio, where he was born in 1850; his business experience began in 1868, when he came to Canal Fulton and entered the employ of J. W. Waggoner in the hardware trade, with whom he remained until 1870, when his father, W. G. Myers, and G. N. Elliott, bought the store, forming the company of Myers, Elliott & Co., and since that time has given to his business his entire attention. He was married, in June, 1877, to Miss Mary Kirk, of Fulton; they have two children—Carl and an infant. Mr. Myers has served as Corporation Treasurer, and is an esteemed and efficient business man. G. N. ELLIOTT is a descendant of the Elliotts who were refugees from Ireland on account of their religious belief, as opposed to Catholicism and the Established Church of England; emigrating to America as a family, they settled in Holmes and Coshocton Counties at an early day, and were pioneers of the Methodist Church. Dr. Charles Elliott, the celebrated author and editor, was a brother of the grandfather of our subject. Dr. Elliott was refused admittance to the College of Edinburgh on account of religious belief. Coming to America, he took an advanced rank in literature, and was the editor of several Methodist papers. Our subject was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1841, and was raised upon the farm; in 1861, while attending school at Delaware, he enlisted in Co. D, 20th O. V. I., and was in service three years, participating in all the severe battles and engagements of the Army of the Tennessee, from Ft. Donelson up to the taking of Atlanta, only eight out of his company escaping unhurt. After the war, he was engaged in farming in Chippewa Tp., Wayne Co., until 1870, when he became a member of the above firm. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Rosa J. Myers; they have one child—Cora Belle. Mr. Elliott was one of the organizers of Lodge No. 514, A., F. & A. M., which has his name, being known as Elliott Lodge, and is also a member of Massillon Commandery and Chapter. Richard F. Myers was born Nov. 29, 1858, in Wayne County, and in 1880 became a member of the firm of Myers, Elliott & Co., his father, W. G. Myers, retiring. "Dick" had previously been connected with the business for two years, in the capacity of clerk; he now represents the "Co."

WILLIAM G. MYERS, lawyer, Canal Fulton; is one of the representative self-made men of our times. He is a native of Chippewa Tp., Wayne Co., Ohio, and son of Peter and Sarah Miller Myers, the former a native of New York, the latter of Cumberland Co., Penn.; his father emigrated in 1816 to Perry Tp., Stark Co., where his mother's people had located in 1812; they were united in marriage there in 1817, and soon after went to Chippewa Township, where they lived about three years, returning subsequently to Perry Township; his father died in 1840, his mother in 1879, in the home of our subject. William G. Myers was an inmate of his grandfather's home in Perry Township until 14 years of age; he then engaged in a store in Massillon, soon after going to Canal Fulton, where he was indentured to learn the cabinet-maker's trade; he remained in Fulton about one year, and then went with his preceptor to Bath, Summit Co., where he remained for four years; returning to Lawrence Township, he changed his occupation to that of a carpenter, and followed it for four years, teaching school in the winter in the meantime, for nine winters. In 1843, he married Sarah J. Hardgrove, of Lawrence Township, and in 1844 began farming operations in Wayne County. In 1850, he commenced reading law, and, although not at that time admitted to practice, was employed in numerous cases in the region around his home;

he also was an auctioneer, at which he made a success and extended his acquaintance; his farming operations were successful and extensive, owning, at one period, about 400 acres, and continued until 1870, when he became a resident of Canal Fulton, and became interested in the morcantile branches of trade. In 1875, he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession and in settling estates, acting as guardian, and doing a general business of trust, and still pursuing his calling as an auctioneer. Mr. Myers has made a success of life by perseverance, industry and honorable dealing. His education as procured by himself, and the handsome property which he has accumulated is the direct result of his own labor and wise skill as a financier. In the law, he possesses high natural abilities, supplemented by study and research. He has always been a strict disciple of temperance, and is one of the valued citizens of which Stark County may be justly proud. His children are Mary M. Lerch, deceased; John W., Rosa J., Elliott, William M., George W. and Richard F.

J. W. MYERS, farmer; P. O. North Lawrence; is a son of W. G. Myers, Esq., of Canal Fulton; he is a native of Chippewa Tp., Wayne Co., and, until 22 years of age, remained with his parents, securing a good education. In 1864, he enlisted in Co. I, 5th O. V. C., and was in the service about one year; mustered out at Charlottesville, N. C. In November, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Letitia J. Young, daughter of Cyrus and Margaret (Sheafer) Young, of Lawrence Township. Mr. Myers has for a number of years past been engaged in farming 177 acres belonging to the Young estate. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have four children living—Cyrus, William, Sadie and Maggie; and two deceased—Charles and Oscar.

PETER MATHIE, deceased; was a native of France, coming to America in 1832 with his parents and locating in Plain Township. He married, in 1839, Susanna Duck, of Plain Township; they resided in Plain Township for one year after his marriage, and then removed to Monroe Co., Ill., where he remained two years; returning to Plain Township, he bought his father's farm, where he lived until 1853, when he came to Lawrence Township and purchased land, upon which his sons now reside, where he lived until his death, in 1865; his wife died in 1878. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Nine children are now living, descendants of this couple—William J., in Plain Township; Samuel, a retired farmer, living at Black River, Ohio; Louis D., George W. and John P., residents and farmers of this township; Caroline Hisner, of Fulton; Joseph, in Michigan; Charles, in Jackson Township; and Evangel Daly, a resident of Michigan.

G. W. MATHIE, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a young and enterprising farmer of Lawrence Township, son of Peter and Susanna (Duck) Mathie. Our subject was born in Plain Township in 1847; since the removal of his parents to Lawrence Township, he has been a resident and farmer there. He owns 107 acres of land, conveniently located. He was united in marriage, in January, 1875, to Miss Hattie A. Lucas, of Lawrence Township; they have one child, Elton Lee. Mr. Mathie has also been a school-teacher, and served the township one term as Assessor.

JOHN MOBLEY, merchant, Canal Fulton; is a prominent citizen of Stark County, an old established business man, and a descendant of an old pioneer family, who early settled in Osnaburg Township. The father of our subject was Ezekiel Mobley, who came to the county with his parents at an early day, subsequently removing to Wayne County. Ezekiel married in Stark County Miss Sarah Bear, and soon after located in East Union Tp., Wayne Co., where they remained for the remainder of their lives, engaged in agricultural pursuits. John Mobley was the oldest child of a family of six children; he was born in Wayne County in 1815, and until 15 years of age remained as an assistant upon the farm homestead. He then learned the saddler and harness-maker's trade in Stark County, and first embarked upon the sea of business life in Brookfield, where he only remained one year, when, about 1835, he came to Canal Fulton, and up to the present writing has been engaged in successful business life there. He worked at his trade in Fulton for thirty years, and

then engaged in tanning and shoe manufacturing; and for a number of years was interested also in a clothing store. Mr. Mobley is at the present time engaged in the boot and shoe trade exclusively, and in that line carries the leading stock and is doing the leading business. Mr. Mobley has been an honored progressive citizen of Lawrence Township for many years; all works of merit and schemes for the promotion of the public good receive encouragement at his hands. With the exception of one year, in 1849, when, during the gold excitement of that year, he visited California, he has been a continuous resident from 1835, and has seen the progress and development of "Old Stark" from pioneer days to the present. He has served as Township Trustee, as a member of the School Board and as a Councilman. He is also a member of long standing of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Mobley was married in 1835 to Miss Sarah Gibson, who died in 1849, leaving one child, Belle, now living in Southern Ohio. He married a second wife, Miss Mary Augustine, in 1851. They have one child now living—Ellsworth E.

JOSEPH MILLER, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of Henry and Magdalena (Weaver) Miller, his father a native of Virginia, his mother of Maryland, and both came to Stark County when young. They were married near Canton in 1816, and soon after came to Lawrence Township, settling on the tract of land which is now the finely cultivated and improved home of our subject. Here this worthy couple lived for forty years, being familiar with all phases of pioneer life, subsequently removing to the farm now owned by Elias Miller, near Fulton. Henry Miller was extensively engaged in farming, becoming a large land-owner, and cleared and improved many acres of land in the township. He was a member of the Reformed Church as was also his wife; they were parents of nine children—Mary Simmonds, who died in this township; Samuel, killed by the cars in Crawford County while on his way to inspect his land there; Abraham, deceased; Joseph; Susanna, died in Crawford County; John, deceased; Zephinia, deceased; Harriet, now Mrs. Shumacher, of Indiana; and Elias, a prominent farmer of Lawrence Township. Joseph Miller was born in Lawrence Township in 1822, and has always been a resident there, with the exception of four years upon the old homestead farm. He purchased it from his father in 1858, and has improved it until it is one of the most valuable pieces of property in the township. He was married in 1846, to Miss Lydia Albright, of Jackson Township; she died in 1856, leaving four children—Amanda Streby, Dila J. Tilton, Melissa J. Tilton and Amos. Mr. Miller subsequently was united to a second wife, Mary Albright, by whom he has six children—Frank, Edward, Waldo, Lillie (deceased), Rosa and Bertha. Mr. Miller devotes his entire attention to farming, but takes an interest in all affairs of public improvement and reform. His standing is among the prominent, useful and successful farmers of Stark County.

MARTIN & CAMPBELL, groceries and provisions, Canal Fulton. This firm was established in January, 1881, and is composed of F. M. Martin and I. D. Campbell, two well-known gentlemen who have been connected with Lawrence Township for several years in other occupations. Their stock consists of a large assortment of groceries and provisions, and they have already made a promising start for public favor and patronage. F. M. Martin is a son of William and Abigail Martin, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of the community. Our subject was the second child of a family of nine children born in Wayne County in 1841. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. A, 104th O. V. I., and was in active service for nearly three years, participating in many of the well-known battles, among which are mentioned the Atlanta campaign, Siege of Knoxville, lasting twenty-one days, and with Hood's expedition through Tennessee. He was wounded, in February, 1864, in a skirmish near Wilmington, N. C., by a bullet striking the buckle of his belt and driving it into his body. Upon his return from the army he was engaged in drilling and prospecting for mineral and coal until January, 1881, when he formed the business partnership mentioned above, and has been giving his attention to that since. He was united in marriage in January, 1869, to

Miss Mary Hartgrove, of Lawrence Township. They have five children—Milton, Forrest, Eva B., Samuel and Bertha. Irvin D. Campbell was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1852, and first entered upon the stage of business action by learning telegraphy at Russell Station. This business he gave his attention to for seven years, acting as station agent and operator in Canal Fulton for the C., T. V. & W. R. R. In January, 1881, he embarked in trade with Mr. Martin, and to that business he is devoting his exclusive attention. Mr. Campbell was married in 1879 to Miss Cora M. Miller, of Lawrence Township. They have one child—Kelcy.

D. C. McDOWELL, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a native of Tuscarawas Township, where he was born in 1820. His parents were James and Mary (Craig) McDowell, who were natives of Washington Co., Penn., and in 1814 came to Tuscarawas Tp., Stark Co., settling upon a farm where they continued to reside for the remainder of their lives. His father served as Township Trustee and was an honored and useful citizen. They have five descendants now living—Nathaniel, living in Illinois; Mary Fulton, of Shelby Co., Ohio; Letitia Winters, now residing in Kansas; Nancy Lyon, of Wayne Co., Ohio; and the subject of this biography. Robert McDowell was a member of the 61st O. V. I., but was subsequently transferred to the 62d Regiment; was wounded at the battle of Chancelorsville, and was sent home, dying from the effects of the wound. D. C. McDowell became a resident of Lawrence Township in 1842, since which time he has been engaged in farming there. He owns 108 acres of valuable land, which has been extensively mined for coal. He was married in 1843 to Miss Margaret Porter, daughter of Richard Porter, of Wayne County. They have two children —Orrin and Ella. Mr. McDowell lost his wife in 1871. He is a man widely known and universally respected; is enterprising and one of the most valued citizens of Stark Co. During the war, he served the township several terms as Township Trustee. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN MICHENER, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the township, and is probably the oldest person born within its limits. He is a son of Jonathan and Jane (Hobson) Michener; his father was a native of the Keystone State and his mother of Virginia. They were married in Jefferson Co., Ohio, about 1815, and in 1817 became residents of Lawrence Township, settling on the tract of land now in possession of our subject, where the remainder of their lives were passed; his mother died in 1833. She was the mother of eight children, John being the only one now surviving; his father was subsequently married to a second wife by whom he had two daughters; his death occurred in 1839. John Michener has been a resident of Lawrence Township all his life, engaged in the quiet routine of farm life, at which he has achieved great success; he is the possessor of the old homestead farm consisting of 160 acres of well-improved and finely cultivated land. He has served the township as Trustee three terms, and in matters of education has always taken a leading interest, serving as Director and Clerk for eighteen years. He was married in 1848 to Miss Elizabeth Beatty, of Jackson Township; they had three children—Mary, John B. and J. Warren.

THOMAS MASTERS, Postmaster and merchant, Chapman; is a native of England. He emigrated to America, in 1860, locating in Pennsylvania, where he worked at mining for two years. He then came to Ohio and for two years was engaged in the mines in Eastern Ohio—Trumbull and Mahoning Counties. He next removed to Stark County, and for a short time followed mining; subsequently engaging in the grocery, notion and provision business at "Youngstown Hill," where he has since continued. He has filled the office of Postmaster since his appointment in 1875. In June, 1876 he became associated in business with William Findley, and they are still doing business together under the firm name of Masters & Findley. Mr. Masters was married in 1875 to Miss Sarah Powell, also a native of England. They have three children —William, Thomas and Amelia. Mr. Masters is a member of Lawrence Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is one of the substantial and trustworthy citizens of the township.

ALBERT H. MILLER, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of John Miller, who was born in Lawrence Township in 1827; he was a son of Henry and Magdalena (Weaver) Miller, early settlers and pioneers of Stark County. John Miller was a prominent citizen and farmer of Lawrence Township all his life; he married Catharine Albright of Jackson Township, and in 1860 bought the farm upon which our subject now lives, and lived there until his death in 1870. He was a member of the Reformed Church. Five children are descendants from this union, four of whom are now living—Melvina J., now Mrs. McLaughlin; Albert H.; Cora, Mrs. Campbell; and George Wesley; Logan, deceased. Mrs. Miller is still living and a resident of Lawrence Township. Albert H. Miller is a native of Lawrence Township, where he now resides. He has chosen the occupation of a farmer, and is now cultivating the old homestead farm. He was united in marriage in 1878 to Miss Flora A. Shilling, of Tuscarawas Township. They have two children—Homer Orton and Blanche Estelle.

RICHARD R. PORTER, grain, wool and feed warehouse, Canal Fulton; is a native of Beaver Co., Penn., where he was born in 1818. His father was a native of Ireland and emigrated to America at the age of 19; he located in Pennsylvania when the western portion of the State was yet a wilderness, and when he arrived at Pittsburgh it consisted of nineteen log shanties; he continued a resident of that State until his death, which occurred in Beaver County in 1841. The mother of our subject died while residing with him in 1870, aged 91. Richard R. Porter was the ninth child of a family of ten children, five boys and five girls—only five of whom are now living—Alexander, now a farmer of Lawrence Township; Eleanor, now Mrs. Barclay, of Columbiana County; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Parnell, of Seneca County; Ann, Mrs. Rhodes, of Darlington, Beaver Co., Penn.; and the subject of this biography. Our subject emigrated to Ohio when 21 years of age, coming to Lawrence Township, where an uncle of his had located. Here he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, which pursuit occupied his attention for three years. He was then taken sick and after recovering returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained only a short period, his father dying there in the meantime, when he returned to Lawrence Township, which locality has retained him as a citizen up to the present time. Mr. Porter was for many years engaged at farming, and still retains farming interests and possessions, but since 1875 he has been a resident of Canal Fulton, where he is pleasantly situated and enjoying well-earned leisure. Having passed the greater portion of his life in stirring and practical business and in order that his leisure might not become too monotonous, he erected a warehouse near the depots, where in connection with his son-in-law, George Kilgore, he is now engaged in the grain, wool and feed business. Mr. Porter owns 100 acres of land in the township, the opera building, and various tracts of real estate in Canal Fulton. As a citizen he has attained a high position in the county and has been identified with many of the public enterprises which have secured to the people lasting benefits. To positions of honor and trust he has been many times elected as a fitting representative; among the many we will mention as a worker and member of the school interests for thirty years, as Township Assessor, as County Commissioner for six years, during which the court house was built and the iron bridge system was adopted. In both movements he was a leading spirit, and last as a member of the State Board of Public Works, serving in that capacity two terms. In 1875, he was a prominent candidate for the State Legislature, but as disaster was the rule with the Republican party that year, he failed to be elected. He is a leading politician, working with zeal each year for the success of the Republican party, which embodies in his ideas all the attributes necessary for honorable and successful local and national government. He is a member of highest degree of the Odd Fellow fraternity of Canal Fulton. Mr. Porter was married in 1841 to Miss Kezia Martin, a native of Beaver Co., Penn. They have had the following children: John, deceased, a member of Co. A, 104th O. V. I., and subsequently a member of the staff of Gen. Riley, served over three years; he was wounded at

the battle of Franklin; his death occurred in Canal Fulton, in 1878, leaving a wife; Thomas, served two years in the 68th O. V. I., and is now a resident of Canal Fulton; Nancy, wife of George S. Kilgore, is also a resident of Fulton; Joseph is a resident of Denver, Colo., and Charles, a leading dentist of Massillon, Ohio.

JOHN PORTER, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of Richard and Nancy (McLaughlin) Porter; his father was of Irish nativity; his mother of Pennsylvania. They emigrated from Allegheny Co., Penn., to Baughman Tp., Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1815, where they located and passed the remainder of their days. Our subject was born in Pennsylvania in 1811; he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all of his days. In 1840, he became a resident of Stark County, purchasing the farm in Lawrence Township where he is now residing. He has 158 acres of rich and well-improved land, and to its thorough cultivation Mr. Porter has given the attention of forty years of careful supervision. He was united in marriage, in 1840, to Eliza J. McDowell, of Tuscarawas Township. Two children are the issue of this union—Arabella, wife of J. P. Yockey, editor and proprietor of the Fulton *Signal*, and James H., a traveling salesman for a Mansfield house. Mr. Porter was afflicted deeply by the death of his wife in May, 1881. Mr. Porter is one of the respected and solid farmers of Stark County, and an influential and progressive citizen.

RICHARD A. PORTER, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of John A. Porter, a native of Allegheny Co., Penn.; he married in Beaver Co., Penn., Miss Maria Scott, also a native of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio about 1827, locating in Wayne County upon a farm, where they resided for ten years. They then removed to Lawrence Township, where they became successful farmers and valued citizens. Mr. Porter died in 1875; his wife still survives him, living upon the old homestead which is located in the western portion of the township. Mrs. Porter is the mother of five children—Richard A., Nancy, Belle Rail, all residents of Fulton; and two deceased—Jane, who was married to a Porter, and Thomas. The subject of this sketch was born in Wayne County in 1829. His life has always been passed in farming, and since the removal of his father to this township, within its limits. In 1855, he became a resident of the farm which adjoins the old homestead, and which consists of 100 acres of fine land, well cultivated and improved. He was united in marriage in 1855 to Miss E. J. Whitcraft, daughter of Thomas Whitcraft, one of the early settlers of the township. They have five children living—Belle Tromp, of Canal Fulton, Howard, Elta, Allen and Oscar.

JOHN POLLOCK, postal clerk, North Lawrence; is a son of George and Elizabeth (Mehon) Pollock, and is a native of Ireland. Upon the subsequent removal of his parents to Scotland, he became a miner in that country. In 1862, he emigrated to America and located in Stark County, where he engaged in mining in Perry and Lawrence Townships until 1877, and in the meantime at different periods traveling through the State in the interest of the Miners' Association—at one time for three consecutive years. He removed to North Lawrence with his family in 1868, and has since made that his home. In December, 1877, he was appointed Postmaster of North Lawrence, which position he held until he received a commission in the mail service, in July, 1879. His first route was from Pittsburgh to Indianapolis, but was soon after detailed to the Canal Dover & Marietta route, which he filled for one year, and after one month's service from Chicago to Crestline, he was assigned to the route from Pittsburgh to Crestline, which he has since retained. Mr. Pollock was engaged in the grocery trade at the time of his service as Postmaster of North Lawrence. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1879, and has administered the duties of that office ever since. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, of Canal Fulton, and an esteemed and valued citizen. Mr. Pollock was married in Scotland, in 1858, to Miss Catharine Maine, who is a native of that country. They have eight children living—George, Jennet, Elizabeth, John, Robert, Jane, Peter and Alice.

ROBERT POLLOCK, Postmaster, groceries and provisions, North Lawrence; is a son

of George and Elizabeth (Mehon) Pollock, who were natives of Ireland, but subsequently removed to Scotland, and from there emigrating to America with their family in 1863, locating near Massillon, in Lawrence Township; the father died in 1872; the mother is still residing there. Six children were the result of this marriage—Ann McDonald, William Robert, Mary McKenzie, Elizabeth Ray and John. Robert Pollock is a native of Ireland; his parents removed to Scotland when he was 10 years of age and there his early days were passed upon a farm, but he subsequently became a miner, which he followed until 1862, when he emigrated to America, and for two years worked in the mines near Massillon. In 1865, he came to North Lawrence and has since resided there. He worked at mining until March, 1879, and receiving the appointment of Postmaster in 1880, he opened a grocery store in connection therewith, which business he has since conducted. Mr. Pollock was married in 1855 to Miss Margaret Ray, a native of Scotland. They have ten children living—George, Margaret (now Mrs. Johnson), James, Elizabeth M., Robert, Jr., William, Ann, Jane, Martha and Andrew F.

CHARLES W. ROBINSON, merchant, Canal Fulton; is a son of John and Nancy (Slusser) Robinson; his father was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother of Stark County. John Robinson was one of the earlier business men of Lawrence Township, and one of the prominent energetic citizens. He came to Canal Fulton, near 1830, and first engaged in business with Judge Henry in general merchandising, and buying and selling grain; subsequently continuing business alone there until his death. His transactions were upon a large scale and his business ventures successful. His first wife died in 1842, leaving five children. William H. was a prominent business man, engaged in boot and shoe business, and subsequently interested in a ferry company in Detroit, Mich.; subsequently returning to Canal Fulton and purchasing stock from his father's estate, and at the time of his death a business man there. Thomas died in La Salle Co., Ill.; Harriet, deceased; Charles W., and Nancy Warner, a resident of St. John, N. B., her husband being United States Consul there; he subsequently married a second wife, Margaret Russell, of Pennsylvania, by whom he had one child—Robert T., living in Pennsylvania. C. W. Robinson is a native of Canal Fulton, where he was born in 1838. His life has been passed in Canal Fulton engaged in merchantile pursuits. He has a large stock of general merchandise and does an extensive business. He has served the township as Treasurer and has been a member of the Common Council of Fulton. He was united in marriage in 1867 to Miss Sarah A. Kirk. They have four children living—Edwin B., Russell R., Harley H. and Annie, and one deceased, John W.

DAVID RHOADES, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of George and Margaret (Smith) Rhoades, both natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., where they were married. They emigrated to Ohio in 1810, locating in Canton, where they remained about two years, subsequently settling in the northeastern corner of Lawrence Township about 1812, where their son now lives, continuing residents until their deaths. His father was drafted in the war of 1812, but on account of his family secured a substitute; he followed farming, varying the monotony of that quiet life by distilling whisky, and also running a carding-machine. All phases of pioneer life and experiences were familiar to this family. David was the fourth child of a family of seven, four of whom are now living; he was born in Lawrence Township, in 1820 and has continued a resident up to the present time. With the exception of one year at milling and two years as proprietor of the American House at Canal Fulton, he has been engaged in farming upon the old home farm. In 1849, he took a trip to California, remaining there about two years. He has 160 acres of improved land, and has it under a high state of cultivation. He was married in 1851 to Miss Margaret Machamer, daughter of George and Katharine (Wolfe) Machamer, early settlers of Lake Township; her father was a native of Scotland; her mother of Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are now living. A more extended sketch of this family will appear in

Lake Township history. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades have the following children now living—Emma, Sabina, Charles, Belle, Hattie, Clara, Altie, Theo., Grace and Walter.

ISAAC ROWLAND, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of Jacob Rowland, who came to Stark County in 1810, starting a mill near where the city of Canton now lies; he was also engaged in farming, and until his death interested in works of enterprise. A family of eleven children are the descendants—David, one of the earlier settlers of Lawrence Township, where he still resides; Christina Kitzmiller, of Canton; Isaac; Susan Haines; Mary deceased; Nancy Sholter, of Jackson Township; Jacob, deceased; Barbara Firestone, Canton Township; Harriet, deceased; Katharine Loutzenheizer, of Canton; and Elizabeth Haines, of Jackson Township. Isaac was born near Canton, and until 26 years of age lived with his parents, engaged as an assistant of his father in the mill and upon the farm. In 1836, he became a resident of Lawrence Township, where he has since lived. He owns 150 acres of improved land, to the cultivation of which he has given his entire attention. In 1836, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Hane, of Canton Township. Of a family of thirteen children born to them, eight are now living—Harriet, married and a resident of Michigan; Louisa Bruch, in Illinois; Reynolds, in this township; John, a resident of Wayne County; Daniel; Emma Prater; Esther Keifer, and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland are members of the Disciples' Church.

WILLIAM ROHR, carriage-maker and blacksmith, Canal Fulton; is a son of Henry and Margaret Rohr, who came from Germany and settled in Jackson Township about 1840. The father of our subject was a mason by trade, which he followed together with farming. He died in Jackson Township in 1871; the mother still resides there. William was born in Jackson Township, and is the youngest child of a family of seventeen children. He commenced to learn his trade at the age of 16 at Massillon, where he remained for four and one-half years. He then went to Carrollton and embarked in business for himself. He only remained there a short time, however, and in March, 1881, removed to Canal Fulton, where he has started a manufactory, making all kinds of carriages, buggies, wagons, etc., and in connection has a blacksmith and general repairing shop. This shop promises, in time, to be one of the leading industries of that section. Mr. Rohr was married in November, 1880, to Miss Laura Fosnacht, of Perry Township.

C. K. REINOEHL, farmer; P. O. North Lawrence; is a son of Levi and Nancy (Bear) Reinoehl, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Lawrence Township, where they resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits until their deaths; his father's death occurring in 1861, and his mother's in 1865. The subject of this sketch, Cyrus K., is the only descendant. He was born in Lawrence Township where he has always resided upon the old homestead farm which he inherited. It consists of 165 acres of improved land located in the central portion of the township. He was married in March, 1873, to Miss Harriet Mock, of Wayne County. They have four children—Charles, Maude, Dade and Frank. Mr. Reinoehl is an enterprising citizen and farmer, and is also a teacher of vocal music, to which he gives his attention in the winter seasons.

ALOIS STEINER, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of John and Rosalia Fogle, natives of Alsace, France. They came to America in 1839, first locating in Massillon. His father was a teacher by profession, and engaged in teaching the German, English and French branches for fifteen years in that locality; his death occurred in 1853 in Lawrence Township, the mother surviving until 1878. Of a family of seven children four now survive, our subject being the eldest; he was born in France, but passed his youth in Stark County, receiving a good education in German and English. He began farming in 1860 in Lawrence Township, where he has been successfully engaged up to the present time, being also engaged in the manufacture of brick for seven years. He now owns 125 acres of well-improved fertile land, conveniently located, being only a short distance from the limits of Canal Fulton. His buildings are superior and his land shows good practical supervision. He has served the

township four terms as Township Trustee, and was an active member of the School Board for five years. In 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances Hammer, of Lawrence Township. They have eight children—Philomena, a teacher; Katharine, John, Joseph, William, Frank, Charles and Clara.

GEORGE STOVER, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a native of the farm upon which he now lives in Lawrence Township. He was born in 1838, son of Samuel and Margaret Stover, and with the exception of a short residence in Lake Township, whither his parents removed, he has been a resident of Lawrence Township and identified with its progress and improvement all his life; assisting as well as he could for the advancement of culture and civilization. He was engaged as a teacher in his earlier days—teaching winter sessions—this he followed for several years. His principal occupation has been that of a husbandman, also making a specialty in breeding sheep and cattle. Mr. Stover has served as Trustee for the Children's Home, at Fairmount, Washington Township, for the past six years, and is still administering the duties of that position. He is a Mason, and one of the most liberal-minded and prominent citizens of the county. He was married in January, 1869, to Miss Louise J. Beardsley, of Akron. They have two children living—George P. and Harry W., and one deceased, William B., who died aged eight months. Mr. Stover is the possessor of the old homestead farm, consisting of 81 acres of valuable land.

PHILIP SHEAFER, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of John and Eve (Wagoner) Sheafer, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married in 1818, and the same year emigrated to Ohio, locating upon a farm now owned by Philip, where they continued to reside until their deaths. His father died in 1861, his mother in 1876; his father was a man respected and honored, serving as Township Trustee. They were parents of eight children—William, deceased; Michael, deceased; Susanna, deceased; Mary Bowman, living in Indiana; Philip, and Margaret Young, residents of Lawrence Township; John, deceased; and Maria J. Greenfield, in Indiana. Philip is a native of the township where he was born in 1824, and has been a resident and farmer up to the present time. He owns 107 acres of superior land; as a citizen he ranks as one of the most respected, and has served the township as Assessor. He was married in 1851 to Miss Sarah Krevetic, of the township; she died in 1870, leaving four children—Edward H.; Emma C. Dott; Mettie F. McFarland, now a resident of Kansas, and Mary J., deceased. In 1872, he was united to a second wife, Mary Groff, widow of John Groff, and by this union they have one child, Eva. They are members of the Methodist Church.

C. H. SULLIVAN, grocery and provisions, Canal Fulton; was born in Ireland in 1851. He is a son of Jeremiah and Mary (Moylan) Sullivan. They emigrated to America in 1853, and located in Chippewa Tp., Wayne Co., where they resided for some time and from there to Franklin Tp., Summit Co., where, in 1871, his father died; his mother is still living; there are seven children in the family, as follows—John, living in Summit County; Timothy, now County Treasurer of Stark County; Jeremiah J., a resident of Holmes County, and State Senator during the session of 1880; Johanna Murphy, in Canal Fulton; William, in Kansas; Ellen; and the subject of this sketch, who began his business career first as a miner for five years, then for six years working for his father upon the farm, and then to Canal Fulton where he was a clerk in his brother Timothy's grocery store for four years. In 1875, he began business for himself and is now doing a large grocery and provision trade. He was married in 1876 to Miss Kate Marks, of Lawrence Township; they have three children—Clarence, Gertrude and Oscar. Mr. Sullivan is a prominent citizen of Lawrence Township and is at present acting as Town Treasurer.

WILLIAM STOVER, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Kreichbaum) Stover, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Summit County; a more extended sketch of whom appears elsewhere. William is a native of Lawrence Township, and has remained a citizen thereof all his life with the exception of two years. He has

made farming and the breeding of blooded horses his profession, and has achieved practical success from his labors. In 1860, he became the owner of the farm upon which he now resides, moving upon it in 1861. He was the proprietor of the American House in Canal Fulton for two years, after which he returned to his farm, where we find him at the present writing. He has 100 acres of improved land, conveniently located. Mr. Stover has been a progressive citizen; has served the township as Trustee four terms, as Assessor two years, and as Infirmary Director for six years. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Maggie M. Buchtel, of Jackson Township. They have two children—Clara A. and Otis G. Mr. Stover is a member of the Masonic Order at Canal Fulton.

ISAAC SANDWITH, merchant, North Lawrence; is a native of England. He came to America in 1877, and immediately located in North Lawrence, serving as clerk for John Moore until June, 1879, when he was united in marriage to Mrs. Thomas Lester, and since that time has been conducting the dry goods, grocery, hardware and general line store, which was established by Thomas Lester in 1863. Mr. Sandwith is doing the leading business in his locality and is an intelligent and respected citizen. They have one child, Clara. Thomas Lester, deceased; was for many years a prominent business man in North Lawrence; he was a native of England; emigrating to America, he located in Lawrence Township, and in 1860 was united in marriage to Miss Jeanette Brown. In 1863, he commenced in trade in North Lawrence, carrying a large stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc.; he continued in business, establishing a large trade, until he died, in 1876. Mr. Lester was a respected citizen, and served as Postmaster for a number of years. The following children are now living: Alexander, Maggie J., Jennie and Cora.

SAMUEL SWIGART, farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Pfeiffer) Swigart, who came from Pennsylvania to Stark County about 1822, locating near Canton, where they remained about two years, and then became residents of Lawrence Township, settling on a tract now owned by their son, where they remained until their deaths. They had a family of twelve children, six of whom are now living. Samuel was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1814, and, since the removal of his parents to Lawrence Township, has been a resident of the old homestead farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits; he has now 240 acres of fine land, well improved and cultivated. He was married, in 1840, to Miss Ann Grubb, also a native of Pennsylvania, and has now six children living —Isaiah, married in February, 1866, to Miss Sarah Diehl, now living in Summit County; La Fayette, married in December, 1865, to Miss Frank Sisler, of Manchester, now living in Lawrence Township; Samuel L. and Francis, at home; Emma, now Mrs. Stump, in Summit County; and Saloma, at home. Mr. Swigart is one of the practical farmers and respected citizens of Stark County.

JAMES STERLING, lawyer and Notary Public, Canal Fulton; is a native of Holmes Co., Ohio, where he was born in 1849; his early days were passed upon a farm until he attained the age of 15, receiving a common-school education; he then attended for two terms a select school, and at the age of 16 commenced to teach, continuing at that vocation for five years; at the age of 21, he joined the North Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church, and for three and a half years was an itinerant minister, his first charge being Canal Fulton. In 1875, he began the study of law with W. G. Myers, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1877, since which time he has been practicing that profession in Canal Fulton; he also represents several leading fire insurance companies. Mr. Sterling is one of the leading citizens of Canal Fulton in point of public spirit, and is acquiring an extensive practice; he has served as Mayor two terms, and as Justice of the Peace one term; was married, in May, 1871, to Miss Kate Taggart, of Dalton, daughter of Dr. T. M. Taggart; they have two children—Merrill and Willie.

A. C. STANSBURY, marble works, Canal Fulton; was born in Tuscarawas Tp., Stark Co., in 1851. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (McKinley) Stansbury, early settlers in that township, where they now reside. Our subject was raised upon a farm until 18 years

of age, when he came to Canal Fulton, in 1869, and commenced to learn his trade with his brother, with whom he remained five years. In 1874, in connection with D. J. Wilhelm, he bought out the works, and has been engaged in business up to the present time. Stansbury & Wilhelm carry a large stock of granite and marble, and are prepared at any time to execute work in the highest style of their art. Mr. Stansbury was united in marriage, in 1874, to Miss Esther Cupples, of Tuscarawas Township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity of Canal Fulton; is well spoken of, and an honorable and successful business man.

JOHN SCHRODER, butcher, Canal Fulton; is a native of Germany; he emigrated to America in 1853, and, after six months' residence in New York, came to Canal Fulton and entered into partnership with his brother Barney in the meat market business, which they have carried on up to the present time, and in which they are doing the leading business; they also own a farm, consisting of 50 acres, in the township, which they are operating in connection with their other business. John was married, in 1855, to Miss Susan Price, of Wayne County. He has served as Township Trustee one term, and is now serving his second term as member of the Corporation Council; he is a member of the K. of P. Lodge of Wooster, Ohio. Barney came to Canal Fulton one year previous to his brother; he was married to Miss Elizabeth Price in 1854; they have three children—Mary, Elizabeth and Callie.

SAMUEL STOVER, retired farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is one of the pioneer settlers of Stark County; he was born in Aaronsburg, Center Co., Penn., Aug. 16, 1813; he came to Lawrence Township May 26, 1823, where he remained, upon the farm on which he now resides, until the fall of 1831, when he went to Canton and learned the gunsmith's trade with Jacob Danner, with whom he remained three years; returning to the farm in Lawrence Township, he has since resided there. He was united in marriage, Feb. 12, 1835, to Margaret Kreighbaum; they have two children—William and George, both prominent citizens and farmers of Lawrence Township.

JOSEPH SAILER, cigar manufactory, Canal Fulton; is a native of Germany; he emigrated to America in 1869 and located in Massillon, and went to work for his brother, Peter Sailer, who is an extensive cigar manufacturer; Joseph had previously learned his trade in Germany; he remained with his brother for three years, and in 1872 came to Canal Fulton, where he embarked in business for himself, and has established a successful trade; he manufactures four different brands of cigars, and also does a retail trade in tobaccos. Mr. Sailer, although a resident of Canal Fulton for a few years, has established an honorable reputation as a business man, and as a citizen is liberal and progressive.

I. M. TAGGART, Superintendent of Schools, Canal Fulton; is a native of Wayne Co., Ohio, where he was born in 1850; his parents were William and Lydia (Reiter) Taggart; his mother was a native of Berks Co., Penn., and came with her parents to Wooster at an early day; his father was born in Belmont, and, at the age of 21, came to Wooster and embarked in the business of making saddle-trees and harness; in this occupation he was engaged for several years, subsequently becoming a farmer, at which he continued until his death, in 1862; the mother is still living in Wooster; she is the mother of eight children, seven of whom are now living, of whom Emmet F. was a member of the 102d O. V. I., and was in service two years, seven months of which he passed in "retirement" in Andersonville Prison; he is now a resident of Akron, Ohio; William R., a member of the 120th O. V. I., served three years, and is now farming in Wooster Township; James, a member of the 100-day service, is now farming near Wooster. The subject of this sketch was the sixth child, and, during his earlier years, was an assistant upon the home farm; he received a good education, attending the Smithville High School, and from there went to Mt. Union College, where he graduated in 1870, at 20 years of age. Mr. Taggart has devoted his attention to teaching from that time until the present, with the exception of two years in the mercantile business at North Lawrence; he came to Canal Fulton in the fall of 1875, where he has had charge of the

public school since, and under his supervision it has attained a high degree of excellence; the school is divided into four departments, and is presided over by five teachers, the average attendance during the present year (1881) being 270; Mr. Taggart is the instructor in the high school department; he ranks as one of the most progressive and valuable citizens of that community; since his residence in Fulton, he has served as Justice of the Peace, and is now upon his third term; he is a member of both the Odd Fellow and Masonic fraternities. Mr. Taggart was united in marriage, in June, 1871, to Miss Laura E. Fulton, of Canal Fulton; they have five children—Minnie, Frank, Bertha, Carrie and Cora.

W. F. TROMP, deceased; was born in Germany in 1806; his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Pettrie, was also a native of Germany; her people emigrated to America about 1825, and located in New York. Mr. Tromp also located in New York upon coming to this country, and while there met his wife, and in 1844 they were married. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and followed it and piano-making in that city for some time. They emigrated to Ohio about 1856, locating in Canal Fulton; here Mr. Tromp began to work at his trade in a small way, and, by perseverance and honorable industry, succeeded in establishing a large and flourishing business and accumulated a handsome property: he died in 1874; his wife now owns the warehouse and shops, the business being conducted by her sons, William H. and Clement O.; they carry a well-selected stock of furniture, which is well-displayed in their large and commodious warerooms, and also do an undertaking business, for which they are well-prepared; the boys are good workmen in their occupations, having learned their trade from their father. Mrs. Tromp has seven children now living—Martha, Louisa, Caroline; William H. (born in New York in 1850, married in 1878 to Miss Sally B. Porter, of Canal Fulton; they have two children—Carrie and an infant), Fred, Clement O. and Lillie.

EDWARD JOSEPH VATTMANN, Roman Catholic Priest, Canal Fulton; was born in Westphalia, Prussia; he is one of a family of four children, one of whom is a Circuit Court Judge, and another Color Sergeant in a Uhlan regiment of the land of his birth. After attending the public schools of his native place until he was 11 years of age, our subject entered the Gymnasium and made a complete course of nine years, when he graduated at the age of 20 years; he then studied medicine one year, after which he commenced a regular philosophical and theological course in Paderborn University, and in three years graduated; he was then ordained a Deacon of the Catholic Church. He emigrated to America in the fall of 1864, and proceeded to St. Charles, Mo., where, after a short service as an assistant, he became parish priest of St. John's congregation, Franklin Co., Mo.; he remained in this charge about two years, within which he bought the Presbyterian Church building at the county seat, and fitted it up for a Roman Catholic Church; it was while he was located at St. John's that he became amenable to the law known as "Drake's test oath law," under which he and about forty other Catholic priests, upon refusal to take this oath of allegiance to the United States Government, were incarcerated in the public jails; having been released on his own recognizance, he was never afterward called upon to answer before the court. On the expiration of his service in Franklin Co., Mo., he was appointed to a charge at Findlay, Ohio, where he remained about two years, and built St. Nicholas' Church, at a cost of $15,000; during his stay there, he attended mission stations at Fostoria (where he built a parsonage), at Winter's, at Carey (where he laid the corner-stone of a new church edifice), and at Bluffton; he was next appointed to Dungannon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he remained about eight years, and during his services there he established a Catholic school, which he placed in charge of sixteen "Sisters of Divine Providence," who had been banished from Mayence, Germany, by the Government, and over this school Father Vattmann was appointed Superior; at the close of his pastorate in Dungannon, he removed to Canal Fulton, where he has built a fine parsonage, and officiates as Pastor at mission stations, among which may be mentioned Marshallville, Orrville, Manchester, Fairview, Medina, Russell,

North Lawrence and several others; he has a school in connection with the congregation, which numbers about one hundred and twenty pupils, and employs as teachers only those who are qualified to pass examination by the County Board of Examiners. Father Vattmann is an enthusiastic and efficient worker in the important position he occupies, and as a Pastor and preacher has achieved great success; his manners are genial, education superior, has fine administrative and executive ability, and is popular with all classes of the community in which he resides.

FRANKLIN WATROUS, retired farmer; P. O. Canal Fulton; is a native of Cuyahoga County, and was brought up upon a farm. In July, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Drusilla McCadden, of Lawrence Township, and soon after settled upon a farm in Cuyahoga County, remaining in that county the most of the time for ten years. In 1858, they settled upon the old McCadden homestead farm, in Lawrence Township, where they remained until 1872, when they retired from active labor and are now enjoying the evening of their days in a pleasant home, west of the corporation limits of Canal Fulton. John McCadden, an old pioneer settler of the township, and the father of Mrs. Watrous, was born in Ireland; he emigrated to America in 1808, landing in Baltimore, and soon after made his way to Virginia, where he married Mary Edgington in 1809, and shortly after, in company with her father, John Edgington, came to Lawrence Township, where they all located and lived for the remainder of their lives. John McCadden was a prominent citizen, serving as Notary Public, and valued highly by all classes; his death occurred in 1859; his wife's, seven years previous, in 1852; they were parents of seven children, only two now surviving—Mrs. Watrous, and Maria Malone, in Lansing, Mich.

JACOB WEYGANDT, farmer; P. O. North Lawrence; is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wilhelm) Weygandt, his father, a native of Pennsylvania, his mother of Virginia. They came to Ohio about 1820, settling upon the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch; they continued residents of the township until their deaths; Jacob Weygandt died in 1856, aged 70; his wife, in 1854, aged 64. Nine children were born to this worthy couple, as follows: Hannah Goon, of Wayne County; Elizabeth Reinoehl, living in Minnesota; Joseph, in Indiana; William, a resident of Wayne County; Sarah Wilson, of Lawrence Township; Matilda, deceased; Margaret Putt and Jacob, residents of the township; and Amanda, deceased. Jacob Weygandt, our subject, was born upon the farm upon which he now lives, in 1828; here his life, up to the present writing, has been passed; to farming he has devoted his attention, and has 80 acres of well cultivated and improved land. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary J. Jackson, daughter of Joseph and Eva (Fleshmen) Jackson, early settlers of the county, and residents of Tuscarawas Township where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Weygandt have one child, Sarah Jane; they are members of the Presbyterian Church.

EDWARD WILLIAMS, livery, Canal Fulton; is a son of John and Sarah (Swyers) Williams, natives of Scotland; upon emigrating to America, they located first in New York, where they remained for ten years or more, subsequently removing to Ohio and settling in the southern portion of the State. Our subject commenced to learn the harness-maker's trade at the age of 17, in Southern Ohio; this trade he followed for several years. He came to Canal Fulton in 1870, and was connected in business with Wesley Grayham in harness-making; they continued together for one and a half years, and Mr. Williams continued alone until 1881, running, in connection, a livery stable, which he started in 1879; in 1881, he disposed of his harness-shop, and is now engaged in the livery business exclusively; his stables are large and well-appointed, and it is the aim of Mr. Williams to conduct his business upon a first-class basis. He is a member of the Masonic order of Canal Fulton, and one of the leading public-spirited citizens. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Lottie A. Caldwell, of Stark County; they have one child, Flora.

MRS. MARGARET YOUNG, Massillon; is the widow of Cyrus Young, a sketch of whom appears in another portion of this work. Mrs. Young, whose maiden name was Margaret

Sheafer, is a daughter of John and Eve (Wagoner) Sheafer, early settlers of Lawrence Township; she was born in the township in 1826, and was married to Cyrus Young June 8, 1848. From this union there are ten children, as follows: Letitia, wife of J. W. Myers, of Lawrence Township, was born March 5, 1849; William S., born Aug. 23, 1850; Clement Russell, born Aug. 10, 1852, died in 1860; Frances Eve Morganthaler, of Massillon, born Aug. 18, 1854; Mary Melissa, born Oct. 15, 1856, married to George Leonard in December, 1879, and now a resident of Medina County; Charles Fremont, born Oct. 15, 1856; A. Lincoln, born April 7, 1859; Cyrus Osra, born April 7, 1861; Philip A., born Sept. 4, 1863; and Violet May, born Oct. 18, 1867. Mrs. Young is nicely situated in a beautiful home in Lawrence Township; she is an agreeable lady and a kind and devoted mother.

WILLIAM S. YOUNG, farmer and capitalist; P. O. Massillon; was born in Lawrence Township Aug. 23, 1850; he was an assistant of his father until 1874, when he went to Indiana, where he remained one year; returning to Ohio, he engaged in the oil business in Lorain County, in which he is still interested, having four producing wells of the finest lubricating oil found in the United States; he also engaged in the hotel business in Belden one year; he returned to Stark County in 1880, and since that time has had the management of his father's numerous interests and estate, of which he is the administrator. Mr. Young is a young man of fine executive and business ability, and possesses a liberal and progressive spirit, which is bound to make life a success with him; he is a large landowner in the county, and is largely interested in valuable real estate in Massillon. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow organizations.

CHARLES F. YOUNG, farmer; P. O. North Lawrence; is a native of Lawrence Township, where he was born in 1856. He was connected with the home farm until 1876, when he was united in marriage to Isabella Walter, of Lawrence Township, and soon after moved to his present residence in Wayne County, upon the line dividing the two counties; his farm consists of 220 acres, which is located in both Stark and Wayne Counties. Mr. and Mrs. Young have two children—Myrtle and Homer.

JOHN P. YOCKEY, editor and proprietor of the Fulton *Signal*, Canal Fulton; is a native of Lawrence Township, and son of Philip and Elizabeth Yockey, former residents of Lawrence Township, now deceased. Our subject was rendered an orphan when 7 years of age, and from that period until 12 years old he lived with relatives, receiving meager educational advantages; at the age of 14, he commenced working for wages upon a farm, for five years in the employ of Christian Eschliman, of Lawrence Township, to whom Mr. Yockey owes a debt of gratitude for judicious advice and instillation of higher aims in life; at the age of 19, he went to Smithville Academy of Wooster, Ohio, where he remained for three years, teaching school in winter sessions; after completing his education, he became a teacher, and, in 1868, became the Superintendent of Schools at Canal Fulton, where he remained for three years, going from there to Doylestown, where for two years he was engaged in teaching. In 1875, he returned to Fulton and bought out the *Herald*, changing the name to the Fulton *Signal*, which he has conducted ably and successfully up to the present writing; his subscription books have been increased from 200 to 600, and he has added a job office, in which department he is able to do complete and artistic work. Mr. Yockey entered into a matrimonial alliance, Sept. 20, 1877, with Miss Arabella Porter, daughter of John Porter, of Lawrence Township; they have one child, Leila Joy. Mr. Yockey is a valuable citizen of Lawrence Township, being enterprising and public-spirited, and possessing a genial and accommodating nature. In all works of advancement and progress, you will find him in the front ranks; he has served the township as Clerk two terms, and for three years has been Clerk of the School Board; is a member of the K. of H.

SIMEON YOCKEY, milling, North Lawrence; is a native of the Empire State, and when quite young came with his parents to Ohio; they located in Wayne County, subsequently removing to Stark County, where his father died; his mother died in Wayne County.

Our subject was raised upon a farm, but, during the later years of his life, has given his attention to milling. In 1858, he came to Lawrence Township, and since that period has been a resident there. He was united in marriage, in 1841, to Miss Eleanor Johns, a native of Franklin Co., Penn.; they have six children living—Frank, in Dakota Territory; Samuel; John, in Alliance; Charlotte Milligan, a resident of Wayne County; Mary Kettler and Matilda. Samuel Yockey is a native of Lawrence Township, and has been identified with his native township all his life; he worked at mining for a few years, but has given his attention to operating saw-mills the greater portion of his life; he is now in partnership with his father in a saw-mill enterprise in North Lawrence, where they have superior facilities for the operation of their business; they also are running a chopper in connection with their mill. Mr. Yockey is a young but enterprising citizen, and bound to make life a success. He was married, in 1871, to Miss May R. North, of Van Wert Co., Ohio.

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP.

JAMES BAYLISS, farmer; P. O. Massillon. Among the early settlers and prominent men of this locality is the above gentleman, who was born Nov. 7, 1808, in Stratford, England. His father was Benjamin Bayliss, who was born in the same country in 1777. He was the son of Thomas, who had four sons—Benjamin, Thomas, William and Samuel. The mother of our subject was Mary, daughter of Thomas Timbell, who was a native of Warwickshire, England. In May, 1818, the Bayliss family left Warwickshire, England, in the ship Islington, a sail vessel, James being at this time a lad of 10 years. They landed at Philadelphia. His father was a tailor and clothier by trade, which vocation he followed for seven years at Germantown; afterward moved to New York City, where he lived two years. Benjamin Bayliss died at Rochester, N. Y. Nine children had been born him Elizabeth, Mary, Harriet, Sarah, James and Samuel were the number who grew up. At the age of 19, our subject left home and served two years' apprenticeship at the tailor's trade. In 1827, he came to this county, and joined the "Kendal Community." Afterward, he and three others, Edward Dunn, Hezekiah Camp and W. G. Mason, formed a copartnership with the Trustees of Charity School, and conducted the same for four years. In 1832, he bought land in Tuscarawas Township, where he lived four years, then returned to Kendal and resumed his trade. In 1849, he went to California, where he lived two years, being engaged, in the meantime, in mining and trading. Upon his return home, he engaged in the mercantile business for four years at Massillon, at the same time being engaged in the wool trade on his own account for two or three years; afterward, he made it his principal business for several years, representing a large firm in the East, his purchases amounting to enormous sums annually. In 1864, he purchased 640 acres of land in Sec. 10, in Tuscarawas Township, at a cost of about $42,000; this section has until recently remained unbroken, having sold 40 acres to Jacob Christman. In the meantime, Mr. Bayliss resided in Massillon, carrying on the farm, upon which he had a saw-mill, which was kept busy cutting up the timber with which his farm was plentifully supplied. For twenty-five years he lived in the city of Massillon. In June, 1877, he moved to his farm in Tuscarawas Township, where he has been engaged in farming. Jan. 1, 1831, he was married, by Esquire Blackburn, to Eliza J. Fox, who was born in Tuscarawas Township March 10, 1814; she was a daughter of Jehiel Fox and Anna Doxsee, which couple emigrated in 1812, from near Lake Champlain, in Vermont, to Tuscarawas Township. Five children have been born to him—Edwin, Benjamin, Mary A., Carrie and James M. On Jan. 1, 1881, Mr. Bayliss celebrated his golden wedding, and is now 73

years of age, yet he moves about with the sprightliness of a youth of 20, and retains his mental faculties, which are yet quick and active. Mr. Bayliss is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in concerns of his city and township; has borne his share of the responsibility that rests equally upon every man of enterprise in the communtiy. While in the city, he was a member of the Council four years, and President of the same two years, Director of the Union School for several years, and Treasurer of the School Board; also President of the State Association of Wool Buyers, and prominently identified with the Rolling-Mill Association, and President of the same; also Township Trustee, and in all matters in which the public interests have been concerned he has borne his proportionate part.

MRS. SARAH A. BROWN; P. O. East Greenville; was born Feb. 12, 1824, in Plain Tp., Stark Co., the eldest daughter and third child in order of birth born to John and Hannah (Moore) Gaff. John was born Dec. 22, 1794, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., he being a son of James, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Stark County in 1807, whose wife was named Elizabeth Kilgore, and by whom he had seventeen children, fourteen growing to maturity, and but one now living—Mrs. Jemima Smith, of Greentown. John was married, July 5, 1821, to Hannah Moore, born in 1797, in Union Co., Penn., who emigrated with her father, Joseph Moore, to Stark County. Joseph was in the war of 1812. After John Gaff and wife were married, they settled in Plain Township and remained upon the farm until his death, which occurred Sept. 3, 1868. He united with the Presbyterian Church at Canton in 1835, and was a consistent member of the same until his death; he was highly esteemed as a citizen, and was a man of unbending integrity. Hannah, his wife, died in February, 1863. Mr. Gaff was the father of eight children, four of whom grew to maturity—Sarah A., Elizabeth, Mary J. and Amanda; the balance died young. Elizabeth and Mary J. live near Canton, the former the wife of Jacob Rupard, and the latter the wife of Lewis Essig; Amanda died at 23. Mrs. Brown has eight children living—Virgil S., in the Russell works; Alpheus, at home; and Alice, wife of Andrew Allard, at Orville. Mrs. Brown removed to this township in 1867; has 100 acres of good land; she carries on the farm herself; is a member of the Disciples' Church.

JACOB BASH, farmer; P. O. Massillon. This gentleman, now a resident of Tuscarawas Township since 1864, was born Nov. 2, 1821, in Westmoreland Co., Penn. His father, Michael, was born March 11, 1789, in the same county, son of Martin Bash, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., whose union with Margaret Auckerman was honored by the birth of the following: Michael, Henry, Mary, Catharine, Martha, Susan, Christina, Barbara and Charlotte. Michael married Sarah, who was a daughter of Jacob Rugh and Sevilla Mechling, which union resulted in the birth of the following children: Michael, Jacob, Benjamin, Daniel, John, Hannah, Susan and Sarah. Jacob Rugh was a prominent man of his time; represented his county in the Legislature, and was honored with important offices of trust. Both of his grandparents, Bash and Rugh, died in 1845; they were both excellent men, and prominently identified with the church. Michael Bash died in 1862, his wife yet surviving him. Of the children living are John, who resides on the homestead in Westmoreland County; Jacob, in this township; and Susanna, in Pennsylvania, being the wife of Jacob Roadman. Mr. Bash was educated for a farmer. In 1856, he married Lavina Huffman, born in 1826, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., daughter of George Huffman and Magdalene Fink. Mr. Bash remained on the farm until the death of his father. In the spring of 1864, he came to Ohio and purchased 100 acres of land in this township, and has since been a resident of the same; has been a member of the church since 19 years of age, and early in life imbibed the political proclivities of his father, who was a Whig. Mr. Bash is now serving his third term as Township Trustee; is a friend to education and general progress; has the following children: Sybilla L., Jacob L. and Reuben H.

ABRAHAM BOWMAN, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born Dec. 15, 1813, in Franklin Co., Penn.; his father was Abraham Bowman, who was twice married—first to Barbara

Hershey, by whom he had six children—Catharine, Jacob, John, Barbara, Benjamin and Abraham. His second marriage was to Christina Crider, by whom he had ten children. The great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Baden, and emigrated to Lancaster Co., Penn., in an early day; two of his sons were captured by the Indians and taken to their tribe and tied to trees, but escaped, and returned uninjured to their homes. The Bowman family came West in 1829, locating in the northeast part of Tuscarawas Township, on 160 acres. Abraham, the father of our subject, died in the spring of 1853; he was an upright man, a worthy citizen, and a zealous member of the U. B. Church. The subject of these lines, since he was 16 years of age, has been a constant resident of the township. In December, 1838, he married Susanna Kohr, a native of Washington Co., Md., born June 13, 1815, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Thomas) Kohr. The family emigrated West to Tuscarawas County about the year 1836. Nine children were born them, but five of whom are living—John, Christian, Samuel, Polly and Mrs. Bowman. After Mr. Bowman was married, he purchased land on Sec. 16, this township, upon which he lived fifteen years. In 1854, he purchased the farm he now owns, on Sec. 1, consisting of 96 acres. He has seven children living, viz., Mary, at home; John and Benjamin, in La Salle Co., Ill.; Samuel, in Carroll Co., Iowa; Abram H., Susan, and Charles, who resides with his brothers in Illinois. Mr. Bowman and wife are members of the U. B. Church, he having been identified with that body for forty years.

AZARIAH CHARLTON, farmer; P. O. Pigeon Run; was born Sept. 15, 1811, in Bedford Co., Penn.; his parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (McClain) Charlton, both natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfather of Azariah was a native of Ireland; his family of children consisted of Robert, Isaac, John, Samuel, William, Joseph, Polly, Fannie, Hannah and Betsey. Elizabeth, the mother of Azariah, was a daughter of Azariah McClain, who emigrated from Maryland to Bedford Co., Penn., when the country was new and sparsely populated. The names of the children born Thomas Charlton and wife were John, Azariah, Henrietta, William and Isaac. Azariah was bereft of a father's care at an early age, and was in a manner raised by his uncle, William McClain, who was very rigid with his nephew; so he left him at 20, and cared for himself. In 1833, he came to this county, direct to Sugar Creek Township, where he has since lived. Upon his arrival here, he had no means, but worked out by the day or month, and turned his attention to any employment that was to be had. His uncle, Isaac, had preceded him to this township several years. Azariah had three brothers who came West, but none of them located in this county. John came first to Fairfield County; afterward settled in Allen County. William came also afterward, and was killed in a saw-mill. Isaac came afterward to Portsmouth, where he died of cholera three days after his arrival. Azariah at length saved sufficient means to enable him to purchase 40 acres, which he kept for three years, then purchased 84 acres, which he kept about ten years. About this year, he purchased the farm he now owns, located in the south part of Tuscarawas Township, in the southwest quarter of Sec. 35, consisting of 107 acres, which was settled by Samuel Slusser. After living a bachelor many years, he married, in June, 1880, Mrs. Elizabeth Walton, whose maiden name was Augustine, a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio. The children born to Azariah McClain were six—John, Samuel, William, Polly, Sarah and Elizabeth—the mother of Azariah.

MRS. GEORGE CRIDER farming; P. O. Pigeon Run. The Crider family are also prominent among the early arrivals of Stark County. The family have different spellings of the name some spelling it with a "K" others with a "C," yet, nevertheless, it is the same name; all of the different families of the name sprung from the same family head. Mr. George Crider, now deceased, was born in this township April 22, 1821; he bore his father's name. George Crider, Sr., was one of the number who, with others, left their Pennsylvania home, and, in order to better their condition, cast their lots with those hardy men who braved the hardships and privations in order that they might secure to themselves and families homes and a heritage. Mr. Cri-

der was married, in November, 1853, to Christiana Saurbaugh, born Sept. 27, 1828, in this township, daughter of Philip and Polly (Wolgamod) Saurbaugh, who were natives of Pennsylvania, born Nov. 22, 1799, and Jan. 31, 1802, and were married in December, 1823, the fruits of which were five children—Elizabeth, Sarah, Christiann, Henrietta and Absalom. Philip Saurbaugh died Nov. 6 1868, aged 68 years 11 months and 14 days; his wife died the same month and day eight years previous, aged 58 years 9 months and 6 days. Subsequent to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Crider, they located on the farm situated on the west half of the northeast quarter of Sec. 34. Here Mr. Crider spent the remainder of his days; his death occurred Nov. 6, 1880. During his life, he was an honest and upright man, a good citizen and a Christian gentleman, having been for many years a worthy member of the Reformed Church, and Deacon of the same; he was a man of intelligence, a great reader, and of sound information. He left a wife and two children to mourn his loss, who remain on the homestead. The children are Mary A. and Harvey H.; are members of the church of their father's choice.

JACOB CHRISTMAN, farmer; P. O. West Brookfield; was born Aug. 10, 1826, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., the youngest of a family of five children who came to maturity. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Houck) Christman. The grandfather of our subject was named Jacob, and was a Revolutionary soldier. Mary Houck was a daughter of Jacob Houck, who was likewise a soldier in the Continental army, serving through the entire struggle. To Jacob Christman, Sr., were born seven children, but four living—John, Elizabeth, William and Jacob. To Jacob Houck were born George, Elizabeth, Esther, Susan, Mary Magdalina and Jacob. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits. Sept. 2, 1851, he married Caroline Fiscus, who was born in 1829, in Unity Tp., Westmoreland Co., Penn., daughter of John and Annie Penrod Fiscus. Mr. Christman emigrated West in the fall of 1851, locating in Tuscarawas Township, purchasing the farm he now owns, on Sec. 15, consisting of 160 acres, upon which place he has since lived, and improved the same, so that now it is one of the best farms in the neighborhood, having now 204 acres, with the best of improvements thereon. The bricks for his spacious residence were made from the material upon his farm, which he made and burned for use. His family consists of wife and three children—Silas, now in Henry Co., Ohio; Mary and Edward F., at home. His wife and children are members of the Presbyterian Church; his parents were of the Lutheran Church. Since Greeley's time, Mr. Christman has been identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM CHRISTMAN, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., the only son born to Henry Christman and Susana Bash. He was born July 29, 1801, in Westmoreland County, son of John Jacob Christman. Susana was born July 26, 1800, daughter of Martin Bash. They were married Oct. 24, 1822; came West to Ohio in October, 1850, locating on the northwest quarter of Sec. 14. To them were born five children; four came to maturity—Sarah, who married John Harshey and settled in Wayne Co., Ohio; William; John J. died in 1863; Martha M., the wife of John L. Steele. William was married, March 16, 1852, to Lavina Felger, born in Wayne County March 23, 1832, daughter of Jacob and Susana Lauffler Felger; has since resided on the farm; has six children—Samuel, Susanna, James and Jane (twins), William F. and Henry J. The mother died in June, 1881; the father is yet living, and has been a member of the Reformed Church since 19 years of age; cast his first vote for Jackson. William is a member of his father's church, and of the same politics.

JOSEPH ECKROADE, farmer; P. O. East Greenville; is among the self-made men of this township. He is a native of Berks Co., Penn., born Oct. 28, 1808, being the eldest child born to his parents. The father of Joseph was Christian Eckroade, a shoemaker by trade, son of George, who was born near Philadelphia, Penn. Ellen, the mother of Joseph, was born in the State of New York, and was the daughter of John Ireley, a native of Germany. Joseph remained with his father until he was 2 years past his majority, being

in his father's employ; then, leaving home, he worked several years in the coal works at Pottsville, and while there was married to Elizabeth, daughter of George Singley, and with her removed West to Ohio in 1833, making a sojourn of several months near Bristol, Wayne Co., from which place he came to Canal Fulton, Lawrence Tp., in 1834. For three years after he was married, he had neither bedstead, chairs nor table, using in their stead such substitutes as old boxes and other articles improvised for the occasion, having no means to buy even the most common necessaries. For three years, in lieu of a wagon, he used a sled made of saplings, until circumstances afforded him a vehicle more in accordance with his tastes. He began by renting a small piece of ground; saving a little each year, he at last purchased 40 acres, which he had rented for eighteen consecutive years, subsequently adding to it piece by piece, until he acquired a snug farm. He lived in this township until 1857, when he sold his farm and purchased 160 acres located in the southeast quarter of Sec. 5, where he has since remained, and is now in excellent financial condition. He has been thrice married, his first wife bearing him five children; those living are Susan, Catharine, Henry and Jacob. He was married a second time, to Keziah Klinedinst, a native of Maryland; she bore him four children—Mary E., Frank, Corwin and Charles. His last wife was Mrs. Sarah McCormick whose maiden name was Fullmer; by her he has three children—Ettie May, Cora B. and Harry Webster. Mr. Eckroade is a member of the German Lutheran Church. His farm consists of 164 acres.

D. ERB, farmer; P. O. West Brookfield. David Erb was born May 29, 1818; is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn. Joseph Erb, his father, was twice married—first, to Sarah Bowman, who bore him five children. His second marriage, to Sarah Browers, resulted in an addition of six, of whom David was the eldest. The grandfather of David was Messick Erb, to whom were born five children, viz., John, Esther, Elizabeth, Catharine and Joseph. To Joseph and Sarah Erb were born David, Susan, Elizabeth, Samuel, Rachel and Catharine; Catharine and Elizabeth died in girlhood. Joseph Erb was a shoemaker by trade, and, being a man of small means, could not give his children such advantages as he desired. David left home when young, and at the age of 16 went to learn the shoemaker's trade, completing the same at the age of 20; afterward worked three years at journey work, then engaged in the business for himself. In April, 1853, he joined the tide of emigration Westward to Ohio; came first to Dalton, Wayne Co., but, remaining but a few months, came to this township, where he had previously purchased 80 acres, situated on the north half of the northeast quarter of Sec. 15, for which he paid $40 per acre. He has now a good farm, with excellent buildings thereon, all of which, with the exception of $609.60, which came by legacy, he has made himself; has a coal-mine on his farm, which yields him an extra income. His marriage, in September, 1851, to Mary Yost (who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, daughter of John Yost), has been crowned with four children, who are Franklin, Henry, Melinda (now the wife of Charles Lyons, of this township) and John. Henry resides in Baughman Tp., Wayne Co., Ohio; John and Franklin, at home. Mr. Erb's father died Aug. 5, 1851; his mother, in September, 1852. Mr. Erb is a Republican.

JOHN H. FISHER, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., January 27, 1826, being the fourth child born to Henry and Sarah (Meiley) Fisher; he was a son of John Peter Fisher, who married a Huber, both of Lebanon County; to them were born Philip, Peter, David, Henry, Sarah, Rebecca, Mary Louisa. Sarah was a daughter of Emanuel Meiley, who had born to him Emanuel, William, George, Samuel, John H., Joseph, Charles, Mary, Catharine, Susan, Sarah and Elizabeth. John Fisher, the great-uncle of John H., served in the war of the Revolution. The children born to Henry and Sarah (Meiley) Fisher were Maria, wife of Jeremiah Strayler, of Lebanon County; Susan, wife of John Forrey, of the same county; Sarah, Mrs. Henry Blauch, of same place; Elizabeth married Abram Kaufman, of the same county and State; Henry, at the homestead; and John H., who resides at Tuscarawas. Henry Fisher was a wagon-maker by trade; he was a poor

man, and was unable to give his children a start in the world. John H. left home at 19 to learn the cabinet-maker's trade; came to Ohio in 1847, and worked at his trade in various places—Cincinnati, Louisville, and other places—and came to Lebanon in 1855, where he started in business, which he continued until 1868, when he came to this township and bought 88 acres of land on Sec. 23, southwest quarter, entered by Biddlecome; Mr. Fisher has since remained on the farm. In February, 1850, he married Mary A. Keifer, born in 1831, in Lebanon Co., Penn., daughter of Frederick and Sarah Snyder. Mr. Fisher has seven children, viz., Henry, David, Louisa (who married C. H. Bender, in Allegan Co., Mich.), Sarah, Mary, John H. and Elizabeth. For several years past, Mr. Fisher has been a member of the Board of Education, and served as Township Trustee; is a member of Perry Lodge, A., F. & A. M. Mr. Fisher is a self-made man.

A. R. HANNA, farmer; P. O. Greenville; was born in June, 1833, in Wayne Co., Ohio, and came to this township with his parents about the year 1838, who located on the northwest quarter of Sec. 17. Here our subject has since remained. Jan. 13, 1857, he married Mary J. Cook, born Jan. 12, 1836, in Dalton, Wayne Co., Ohio, daughter of Asa and Mary (Campbell) Cook, both natives of Wayne County. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have been born seven children, viz., Charles, the eldest, was drowned, May 31, 1881, while bathing in Bell Creek, Burt Co., Neb.; Ella M. (called "Mamie") resides in Burt Co., Neb., wife of S. A. McDowell; Hulda B., Willie A., Frank A., Ella and Earl C., at home. Mr. Hanna has a farm of 100 acres; is one of the Board of Directors of the County Agricultural Society; also a member of the Horticultural Society; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the Elders of the same. The Hanna family are emphatically Republican. The parents of the above were Archibald and Mary Ramage. He was born Feb. 12, 1790, in Washington Co., Penn., son of Samuel Hanna, who removed with his family to Harrison County in 1802, and was one of the early settlers in that locality, and one of the pioneer members of the Crab Apple Church. His son, Archibald, entered college in 1810, and completed his collegiate course in 1815; then began the study of Hebrew under Rev. John Walker, and the study of theology under John Rea, D. D. April 4, 1816, he married Mary Ramage, who was born Oct. 23, 1796, in Washington Co., Penn.; she was a woman of rare beauty, energy and mental vigor. She died April 23, 1859, leaving nine sons and three daughters—Samuel, Joseph and James were ministers, and graduates of Jefferson College; Joseph has a pastorate in Oregon; James, in Center Co., Iowa; Newton died Jan. 20, 1864, in Nashville, Tenn.; was a member of Co. I, 76th O. V. I.; Alexander resides in Iowa; John, in Ashland County, this State; Maria is the wife of Rev. D. R. Colmery; Jerry, in Licking Co., Ohio; Belle resides in Kansas City, wife of J. M. C. Wilson; Calvin, in Eugene City, Ore.; A. R., on the homestead. In 1818, Archibald Hanna, the father of our subject, was licensed to preach by the Ohio Presbytery, and removed to Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1819, where he had charge of three churches—Mt. Eaton, Pigeon Run and Fredericksburg; in 1820, was ordained Pastor of the same, having full charge; after several years, he resigned Mt. Eaton and gave all his time to Fredericksburg, preaching at Dalton also for many years; he was one of the pioneer ministers of Wayne and Stark Counties, and preached the truth with earnestness and simplicity; many, through his instrumentality, were led to turn from the error of their ways and seek salvation. He settled on the land now occupied by his son, A. R., in 1838, which he cleared up, and remained on the same until called to his reward; his death occurred June 9, 1875, in his 86th year. Thus passed away an upright man and devoted Christian, "and his works doth follow him."

EMANUEL HORNBERGER, farmer; P. O. Massillon; is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., born Oct. 15, 1812, son of John Hornberger and Leah Ramp. Emanuel came West to this township in 1837, his father having preceded him two years, locating on the land now owned by the subject of this sketch, which was purchased of David Gaff, who obtained it direct from the Government; said farm consisted of 80 acres. To John Hornberger were

born Benjamin, now deceased; Polly, who resides in Indiana, the wife of Isaac Gramling; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Mr. Boon; Susan, married John Lichley, now of Sandusky County; John, now deceased; Isaac, now resides in De Kalb Co., Ind. Emanuel has remained on the homestead farm since his first occupancy, and has, by diligence and economy, increased his first possessions until he now has, in all, 273 acres of land. His father died in 1851. Mr. Hornberger was married, in 1837, to Annie Hurdman, a native of Lancaster County, who was a daughter of Theophilus Hurdman. The children of our subject are Eliza, Mrs. William Hullinger, of Perry Township; Caroline, Mrs. Joseph Coller, residing in De Kalb Co., Ind.; Elias died in 1875, leaving four children; Samuel resides on the home farm; Harriet is the wife of Hiram Overderf; Lewis, at home; Annie, now he wife of Frank Umbenhour, of Massillon. Farming has been the business that has occupied Mr. Hornberger's attention since his location in the county, and is successful; his home farm, situated on the southeast quarter of Sec. 23. He is not a member of any sect or denomination, but is a Democrat in politics.

JOSEPH HASSLER, deceased; was born July 16, 1816, in Franklin Co., Penn., a son of Joseph, who was the son of Joseph, supposed to be a native of Germany. The mother of Joseph, our subject, was Mary Stump; they had a family of six children—Elizabeth, Polly, Rebecca, John, Joseph and Daniel. Joseph (third) came to this township from Franklin Co., Penn., in March, 1838, and, having been out two years previous to that time, concluded to locate on the land now owned by Mrs. Hassler. He was married, April 25, 1838, to Charlotte Poorman, born May 12, 1820, in Franklin Co., Penn., the ninth child born to her parents, Peter and Mary (Richards) Poorman. After his marriage, he located on land and lived in a log cabin four years; remained on this farm until his death, March 27, 1875; was a member of the Reformed Church, and Elder of the same for thirty years. He was a man of great benevolence, giving freely to charitable causes; was an Old-Line Whig, but latterly a zealous Republican. He had a family of twelve children, eleven of whom are living—Mary A., Mrs. Charles Finkler, in Massillon; Melissa R., Mrs. John Shilling, of this township; John P., of this township; Hadessa A., Mrs. Dallas Oberlin, this township; Lucinda, Mrs. William Beavers, this township; Eliza, dead; Rev. Anson L., minister at Pulaski, Williams Co.; Alice O., wife of Calvin McDowell, this township; Ida C., wife of Rev. Silas Mase; Lottie E., Emma J. and Cora B., at home. Mrs. Hassler has 92 acres of land, with excellent buildings thereon; she is a member of the Reformed Church, as well as are all the family, except one, the youngest. There are over forty in the family, including sons-in-law and children, and doing well in life.

JOHN P. HASSLER, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born on the homestead, in this township, April 3, 1844, the third child born to Joseph and Charlotte Poorman. He remained at home until 23 years of age, when he was joined in wedlock with Melissa Harmon, which event was duly celebrated March 7, 1867; she was born in this township, daughter of John Harmon and Maria Brady, who were natives of Pennsylvania. To them were born eleven children; those who grew up were Mary E., Louisa C., Amelia A., Rebecca J., Clara C., Melissa, John and Washington; the two last-mentioned served as soldiers in the 76th O. V. I., John serving three years; Washington died on the battle-field. The parents died in 1861, in October, and in 1853, respectively. They were members of the Reformed Church. Since his marriage, he has resided on his farm, consisting of 75 acres on the northeast quarter of Sec. 28, which was formerly owned by his father-in-law; has one child, William J. Mr. Hassler and wife are members of the Reformed Church.

SYLVESTER HIGERD, carpenter, West Brookfield; was born in Perry Township Aug. 4, 1849; son of Samuel Higerd and Frances Roush. Samuel was born Sept. 13, 1826, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; son of Peter Higerd, whose father was a native of Holland. Frances Roush was a daughter of Frederick; she was born July 11, 1827, in Lancaster Co., Penn., and came West, to Stark County, when she was young. Samuel Higerd came to Ohio about the year 1831, locating in Perry

Township, in 1840, where he has since resided. Of four children born to Samuel Higerd and wife, Sylvester is the only one living. Maximillia, his sister, lived to be grown, and married B. F. Schwier, and died in 1873. The mother of our subject died in 1865; his father married the second time. Sylvester remained with his father until nearly his majority. At the age of 15, he began work for Russell & Co.; his father, in the meantime, received the benefit of his wages; he remained in Russell's employ until past his majority; he afterward worked nearly two years in the Excelsior works; in 1872, he went to Brookfield, where he has since resided; for several years was engaged at the carpenter's trade. In 1873, he married Sabina Gaddis, who was born Dec. 7, 1850, in this township, daughter of Thomas L. and Elizabeth (McVey) Gaddis, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr Gaddis came to this township about the year 1835, and for several years served as Justice of the Peace; he died in 1862, and his wife is yet living. Mr. Higerd continued at the carpenter's trade until 1880, but since that time has been engaged in running a butcher shop. He was elected Township Clerk in 1879; is Republican in politics, and a member of Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 48; he has three sons—Floyd A., Waldo L. and Clifford R.

SAMUEL KRIDER, Justice of the Peace, Massillon; was born Jan. 23, 1811, in Franklin Co., Penn.; son of George and Fannie (Hoover) Krider; he was born March 24, 1789; she Dec. 25, 1788; had nine children, seven sons and two daughters. The great-grandfather of our subject came from Germany, and the Hoovers from Switzerland. In 1813, George, the grandfather of our subject, came out, with his son, George, and Sarah; the year following, the Maxheimer family came out. George settled on the farm now owned by John Weffler; he died in 1873; he had seven sons and two daughters—Samuel, Jeremiah, Benjamin, John, George, Abraham, Solomon, Sarah and Eliza, the latter, Mrs. A. J. Stohl; Sarah died in Pennsylvania; Samuel was raised on the farm, and left home at 19; went to Pennsylvania, and learned the tailor's trade; returned in 1832, and voted for Gen. Jackson; Nov. 26, 1835, he was married to Ann Augustine, born Jan. 9, 1819, in this township, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Slusser) Augustine. The Augustines were from Maryland, the Slussers from Pennsylvania. Three children have been born to him, two of whom are living—Benjamin, in Whiteley Co., Ind., and Charles, at home. Mr. Krider has followed his trade, and has 25 acres of land; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1864, and served fifteen years; was School Director for thirty years; has also represented his county in the State Legislature three years; is a member of the Reformed Church, and a Deacon in the same; is a Democrat, sound and true.

MRS. ROSANNA KERSTETTER, farming; P.O. Massillon; was born Feb. 21, 1821, in Wurtemberg, Germany; daughter of George and Christina (Abla) Baur, who had a family of four children—Catharine, Gotlieb, Rosanna and Frederica, the last named dying young. The Baur family emigrated to America about the year 1830, going, first, to New York State, where they lived six or seven years, and then moved to Canada, where they remained a short time, after which they came to Ohio, and settled in Lawrence Co.; after a twenty years' residence there, they moved to Henry Co., where Mr. Baur died, in 1868, his wife having died in 1831. In 1846, Rosanna was married to Peter Kerstetter, who was born Oct. 20, 1794, in Center Co., Penn. Peter was twice married, first, to Anna Mary Young, who died, in 1845, leaving no issue. Mr. Kerstetter, the husband of Rosanna, located in the northeast part of Tuscarawas Township, on 115 acres of land he received from his father, afterward adding 89 acres; was in the war of 1812; he died on his farm Feb. 17, 1866; by his last wife he had five children—Matilda C., at home; George W., died in infancy; Mary E., Mrs. Joseph Chapman, died in 1870; Peter B., on the homestead; and David W. at home. He was a member of the Baptist Church at the time of his death, but had formerly been a Lutheran. Mrs. Kerstetter is a Baptist, but the children belong to the United Brethren in Christ Church. Mr. Kerstetter had formerly been a Democrat, but latterly voted the Republican ticket. Matilda, who was born Oct.

3, 1846, married Mr. Hardgrove, and by him had one child, Ranals S., born April 16, 1868. Mrs. Hardgrove resides on the homestead with her mother.

WILLIAM KITZMILLER, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born in Canton Township, Aug. 14, 1818, the seventh of a family of ten children. His parents were Jacob and Sarah (Krugg) Kitzmiller; he was born in Adams Co., Penn., about 1773, and was a son of Martin Kitzmiller, whose father emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania when that country was new. To Martin Kitzmiller was born Jacob, Martin, John and one daughter. Jacob Kitzmiller came to Stark County in the spring of 1814; he was a blacksmith by trade, which he had learned of his father; he settled about one mile and a half southeast of Canton, purchasing 160 acres; here he remained until about the year 1830, when he moved to the edge of Canton (now included within the city limits); he died in 1846, a man highly respected; was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was strong in the principles embraced by the Whig party. Of the children born him were Maria, who married V. Buckius, and settled in Canton Township (now deceased); Matilda, of Canton; John settled in Lawrence Township, and died in 1881; Henry died in Newark, Ohio, in 1865; Rebecca is the wife of John Buckius, of Canton; Jacob is in Canton also; William, in Tuscarawas Township; Sarah, Mrs. William Kelly, of Salem, Columbiana Co.; Edward, in Pickaway, Miami Co., this State; Lucinda, now the wife of Jacob Booker, of Massillon. William remained with his father until 22 years of age. March 12, 1840, he was married to Anna Shilling, who was born in this township in 1821, daughter of Adam Shilling, who was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Feb. 11, 1792, and came West in 1816, to Stark County, and settled in this township. After Mr. Kitzmiller was married, he lived two years on the homestead; then moved to Lawrence Township; lived eleven years; then returned to Canton, where he lived until 1865, when he came to this township; is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY J. LONAS, farmer; P. O. Navarre; born March 4, 1840, in Bethlehem Township, the second child of a family of thirteen children; his father, John W. Lonas, was born in 1811, in Shenandoah Co., Va.; he married Leah Huntsberger, whose father, John Huntsberger, was a native of Virginia but of German descent. The father of our subject emigrated West, to Ohio, locating in Stark County in the fall of 1839, purchasing several hundred acres of land in Bethlehem township, and remained a constant resident until his death, which occurred Aug. 18, 1879, while on a visit to Huntington, Ind.; he was a man highly respected in the community; was for many years a member and elder in the German Reformed Church; his wife survived him until May 23, 1876; of the children born them now living, are Sarah C., the wife of John H. Geseman; Henry J., in Tuscarawas Township; Mary J., married Jacob Erberly, of Bethlehem Township; Barbara R. A., wife of S. B. Leighley, also of Bethlehem; Webster and John in same township; Samuel, in Perry; Julia Ann, now in Huntington Co., Ind., the wife of Joseph Adams; Sarah, now Mrs. John H. Geseman, in Indiana. Henry J., remained at home until he was 25 years of age; Feb. 28, 1865, married Sarah Geseman, who was born in Lawrence Township, Dec. 15, 1843, being the fourth of a family of seven children, born to Samuel and Mary (Harklerode) Lonas; he was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1810; she in same State in the year 1813; were married in Pennsylvania, and came West, settling in Lawrence Township on a farm, remaining here until about 1855, when they moved to Bethlehem Township; since March, 1881, have resided in Huntington Co., Ind. The children born them are John, Mary, Sarah, Jacob, Margaret, Rebecca and Samuel, all of whom reside in Indiana, except Mrs. Lonas and Mary, who reside in Bethlehem Township. Mr. Lonas moved on the farm he now owns in 1865, having but $250 when he came; afterward received $2,700 from his father; then went in debt $3,750; afterward, $5,400; has now 160 acres, all paid for and well improved, which he has been offered $110 per acre; coal has been found on his land, which has enhanced its value; he has two children—Laura A. and Nettie J.; he is a member of the Reformed Church.

JACOB LUTZ, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born Aug. 26, 1817, in Lancaster Co., Penn., the oldest child of Christian Lutz, who married a Lohman, his mother dying when Jacob was but 4 weeks old. Our subject was raised by his uncle, Mr. Foreman, who located in Perry Township when Jacob was 5 years old, and with whom he remained until the uncle died, in 1857. Jacob's father moved out several years afterward, and settled in this county, from where he removed to Crawford County, and finally, to Williams County, where he died, in 1870. Jacob Lutz was married, to Polly Riggle, born in Lancaster Co., Penn., daughter of Martin Riggle, from which union has resulted one child, Laura, now Mrs. Adam Miller, of this township; he has 88 acres of excellent land, and is a Republican.

WILLIAM MOFFITT, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born March 12, 1815, in Middletown, Washington Co., Penn., being the third of a family of six children, born to his parents, Peter and Mary (Snee) Moffitt. The grandsire of William was born in England; his children were Robert, William, Noah, Peter, Catharine and Mrs. Porter. Peter Moffitt was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, born about the year 1781; his wife, Mary Snee, was a native of the same county as himself, but born ten years later; she was a daughter of William Snee, whose wife was killed in a storm; their children were as follows: Mary, Nancy, William, James and Sarah. Peter Moffitt emigrated to America about the year 1800, when a single man, landing in Baltimore; his brother, Noah, had preceded him several years. Peter was a chair-maker by trade, which vocation he followed several years in Baltimore; then went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he was married, about the year 1808, to Mary Snee, and subsequently removed to Washington Co., Penn; thence to Smithfield, Jefferson Co., in 1817, remaining about two years; then to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, remaining two years; next, to Mt. Eaton, Wayne Co., in 1823, remaining until 1827; thence to Dalton, where he remained until his death, which event occurred in 1850. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the latter having been fifty-eight years a member. William's father being poor, was unable to give his son anything but his blessing and his good will; leaving home at 12, he went to live with his uncle, with whom he lived until 17 years of age; then leaving, apprenticed himself to learn the shoemaker's trade, which he followed some time; afterward sold goods; in 1839, married Lucinda, born in this township, Feb. 26, 1819, on Sec. 23, only daughter of Nathan Eldridge and Elizabeth Thacker, both being natives of Essex Co., N. Y., and came West, in 1811, locating in this township; in 1828, moved to Dalton, and kept store until 1843; then located on northwest quarter of Sec. 23, now owned by Mr. Moffitt, who came here with his father-in-law, and has been a constant resident. Mr. Eldridge died in February, 1851; his wife, Sept. 18, 1864. Elizabeth Thacker was born in 1795; she was a daughter of Stephen, of Essex Co., N. Y. The Thacker family located in Brookfield, this township, in 1815. To Peter Moffitt and wife were born eight children, all of whom grew to man and womanhood, who were Catharine, who was the wife of Rufus Hardy, of Massillon; also Valentine, who served as Captain in Company E, 120th O. V. I.; was a prisoner several months in Texas; he had also four sons who served all through the rebellion, and came home unscathed. William died October, 1868. Next in order comes William, then Noah, Benjamin, Wesley, and James, who died in the service of his country; Noah settled in Dalton; Benjamin in Richland County; Wesley in Michigan, Genesee Co.; the last of the family was Ann Eliza, who married John Fletcher. Mr. William Moffitt has had three children born him; but two are living; Elizabeth, Mrs. James Fletcher, of Dalton; Nathan, now on the farm; he was a member of Company I, 76th O. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Arkansas Bluff, and was discharged on account of disability; Mary died at the age of 20; Mr. Moffitt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he and wife, and Nathan; daughter and husband of the Presbyterian.

SAMUEL MILLER, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born Oct. 15, 1828, in this township, the youngest of nine children, born to

Frederick and Rebecca (Dewalt-Hess) Miller; he was born in Center Co., Penn., coming West, locating in this township, and purchasing 160 acres of land, upon which he remained until he died, which event occurred in November, 1857; that of his wife in October, 1867. Samuel, our subject, remained at home until 21 years of age. Oct. 24, 1849, he was married to Nancy Kurtz, born in Lawrence Township April 27, 1830, daughter of Adam and Rebecca (Steele) Kurtz. After the marriage of Samuel, he moved on land his father gave him, upon which he lived until 1876, then moved to where he now lives. He had four children—Absalom, Amanda, wife of Theodore Princehorn, Adam S., Rebecca, Mrs, Peter Kerstetter. Mr. Miller has 325 acres. besides 60 acres of coal land. For several years he labored industriously and persistently, and was finally rewarded by the development of a mine that pays him a heavy royalty, reaching as high as $5,000 quarterly. In 1864, he enlisted in Company E, 178th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, as were also his mother and father. He has always voted the Republican ticket.

JOHN McMILLEN, farmer; P. O. East Greenville; was born Nov. 14, 1817, in Jefferson County, near Richmond, the eighth child of John P. and Catharine (Moore) McMillen, he born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1775, son of John, a native of Ireland, she in Mercer Co., Penn., daughter of John Moore, also a native of the Emerald Isle. John P., the father of our subject, came to Ohio when he was 26 years of age (1801), and located in this county, buying 200 acres of land, which he afterward traded for mill property, and then sold out and bought 160 acres of land in this township, in 1829. When he came here there was but little improvement, but he settled and remained upon the land until 1846, when he moved to Fredericksburg, Wayne Co., where he lived until his death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1851. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church from his 26th year; was a Whig, and raised the first barn in the township, without whisky; his wife died July 13, 1867; they had five children, four of whom grew to maturity—Mary married Jacob Mandeville, in Morrow County; Alexander died in Lebanon, May 4, 1875; was a physician; John, our subject, on the homestead; James, in Akron. Our subject remained with his parents and farmed, since 1845. Sept. 9, 1845, he was married to Rebecca Krappensberger, born in Tuscarawas County Jan. 1, 1825, daughter of William and Nancy (Beals) Krappensberger; he from Westmoreland Co., Penn., and she from York Co., Penn. Mr. McMillen has been continuously on the farm since he has been here; he has four children—Warner P., physician, Fort Wayne, Ind.; DeWitt H., physician, West Lebanon, Wayne Co.; Hadassah, Mrs. M. F. Brown, a widow; Nancy E., a schoolteacher. Mr. McMillen has 160 acres of land; has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1859; also Steward of this church; was first a Whig; at present a Republican; never missed but one election.

WILLIAM MAXHIMER, farmer; P. O. Pigeon Run. Among the prominent farmers and early residents of the township, is Mr. Maxhimer, who was born Aug. 26, 1818, in Franklin Co., Penn., the eldest of a family of eight children, five of whom grew to maturity—William, Eliza, Amanda, John and Benjamin, the result of the union of Christian and Nancy (Krider) Maxhimer. Christian was born in 1796, Oct. 10, in Franklin Co., Penn., and was a son of William, who had a family of six children—John, Christian, Jacob, Elizabeth, Mary and Catharine. Nancy was born in March, 1796, in Franklin Co., Penn., daughter of George Krider, a native of Virginia. William, our subject, came West, with his parents, when he was 2 years old (1820), and located in this township, living in a stable until better quarters could be obtained; they located on Sec. 27, purchasing 160 acres of unimproved land, and with no roads leading to it; he remained on this farm 61 years, removing to Orrville, Wayne Co., in the spring of 1881; his wife died in 1870; he has been a member of the United Brethren in Christ Church for forty years; was an ardent Whig, but is now a stanch Republican. Our subject has always remained at home; in April, 1844, he married Elizabeth Cole, born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1826, daughter of

Joshua and Caroline (Armstrong) Cole, he born in east part of that State, in 1800, she in Pennsylvania. Mr. Maxhimer has had five children born to him, four of whom are still living—Cecelia, Mrs. Nathan Moffitt; Clarinda, Mrs. Leonard Slusser; Franklin F., of Wayne County, and Sheridan. Mr. Maxhimer has served as Township Trustee several years, and as Clerk one year; has 90 acres of land with excellent improvements; is a Republican.

REV. S. MASE, minister, Massillon; was born in 1848, in Tuscarawas Township, the second of the children of John and Mary (Crider) Mase; born Dec. 24, 1820; he was born March 9, 1822, in Bethlehem Township, this county, son of William Mase, a native of Pennsylvania. Mary was a daughter of Martin. To John and Mary were born three children—John, Jr., in Hardin County; Rev. S., Rosanna E., Mrs. George Caylor, this township. Rev. S. left home at the age of 24, when he started first to Mt. Union College, afterward going to Heidelberg, where he completed his course; in 1878, he took charge of four congregations—New Jerusalem and St. Johns, this township; St. James, in Sugar Creek Township, and Christ's, this township; has charge since; he was married, in August, 1880, to Ida C. Hassler, born on the homestead in 1857, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Hassler. Mr. Mase, being raised within the field of his present operations, has proven the old saw, that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," to be incorrect in his case, for he is filling acceptably and giving many evidences of fruitfulness in his work, right in the midst of those who have known him from his cradle.

JOHN McINTOSH, farmer; P. O. Navarre; is a native of Perry Township; born Aug. 10, 1825, being the fourth of the family, and the eldest son of John McIntosh and Elizabeth Donot. John McIntosh was born in Ireland; came to Perry Township about the year 1820; he died about the year 1828; his wife married Ludwick Young, and the children were put out. Our subject lived some time with Mr. Donot, his relative; afterward with Mr. Bixler; he learned the plasterer's trade, which vocation he followed for thirty years; Oct. 23, 1849, was married to Anna Bixler, who was born Feb. 15, 1831, in Perry Township, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Mock) Bixler, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bixler was among the early settlers; he assisted building the Ohio Canal. The first land Mr. McIntosh purchased was 25 acres in Bethlehem Township, afterward adding to the same; came to this township in 1866, purchasing 95 acres at $75 per acre, of Mr. Cresinger. Ten children were born, eight living—Almira, wife of John Whitmore; Frances, wife of Mr. Miller, in Sugar Creek Township; Samuel, Amanda, Sarah, John S. (telegraph operator), Milton J. and Clara A. Those who died were Franklin, when a babe, and Peter, who was nearly 18 years of age at the time of his death. Mr. McIntosh has now 168 acres of land, which is located in the southeast quarter of Sec. 36; is a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Bixler, father of Mrs. McIntosh; resides in Bethlehem Township, and is now 86 years of age.

DAVID MILLER, farmer; P. O. West Brookfield; was born in Center Co., Penn., Aug. 22, 1815, the fourth child born to Frederick Miller. David came West, with his parents, when 3 years of age, and settled in this township. David stayed at home until 21 years of age, and at 22 married Sarah Oberlin, born in this township July 22, 1818, daughter of John Oberlin, and sister of C. N. Oberlin, of Massillon. After marriage, they moved to this place, where they have since resided. He began farming for others on the "shares," but now owns 114 acres of good land; he has eleven children—Frederick, at home; John, this township; Rebecca, Mrs. John Packard, this township; Catharine, Mrs. Jacob Myers, this township; Amelia, Mrs. George Kendrick, in Crawford Co., Ill.; Israel, same county; Caroline, Mrs. John Asleman, in Kansas; Alice, Mrs. David Mattey, Jefferson; David, at home; Sarah, at home. Mr. Miller sent three sons to the war, all of whom came safely home; he and wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

JACOB NEWSTETTER, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born April 9, 1830, in this township, on Sec. 12; son of Henry and Susan (Voris) Newstetter. Jacob remained

under the parental roof until 23 years of age; in June, 1853, he was married to Amanda Kurtz, who was born Feb. 18, 1846, in Lawrence Township, daughter of Adam Kurtz and Rebecca Steele; in the fall of 1854, he moved to Lawrence Township, where he lived nine years on the Kurtz farm; returned to this township in the fall of 1865, locating on the Grattz farm, situated on the northeast quarter of Sec. 21, where he has since lived; has 121 acres; has had three children born him, two living—David F., married, and resides in Greenville; Menetty, at home. The Newstetter family are all loyal Republicans from the ancestors down to the last generation.

W. DALLAS OBERLIN, farmer; P. O. Dalton; is a son of Peter Oberlin, who was born in this township, on Sec. 19, Jan. 29, 1820, and raised in this township. He married Lydia Lichty, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Mary (Schloot) Lichty, who raised four children—Abram L., Susan, Martha and Lydia. Susan married John Cully, of Sugar Creek Tp., Wayne Co., Ohio; Martha, wife of Jacob Slayman, and resides in Carroll Co., Ill.; Abram L. resides in the same county and State. The Lichty family came West, to Ohio, about the year 1825. Peter Oberlin removed to Wood County, this State, about 1846, where he remained several years; then located, several years, in Sugar Creek Tp., Wayne Co.; finally located permanently in this township, on the northwest quarter of Sec. 28, in this township, where he remained until his death, which occurred in February, 1872; he was a member of the Reformed Church, and Elder in the same for several years, and was an active worker in the Sunday-school cause; was Superintenddent; his wife yet survives him, and remains on the homestead, in this township. They had five children—Sumantha, W. Dallas, Otilia, wife of Peter Poorman, in Sugar Creek Township, this county, Joseph and Ira J. W. Dallas was born in Wood County, this State; received the advantages of the common schools and the high school, at Smithville and Lexington; at the age of 19, he began teaching, and has taught twelve terms and is a successful teacher. June, 1869, he married Hadassah Hassler, who was born in this township, daughter of Joseph Hassler; has one child—Anson Leroy; is a member of the Reformed Church, and a Democrat; has abandoned teaching, and is giving his time entirely to farming.

WILLIAM E. OBERLIN, Massillon; was born in Tuscarawas Township, March 9, 1822, the sixth son in order of birth, born to Peter and Susanna (Cramer) Oberlin. Our subject was raised to farming, attending the district schools, and finishing his education in the academy, at Wooster; for some time taught school and clerked for various firms, after which he went to Wooster to school, and there resumed teaching, having taught, all told, sixteen terms. In October, 1852, he married Susan Dague, born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1832, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Overley) Dague. The Dague family came to Wayne County in 1837. After the marriage of our subject, he purchased a small piece of land, on which he lived five years, when he sold it and moved to his present place, of 70 acres, known as "Stand's Farm," having in all about 140 acres; he has four children—Otto E., Albert B., Charles D. and Jennie M. Mr. Oberlin was elected Township Assessor about 1854, and served three terms; served also as Justice of the Peace from 1857, and was re-elected in 1881; also as Township Treasurer nineteen years; has administrated on several estates, and been guardian for ten persons; he has always been a Democrat, and is a member of the Reformed Church.

JOSEPH OBERLIN, farmer; P. O. West Brookfield; was born July 5, 1826, on Sec. 19, Tuscarawas Tp., Stark Co., Ohio. He is the seventh son born to Peter Oberlin, who was a son of Adam and Eve Oberlin, who were among the early pioneers of Tuscarawas Township. Joseph was raised to man's estate under the parental roof, having received good school advantages, he improved the same, by teaching the young ideas of the neighborhood for several years. In February, 1853, he caught the gold fever and spent four years and a half in California, where he was mostly engaged in mining, returning to Stark County in 1857. Dec. 20, 1860, he married Mary Christman, born July 30, 1838, in this township, daughter of John Christman, whose

wife's maiden name was Margaret Fisher. John Christman was born Feb. 17, 1811, in Mt. Pleasant Tp., Westmoreland Co., Penn., son of Jacob, who had seven children born him, John being the eldest. John Christman was married May 16, 1833, to Margaret Fisher, who was born in 1811, in Westmoreland County. Mr. Christman emigrated to this State in 1835, and purchased 160 acres in Tuscarawas Township, upon which he has since lived Mrs. Oberlin died June 9, 1879, leaving four children—Arthur C., Anna M., Inez R. and Mary L. After Mr. Oberlin's marriage he moved on the homestead, where he lived several years. He has now 100 acres on Sec. 19. Since 1869, he has resided with his father-in-law, Mr. Christman. Mr. Oberlin is a member of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN POORMAN, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born Feb. 7, 1825, near Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., the youngest of a family of ten children. His parents were Peter and Mary (Richard) Poorman. Our subject came to this township with his parents in the fall of 1828, his father purchasing 320 acres of land located on Sec. 28, for which he paid $8 per acre. The farm was then in a wild condition, a large portion of which he made productive, remaining on the same until February, 1842; his wife survived him just twenty years. Of nine children left at their decease, were Rachel, wife of Jacob Humberger, of Massillon; Leah, Mrs. Jacob Culler; Charlotte, Mrs. Joseph Hassler and John of this township; David, in Defiance County; Mary, now Mrs. Joshua Kilgore, of Noble Co., Ind.; Susanna, wife of Jacob Stair, of Elkhart Co., Ind.; Barbara married George Feighner, of Macomb Co., Mich.;. Peter, in Effingham Co., Ill. Our subject was raised on the farm he now lives upon. In November, 1844, he was married to Caroline Kelker, who was born in 1824, in Franklin County, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Schertzer) Kelker, who came West to Ohio about the year 1835, locating in Richland County, where they resided about two years, then moved to Springfield, and subsequently to this township where they died. Mrs. Poorman died in August, 1871, leaving seven children—Jacob L., Martha, Peter L., William H., Franklin F., Charles E. and Clara F.; Elizabeth, deceased; Jacob now resides in Reno Co., Kan.; Peter L., in Sugar Creek Township; the others are residents of this township. May 25, 1875, he married Mrs. Naomi A. Augstadt, who was born in this township, April 10, 1839, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Birchfield) Slusser. Mrs. Poorman was first married to Ben F. Maxheimer, and by him had three children. Samuel Slusser was born in 1810 in this township; said to be the first. He was a son of Peter Slusser and died Jan. 26, 1863. Mr. Poorman has 110 acres of land. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, of which his father was one of the founders. He has always been a Republican; has served twelve years as Township Trustee, and Clerk five. In 1873, he was elected County Commissioner and served six years.

GEORGE RALSTON, farmer; P. O. West Brookfield; was born in Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Penn., Dec. 24, 1826, the fifth child born to William and Jane (Roach) Ralston, William being born near Marietta, Penn., son of Joseph, who was a native of England. Jane Roach was a daughter of John, a native of Germany, who came to Pennsylvania when young, locating in Lancaster County. Joseph Ralston had six children—Rebecca, Harriet, Eliza, William, Joseph and David. John Roach had a family of two children by first wife—James and Maria. Our subject came West when he was but 8 years of age with his parents, who located in this township, buying 53 acres, where he lived four years; then moved to West Brookfield in 1839, stayed one year, and the following settled on the farm now owned by George. Our subject was married Oct. 24, 1850, to Margaret M. Cook, born in Canada in 1827, daughter of John S. Cook. Since Mr. R. was married he has remained on the farm. He has eight children—Leander D., at home; Frances M., Mrs. B. Reinoehl, of this township; Budd, on the A. & G. W. R. R.; Allen, in Brookfield; Wilbur, at home; Clara, Ella and Mary. Since Mr. R. has owned the farm, he has helped clear about 60 acres. He has now 81 acres. Father is a Democrat, boys all Republicans. Henry, William and George all served in the late

war. He is a member of Clinton Lodge No. 47, A., F. & A. M., of the I. O. O. F., Sippo Lodge, No. 48, and of Eureka Encampment. Mr. R. has served as a member of the Board of Education. His father was a Freemason, and a member of the Presbyterian Church; his wife of the German Reformed. John M. Cook, the father of the wife of our subject, was born Feb. 1, 1802; his wife, July 2, 1801; he died April 26, 1867; she, March 22, 1852. They had six daughters and one son.

ADAM RODOCKER, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born on Sec. 32, northeast quarter, Tuscarawas Township, May 31, 1821, the youngest of a family of eight children. His parents were Frederick and Margaret (Oberlin) Rodocker. The grandsire of Adam was Frederick Rodocker, who came from Germany to Pennsylvania when three years of age, his father being one of the pioneers in Cumberland Co., Penn. Frederick Sr., married a lady by the name of Sauers, and by her had seven children, viz.:—Henry, Philip, John, Frederick, Samuel George and Henry 2d; Frederick, Jr., was the father of Anna, Mary, Samuel, Rebecca, Sarah, John, Lydia and Adam. Margaret was the daughter of Adam and Eve Oberlin. whose marriage was blessed by the births of the following: Catharine, Barbara, Frederick, Margaret, Peter, Eve, John and Elizabeth. Frederick, Jr., the father of Adam, emigrated to Ohio in 1804, making his first settlement in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., where he lived two years, then located in Stark County, near Canton, in 1806, where he entered a quarter section, remaining on the same ten years. His next remove was to the farm now owned by Adam, in the spring of 1816; one small cabin was on the place; the "up-stairs" was reached by a ladder placed outside; three acres only were cleared. Here this pioneer couple spent the remainder of their days, both dying of flux in 1849; his death was Sept. 24; that of his wife three days later. They were pioneer members of the Lutheran Church in this township. Adam has remained continuously on the homestead. Was married in 1843 to Catharine, born 1826 in Lancaster Co., Penn., daughter of George and Elizabeth (Stoner) Zartman, who came West in 1837. Mrs. Rodocker died suddenly at her own gateway, March 23, 1881; fourteen children were born them, ten living, viz.: Angelina, Mrs. Theo. Culler; Isaiah, in Wayne Co., Ohio; Samuel and Henry, in Defiance County; Melissa, Mrs. Jackson Reese, of Wayne County; William, Melinda, Peter P., Fernando and Clement, at home. Josiah (now deceased) was a soldier three years in the 13th O. V. I. Isaac, Clarissa and Franklin died young. Mr. Rodocker has 230 acres and is a successful farmer.

SOLOMON REINOEHL, farmer; P. O. East Brookfield; was born Sept. 28, 1812, in Lebanon Co., Penn., the eldest child born to Henry and Catharine (Langle) Reinoehl. Solomon early in life learned the blacksmith's trade with his father. Our subject came West to Ohio in the fall of 1836, when a single man, and hired out as journeyman at Brookfield, working several years as such. At the age of 25 he was married to Eliza Kreiling, who was born in Lehigh Co., Penn., daughter of George Kreiling, who came to Wayne County in 1834, and five years later located in Tuscarawas Township, this county. After marriage, Mr. Reinoehl set up in business for himself, at Brookfield, having at the time but $200, which he had saved from his earnings—he continued in business at that place about twenty years and then moved to the farm he now owns, which he had purchased of his father-in-law (Mr. Kreiling) situated on Sec. 14, southeast quarter, containing 100 acres, where he has since resided. Of the children born him six are living—John, living with his father; Robison, residing at Brookfield, this township; Frank, now a law student with R. H. Folger, of Massillon; Charles, at home; Catharine, an invalid; Sarah, residing in Greene Co., Ohio, the wife of Amos Huernel. Mr. Reinoehl sent three sons to battle for his country—Hiram, George and John. Hiram and John were members of the 104th O. V. I., Co. E. George was a member of Co. I, 44th O. V. I., and served three years and was wounded at Franklin, Tenn., by a sharp-shooter, after his time had expired, and died from the effects of the wound. Hiram died in 1871. John lost the sight of one of his eyes while in service from the flash of a gun. Mr. Reinoehl is now comfortably

situated in life, having a good home and a sufficient competence. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM STANSBURY, farmer; P. O. Pigeon Run. Prominent among the early arrivals of Tuscarawas Township is the Stansburg family, who came to Ohio, locating in Jefferson County in 1810, being among the pioneers of that locality. Our subject was born April 20, 1807, in Baltimore Co., Maryland, son of Elijah Stansbury, whose father William, was one of the earliest settlers of Baltimore, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He raised a family of four sons who were —Abraham, William, Jacob and Elijah; the latter married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Eak, a native of Switzerland, who raised a family consisting of Martin, Jacob, John and Elizabeth, who was the mother of William Stansbury. The Stansbury family trace their ancestry to England. Several members of the family were prominent among the men of their time, having held positions of trust in military and civil life. Elijah Stansbury came to this township in 1811, and entered 160 acres of land in Sec. 35; also the same number of acres in Canton Township. He died in 1813, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters—Dorcas, Tice, Washington, William and Julia Ann. The family were kept together by the mother who did as well by them as her slender means afforded. She died at the advanced age of 95. Her husband was a man possessing abilities above the average of men of his time—not only a man of education and refinement but an excellent financier. William was raised by his mother, and early in life learned the chairmaker's trade as well as the painter's art; he painted the first house in Richmond, Jefferson Co., Ohio. May 10, 1828, he married Elizabeth Armstrong, who was born Aug. 5, 1811, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; her parents were John and Elizabeth (McKinley) Armstrong, the latter being of Irish extraction. The Armstrong family came West to Jefferson County in 1814. Caroline, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary A., Thomas, Susan, Benjamin and Martha were the children born to John and Elizabeth Armstrong. Immediately after the marriage of our subject, he came to this township, locating on the farm he now owns, and has since been a constant resident of the township. Eleven children—John, Josiah, Joshua, Haft, Tice, Alsina, Joseph, Mahala and Absalom were the number who grew up. Elizabeth and Thomas died young. John, Joshua and Haft in Indiana, the others in this township. Tice, in Massillon, marble cutter; Alsina, also in the city, and the wife of Reuben Birchfield; Mahala, now of Canal Fulton, being the wife of Daniel Wilhelm; Absalom in same place; Joseph resides in this township. Mr. Stansbury has 124 acres of land. Is a stanch Republican, and has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of his county, as well as the cause of education. Has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-five years, officiating the greater part of the time as Steward.

CHRISTIAN SNAVELY, farmer; P. O. Pigeon Run; was born Sept. 18, 1823, in Huntingdon (now Blair) Co., Penn., son of Daniel, who was born 1793, in Huntingdon Co., Penn., of Swiss parentage. To him were born—David, Jacob, John, George, Christian, Daniel, Esther and Susan. Daniel Snavely married Susanna Rhodes, whose father was a large mill owner in Huntingdon Co., Penn. To Daniel Snavely and wife were born nine children, Sarah, the wife of Josiah Oberlin, who resides in Richland County; Christian, Elizabeth, now deceased, who married Augustus Crossland; Susan, Mrs. Isaac Brinker, settled in Bethlehem Township; Nancy, Mrs. Roupe, of Indiana; Adaline, married Jeremiah Galla; David, in Indiana; Rachael (deceased), married Mr. Carns. Of the above, five are living. Daniel Snavely was a miller by trade, also a manufacturer of grain cradles, which business he followed the greater part of his life. He emigrated to Ohio in 1831, locating first near Canton, where he remained until about the year 1836, when he located in Tuscarawas Township, purchasing 75 acres of land in Sec. 34, costing $15 per acre, where he remained until 1869, the year of his death. He was an unpretentious and unassuming man, a worthy citizen and Christian worker, being a member of the United Brethren Church. Our subject learned the cradle business of his father with whom he worked, and has since conducted the

business. His sons have also been instructed in the same. Mr. Snavely has always remained on the homestead. He was married Jan. 1, 1851, to Rosana Armstrong, who was born in Jefferson County, 1828, daughter of John and Elizabeth (McKinley) Armstrong, Mrs. Snavely being the youngest of the girls. Seven children have been born them—Susanna E., married A. Bughman, of Elkhart Co., Ind.; Benjamin F., George R., Isaac, Daniel, Charles and Nellie G., all of this township. Mr. Snavely and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. Has 232 acres, which he carries on in connection with his cradle manufacture.

REUBEN SNYDER, farmer; P. O., Navarre; born in Northumberland Co., Pa., May 2, 1819, son of Daniel Snyder and Susanna Shroyer, both natives of Pennsylvania; he was a son of Abraham, a native of Lancaster County. The father of Susanna was John Shroyer, who was likewise a Pennsylvanian. Daniel Snyder was a soldier in the war of 1812, and emigrated to this county in 1830, locating in Bethlehem Township where he purchased 160 acres of land, remaining on the same as long as he lived; his death occurred in 1879; his wife "passed over" the year following. Eleven children were born to them, four living—Ruben, Catharine, now the wife of Thomas Shrefler, of Bethlehem; Priscilla, married Joseph Snively, who resides on the old homestead; John, in Perry Township. Daniel Snyder was a life-long Democrat, an upright man and for many years a member of the Lutheran Church. Ruben remained with his father until he was 20 years of age. In 1854, he married Eliza Shrifler, who was a native of Dauphin Co., Penn., born 1826, daughter of Conrad and Catharine (Bordner) Shrifler, both natives of Dauphin County. Mr. Shrifler served in the 1812 war. After Mr. Snyder married he began farming on his own account. For several years he worked out by the month and labored hard to secure means with which to enable him to purchase a home of his own; by diligence and economy, he at length succeeded, making his first purchase in Bethlehem Township of 100 acres. Since 1871 has resided in Tuscarawas Township; farm situated in the extreme southeast corner of the township. Has divided out his land among his children, reserving 86 acres where he now lives; also 60 acres in Sugar Creek Township. Of six children born him five are living, viz.: Adaline, now Mrs. O. F. Johnson, of Bethlehem; Daniel, same township; Finley, in Perry; Alice, Mrs. J. C. Keller, of Sugar Creek Tp.; Ohio, at home; John died when 17 years old. Mr. Snyder is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB STONER, farmer; P.O. Pigeon Run; Is one of the substantial representatives of the old Keystone State. He was born in York Co., Penn., in August, 1800, son of Andrew and Margaret (Mittman) Stoner, to whom were born—Charles, Peter, George, William, Polly, Jacob, Andrew, Christopher. Samuel and Rebecca. Jacob, the subject of these lines, emigrated westward with his parents in 1818, who located in the west part of Tuscarawas Township, purchasing 160 acres situated in the southwest quarter of Sec. 21. Here the parents of Jacob lived until removed by death, which occurred in June, 1850, his wife surviving him eighteen years. Jacob remained on the homestead until 1829, when he moved to the place where he now resides, purchasing the east half of the northeast quarter of Sec. 34, which was unimproved; here he has since lived. His marriage with Peggy Rodocker was crowned by the birth of ten children, nine of the number coming to maturity, the eldest being Henry; then in order comes Josiah, John, Samuel and Louisa (twins) Jacob, Levi, Jeremiah and Fianna (twins) and Lovina, all of whom are residents of this township, except Fianna, who resides in Perry (Township), wife of Samuel Lonas, who was a native of Bethlehem Township. Mr. Stoner has raised a family of children, that have reflected honor upon their parents, all of whom are married well, and are thrifty and prosperous farmers, residents of this township. Mr. Stoner's farm consists of 100 acres; while in his 81st year, built a large and substantial bank barn of the good old Pennsylvania kind. Mr. Stoner and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN W. SHILLING, farmer; P.O. Massillon; was born Oct. 2, 1822, in Lawrence Township, he being the second of a family of nine

children. His father Samuel, was born 1802, September 16, in Lancaster County, son of Jacob Shilling, to whom were born seven children, five sons and two daughters. The Shilling family emigrated West to Stark County in 1816, locating in this township. Samuel married Sarah Weaver, who bore him the following children who grew up: Isaac, who is a merchant in Chicago, Ill.; Samuel and Henry, in Cass Co., Ind.; Simon and John reside in California; Emily, married J. Clayton, and Sarah, Daniel Dritt, both of Cass Co., Ind.; John W., of this township. Samuel Shilling, the father of the above, was a tailor by trade, which he followed two years, removing to Lawrence Township in 1818, where he purchased land, and remained on the same until his death, in September, 1858; he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Jackson Democrat. His wife died in 1872. John W. lived at home until 23, after which for several years he was engaged in the saw mill and threshing business. In 1854, caught the gold fever and went to California, where he lived until 1865; during this time was engaged in mining and teaming. In July, the following year, married Abigail Gratz, who was born in this township. Her parents were Jacob and Sarah (Kimmel) Gratz, both hailing from Pennsylvania, and came West to this township in 1825, locating on Sec. 21, where he had purchased land which he improved and spent the remainder of his life, which went out 1858; his widow is yet living. They had seven children, six daughters and one son. In 1866, Mr. Shilling located on the farm he now owns. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, is Republican.

DANIEL SHILLING, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born in this township on the farm where he now lives, Feb. 4, 1828, the youngest son of Adam Shilling and Mary Roan. Adam was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Feb. 11, 1792. His parents were John and Barbara (Oberlin) Shilling. John Shilling's father came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania when it was a wilderness; he had several brothers, some of whom were captured and taken off by the Indians. To John and Barbara Shilling were born Adam, Jacob, Samuel, Peter, John, "Peggy" and Catharine. The father of the above died when Adam was a lad in his teens. In 1816, he came Westward to Ohio and settled in this township, and is yet living, having seen his fourscore and ten years (nearly). To him were born eight children, seven living, viz.: John, who resides in Canaan Tp., Wayne Co., Ohio; Joseph, in De Kalb Co., Ind; Catharine, now deceased; she married Peter Spangler, and by him had seven children—Polly, resides in De Kalb Co., Ind., wife of George Houk; Barbara resides in this township, wife of William Kitzmiller; Solomon, in De Kalb Co., Ind.; also Elizabeth, wife of David Frantz. Adam, the father of the above, lives among his children, alternating from Indiana to this State. Daniel Shilling being the youngest, has always resided on the homestead. In January, 1852, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Fryboryer, who were from Berks Co., Penn. Mr. Shilling has four children—Jacob, who married Miss Overdurf, and resides in this township; Laura resides near Canal Fulton, wife of Albert Miller; William resides in De Kalb Co., Ind., on his father's farm; Ettie, the youngest, at home. The homestead farm consists of 200 acres. The Shilling family are good Republicans.

WILLIAM FOSTER SLUSSER, farmer; P. O. Pigeon Run. The Slusser family have been quite prominently associated with Stark County as early settlers and stanch citizens of the same. William Foster, son of Peter and Susanna (Augustine) Slusser, was born in this township in 1822. His grandsire, Phillip Slusser, was among the earliest pioneers in the county; he came West to Canton from Pennsylvania, and there settled when there was but little promise of its future as an inland town. Peter Slusser located one mile south of Brookfield, this township, in 1809, where he remained until his death (1865); his wife died five years previous. Mr. Slusser was esteemed by all who knew him, being worthy of the respect, with which he was held in the community of which he was so long a representative—both as citizen and a Christian gentleman, having been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for

many years. Ten children were born him, three of whom are living—William Foster, George and Elizabeth, of Hillsboro, Highland Co., this State. William Foster left home at 23, Sept. 5, 1844; was united in wedlock to Harriet N. Boreland, who was born in 1827, daughter of John and Clarinda (Hoadly) Boreland who were natives of the Eastern States, and emigrated West to Ohio when the country was new, Mr. Boreland being among the pioneer school teachers. Mr Slusser. moved to his present place of living in October, 1844, his land being situated in the northwest part of the southwest quarter of Sec. 35. Of three children born him but one is living—Caroline Ann, now of Mahoning Co., Ohio, being the wife of John E. Gray. Mr. Slusser and wife are members of the United Brethren, he being one of the official members of that body.

JOHN L. STEELE, farmer; P. O. West Brookfield. John Latimer was born March 21, 1826, on the farm where he now lives, the only child born to James and Margaret (Latimer) Steele. Margaret was a daughter of Robert Latimer, of English descent, but born in Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Stark County at an early day, locating in Osnaburg Township, where his daughter Margaret was born. His children were, John, Benjamin, George, Parkinson and Rubert; daughters were, Margaret, Mary, Sarah, Martha and Rachel, but one of them now living, Rachel. of Coles Co., Ill. Archibald Steele was the grandfather of the above who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, his ancestors being natives of Scotland. His wife was Margaret Wilson, a native of same county as himself, whom he married in 1780, and emigrated to Lancaster Co., Penn., ten years later, remaining there until 1798, when they moved to Washington Co., Penn., where they lived until their emigration to Stark County in 1815, locating in Tuscarawas Township, northeast quarter of Sec. 22; at the same time entered 160 acres in Sugar Creek Tp., in Wayne Co., Ohio. To him were born—Archibald, Jane, Elizabeth and James; the latter was married to Margaret Latimer, of Osnaburg, in 1824, John L. being the only issue, who has since resided on the farm that his grandsire entered, there being now four generations of the family living. His aunt Jane is yet living, being now nearly 95, and reads without glasses. Jan. 9, 1852, John L. married Margaret M. Christman, born Jan. 16, 1836, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., second daughter and youngest child of Henry and Susan Bash Christman. This union has been crowned by the birth of three children—James H., now a minister of the Gospel at Mohigan; William, a medical student; and Ida, yet at home. Mr. Steele has manifested a desire to give his children the best of school advantages. He and wife were formerly of Presbyterian faith, but since the church died out here, he and the entire family are members of the Reformed Church. Has always fellowshipped with the Republican element.

CAPT. JOHN M. SMITH, deceased; was born in Pennsylvania in April, 1826; son of Sebastian Smith, who was one of the early settlers of the township, and owned a distillery in the town at an early day. He married Eliza J. Hissem, who was born April 1, 1820, in Westmoreland Co., Penn. Our subject was a farmer and school teacher, farming during the summer and teaching the young idea during the winter months. Oct. 6, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 110th O. V. I., and served until May 5, 1864, when he received a wound at the battle of the Wilderness that caused his death, which occurred in the hospital at Washington May 27 of that year. For his bravery and meritorious conduct he was promoted from the ranks until he was commissioned as Captain of his company, which position he held at the time of his death. He was highly respected in the community as a man and citizen. He was a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife yet survives him, and yet bears his name. She and her son Charles M. reside together at West Brookfield, in this township. Charles M. was born May 26, 1857.

HENRY STONER, farmer; P. O. Pigeon Run; is a native of Tuscarawas Township, and was born in 1829; is the first-born of Jacob and Margaret Stoner, who was a daughter of Frederick Rodocker, who came to Stark County when it was a wilderness. Frederick married a daughter of Adam Oberlin, by whom he had

Samuel, John, Polly Lydia, Sarah and Adam. Andrew Mittman, the grandsire of Henry on his mother's side, served all through the war of the Revolution. Henry lived with his father until he was 25. In 1853, he was married to Charlotte Culler, daughter of Jacob and Leah (Poorman) Culler. He located on the farm he now owns the year following his marriage. his farm consisting of 105 acres, situated on the southwest quarter of Sec. 27. Of nine children born to him, five are living, Loren F. being the eldest, and is a successful teacher of several years' experience; next in order of birth is Ida A., Valentine V., Ada V. and Sheridan, all of whom are on the homestead.

JACOB SIBILA, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born in Kendal, now Massillon, Oct. 6, 1838, the second child born to his parents, Adam and Elizabeth Sibila. Jacob was a member of his father's household until he was 22 years of age. In August, 1860, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Regina Witt, who was born in Perry Township in 1840, daughter of Christian Witt, one of the early residents of the township. In the spring of 1866, Mr. Sibila moved to Tuscarawas Township, locating on the homestead, where he has since resided and been engaged in farming. He has the following children living—Jacob R., Mary A., Charley, Rosa, Adam C., Joseph and Edward. He and wife are members of St. Mary's Church.

JACOB UMBENHOWER, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born March 13, 1817, in Jefferson Co., Va. His parents were Jacob Umbenhower and Abba Weyhult, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He came West with his parents when 13 years of age, his father purchasing 137 acres of Thomas Dean, in this township, remaining on the same until 1849, when he moved to Wayne County, near Wooster, where he lived until 1864, then moved to Indiana, where he died in 1869, aged 78, his wife dying three years previous, aged 81. Jacob was of a family of six children, viz., John, Peggy, Jacob, Fannie, Samuel and Adam. Peggy married David Bughman; Fannie married James Miller; all of the above reside in Indiana with the exception of Jacob, who remained on the homestead. March 31, he was married to Mary Ann Ritter, born in Perry Township March 7, 1823; her parents were Daniel and Catharine (Slusser) Ritter; he was born in Chambersburg, Penn., about the year 1793; he was a son of John, who came West to this county at a very early day, bringing with him a wife and eight children, the country being then an almost unbroken wilderness; he died three days after his arrival, leaving eight sons for his widow to care for. The nearest neighbor was Mr. Oswalt, being nearly two miles away, who came to see them, they not being aware of the presence of any settlers anywhere about. Mrs. Ritter afterward married a Krider. Daniel, the father of Mrs. Umbenhower, was a weaver by trade, yet afterward farmed; the year of the cholera he moved from Perry Township to Massillon, and for over two years and a half was engaged in running a hotel, called the Jake Miller Tavern; afterward moved down near Richville and purchased a farm, remaining on the same until his death, which occurred in 1850; his wife survived him eight years. Of the eight sons above mentioned, who were born to John Ritter, were Jonas, Daniel, Henry, David, Joseph, Isaac, Jacob and John. To Daniel Ritter and wife were born nine children—Elizabeth, Mrs. John Umbenhower, in Elkhart, Ind.; Philip, in Iowa; Sarah, married William Dipford, of Iowa; Jonathan, of Richland Co., Ill.; Katie Ann, the wife of Jacob Copper, who resides in Iowa; William, in Newton, Jasper Co., same State; Rebecca, Mrs. John Haines, of Mt. Union; and Mrs. Umbenhower, wife of Jacob. After the marriage of the above, he lived in Perry Township four years, then came to this township, on the farm adjoining, where they remained three years, finally locating on their present farm in 1849. Mr. Umbenhower is a sucessful farmer; has over 700 acres of land, much of which is underlaid with coal. He has three children—Hiram, Franklin and Charles; are members of the U. B. Church.

DANIEL WAMPLER, farmer; P. O. West Brookfield; born Dec. 23, 1818, in Frederick Co., Md., being the youngest of two children born to Frederick and Ann M. (Siess) Wampler. Frederick was born Feb. 11, 1785; his

wife, Nov. 29, 1792. His father, John Wampler, was a native of Switzerland; his wife, Dorothy Hiller, was born in France. John Wampler emigrated to York Co., Penn., where he settled, and raised a family of six sons and three daughters—Lewis, Jasper, Leonard, George, Frederick, David, Eve, Susan, and another name unknown. Ann Siess was a daughter of George, whose wife's maiden name was Aechenbrad; to them were born George, David Benjamin, Samuel, Jacob, Annie, Barbara and Elizabeth. John Wampler, the grandfather of Daniel, served as a soldier in the Revolution; his son, Frederick, was drafted in the war of 1812, but sent a substitute in his stead. He was a mason by trade, but finally turned his attention to the tanning business, which he followed up to 1827, when he emigrated to Stark County, remaining in Sugar Creek Township until April, 1830; during this time, he had purposed settling in Seneca County, having entered 160 acres of land, but, the locality proving unsatisfactory, he returned to this county and purchased the farm now owned by our subject; 80 acres was the amount purchased. He remained on this farm until his death, which occurred April 25, 1858, aged 73 years 3 months and 14 days. He was an upright man, and highly respected by all who knew him. Daniel was raised a farmer, and has always remained continuously on the farm. In 1847, he was married to Nancy Rudy, born in Lancaster Co., Penn., daughter of William Rudy, whose wife's maiden name was Kellenberger, and by her had Martin, Levi, Daniel, George, William, Grabill, Eliza, Maria, Nancy and Catharine. The Rudy family came West about the year 1837, locating in this township. Mrs. Wampler died in 1850, leaving two sons, William F. and George L. In 1852, he married Elizabeth Walter, born in 1827, in Allegheny Co., Penn., daughter of John Walter; his wife's family name was Roup. Mr. Wampler, by his last wife, has ten children—Amanda, Sabina, Maria, Emma, John, Paul, Barbara, Lizzie, Amos and Jane. Amanda resides in Wooster, and is the wife of W. W. Meeks; Sabina, near Dalton, Mrs. J. M. McDowell; Maria, Mrs. R. O. Ellis, of this township; Emma, Mrs. Joseph Updegraff, of Pigeon Run. Mr. Wampler is a member of the same church to which his father belonged—Reformed; has 195 acres of land. His sister, Sabina, married John Harshey.

JOHN WEFLER, farmer; P. O. Pigeon Run; is a self-made man; was born March 15, 1821, and baptized on the 20th, in Switzerland, eldest of the family. His parents were John and Susan (Gausen) Wefler. The grandsire of our subject was Peter Wefler, who married Magdalena Seickendolar, and raised a large family, among whom were Peter, John, Jacob, Samuel and David; the daughters were Anna, Magdalena, Mary, Elizabeth, and others whose name cannot now be given. Susan was a daughter of John Gausen, whose wife was Elizabeth Geiger, and by her he had four children—John, Christian, Susan and Elizabeth. The Wefler family came to America in 1837, sailing on the Franconia, a sailing vessel, which occupied thirty-three days in making her voyage; came to Massillon the same year; lived in Paris two years, then moved to Knox Township, in Columbiana County, where they lived four years; afterward removed to Mt. Union, where they stayed until 1845, when they located in Perry Township. Mr. Wefler remained with his father until 23 years old, giving his father the benefit of his labor. Then, leaving home poor, he began farming on rented land in Perry Township, remaining on one farm fifteen years. In the spring of 1859, he came to this township; he and his brother Christian purchased 160 acres of land, which they carried on in partnership for some time, when he purchased his brother's interest, and has since resided on the farm. In August, 1859, Mr. Wefler married Ann Mary Smith, a native of Switzerland, born in June, 1831, daughter of John Smith and Susan Bucher, who came to Ohio in 1848. Mr. Wefler has ten children—William H., Sophia (Mrs. John Spuhler, of Massillon), Ann M. (Mrs. McPherson), Lucy, John, Simon, Elizabeth, Rosana, Clara E. and Daniel M., all of this township. Mr. Wefler's brothers and sisters were Susanna, Elizabeth, Christian, Samuel, Catharine, Mary and Jacob, who grew up to manhood and womanhood. Mr. Wefler is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the township, having 220

acres of land, and choice farm buildings thereon; a member of the German Reformed Church.

J. B. WENDLING, farm and dairy; P. O. Massillon; was born Dec. 24, 1833, in Perry Township, and is the fourth son of a family of twelve children born to John Adam and Christina (Held) Wendling; the former was born Nov. 15, 1804, in the Rhine country, son of Michael and Mary (Dabuse) Wendling, who had six children born to them, viz., John Adam, Henry, Valentine, Barbara, Elizabeth and Margaret. John Adam came to America in 1833 locating in Massillon July 10 of the same year; he was a locksmith and nail-maker, which vocation he followed for many years. His wife died April 23, 1869, having borne him twelve children—Philip, Henry, Jacob, John, Elizabeth, Adam, Caroline and Christina, were those who grew up. Philip, Adam and Henry served in the late war. Henry was a member of the 3d Ohio Battery, and served three years and three days; he died at Nashville, Tenn. Adam was in the 18th Regulars, 2d Battalion, and served over four years, and was confined about fifteen months as a prisoner in Andersonville, Libby and at other points. Philip was a member of Co. A, 13th O. V. I., and served three months. Jacob B. learned the saddler's trade at Massillon, following the same about seventeen years. Jan. 4, 1856, he set up in business for himself, continuing until February, 1864, when he engaged in farming. On Feb. 3, 1863, he married Mrs. Margaret Brechbill, born in 1827, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., daughter of John and Nancy (Brinker) Brechbill. Mr. Wendling has three children—Nancy J., Mary C. and Jacob J. Since 1875, he has been engaged in the dairy business, which he runs in connection with his farming. He is a member of the Lutheran Church; also of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Encampment, of the Knights of Pythias; is a stanch Republican. He has 165 acres of land.

A. L. YOUNG, farmer; P. O. East Greenville; is the fourth son and seventh child born to Cyrus and Margaret Young. He was born on the homestead, in Lawrence Township, April 7, 1859. Abram Lincoln Young was raised to farming pursuits, and at the age of 16 took charge of the farm he now occupies, situated in Tuscarawas Township, consisting of 320 acres, which lies as follows: 160 being that of the northeast quarter of Sec. 17; the remainder is the northwest quarter of Sec. 16, all of which belonged to Cyrus Young, now deceased. Abraham was married, in December, 1880, to Esther Hartel, who was born in Marshallsville, Wayne Co., Ohio, eldest daughter of Lewis and Mary (Gensemer) Hartel, who are natives of Germany. They had three children born to them—Esther, now Mrs. A. L. Young; Otto and Pearl May. He located on his farm in March, 1881, and is now engaged in the management of it.

CASPER J. ZIEGLER, blacksmith, West Brookfield; was born March 14, 1843, in Bavaria, son of Casper J. Ziegler and Dorothy Fazer. The grandfather of our subject was named Sebastian Zeigler. The subject of these lines came to America with his parents in 1847, to Buffalo, N. Y. Six children were born to his parents, Casper being the eldest; the others, in order of their birth, were: Philip, Elizabeth, Helena, Wendling and Mary. His father was a weaver by occupation, but his son Casper chose the trade of blacksmith, which he began learning at the age of 17; after its completion, he worked at Buffalo, Oil City and other places. His father and mother died in New York State, the former in 1866, his mother the year following. After her death, he came to Ohio, locating in West Brookfield; soon after his arrival, he formed a partnership with Daniel Hemperly, which business association lasted until 1875, when Mr. Hemperly withdrew; since that time, he has continued the business at the same old stand. Sept. 8, 1868, he married Agnes Sweetter, who was born in Switzerland Jan. 1, 1850, daughter of Nicholas Sweetter; this union has been blessed with five children—Elizabeth, John, Philip, Rose and George. He was raised in the Catholic faith, and is a Democrat. Having seen the baneful effects of intoxicating liquors, he has become strongly opposed to their use in any form, and votes Prohibition.

SANDY TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS A. BARNES, farmer; P. O. Waynesburgh. The grandfather of our subject, Gen. Barnes, was a native of Ireland, where he married Jane Parks; they emigrated to America and first settled in Pennsylvania, subsequently removing to Sandy Tp., where they remained until their deaths. They were parents of four children—Andrew, who died in Iowa; Thomas, the father of our subject; Ann Beatty, now a resident of Carroll Co. and Robert, living in Iowa. Thomas was born in Pennsylvania, and came with his parents when they came to Ohio about 1824; he married Miss Ann Guiney, of Sandy Tp., and was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the township until his death, in 1836; his wife is still living in Carroll Co. Their children are as follows—Elizabeth Calwell, living in Carroll Co.; Jane Sutton, a resident of Jefferson Co., and Thomas A. born in 1836, after the death of his father. His mother subsequently married Francis Brothers, and removed to Paris Tp., where our subject passed his early days. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 104, O. V. I., and was in severe and active service until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865, he married Emma H. Tritt, of Minerva, and in 1866, removed to Brown Tp., and engaged in farming, residing there until 1874, when he was elected to the responsible position of County Treasurer, he removed his family to Carrollton, and for four years faithfully and honorably administered the affairs of that office. In 1879, he came to Sandy Tp., and purchased the Firestone farm, about one-half mile North of Waynesburgh, where he has since resided. He has 80 acres of fine valley land, and has improved his place by an elegant and tasty residence Mr. Barnes is an efficient and practical man in all things, and deserving of the esteem and respect accorded him. They have one child, Henry F., at home.

ELI BROTHERS, farmer; P. O. Magnolia; is an extensive farmer of the township and a representative of an old pioneer family. His father, Jonas Brothers, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came with his parents to Stark Co., when a lad; they located in Pike Tp., and were residents of that community the remainder of their lives. Jonas married in that locality Polly Bordner, and passed the greater portion of his life there; he died in Hancock Co.; his wife died in Sandy Tp., she was the mother of twelve children, of whom the following are now living—Esther, Mrs. Cox, a resident of Hancock Co.; Eli, Jacob, living in Canton Tp.; Ananias in Hancock Co., and Martha, Mrs. Darr, also living in Canton Tp. Ananias was a soldier of the late war, serving about four years. Eli was born in Pike Tp., in December, 1823. He was reared and brought up upon a farm, and has made that occupation his life work. Commencing life with no pecuniary assistance he has accumulated a large tract of fertile and improved land, which is the direct result of honest and efficient industry. He now owns 450 acres, a portion of which lies in Pike Tp. His land is cultivated to general farming, but he also gives a large share of attention to sheep-raising, usually shearing from two to three hundred annually. Mr. Brothers was united in marriage in 1853 to Miss Sarah Bowman, daughter of Henry Bowman, of Pike Tp. They have six children—John, now in Canton; Emma, Mrs. Sickafoose, in Pike Tp.; Cora, Curtis A., Hallie and Nannie. Mr. Brothers has been a resident and land-owner of the township since 1848, when he purchased part of the land upon which he now lives. He has served the township as Trustee, and always takes a leading hand in matters of public interest and importance. He, with his wife, is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

IRA BOWMAN, farmer; P. O. Magnolia; is a son of John Bowman, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and came to Pike Tp., when he was a boy, with his parents; he remained in that township until he was married to Lydia Whitner, of Bethlehem Tp., when he removed to Sandy Tp., and has been a resident there since, and until a few years ago engaged in farming; he is now living with his son, Henry, who has

purchased the old homestead farm, and is taking care of his parents in their declining years; they have had seven children—five now living—Sarah Bonbrak, living in Indiana; John in California; Henry, Hannah Newton, a resident of Carroll county; and Eli; Lydia, died while young; Samuel was a volunteer in the U. S. Service in the 51st O. V. S; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and died in Andersonville prison; Eli was born in Sandy Tp., in 1845, and has been a resident of the township since; he has devoted his extire attention to agriculture, and is one of the successful and respected farmers of that section; he bought his present location in 1870; he has 100 acres of improved land, and cultivates it to general farming; he was also in the late service, enlisting in the 162nd O. N. G., and was with his company during its entire service; he was married in November, 1866, to Miss Emma J. Miller, a native of Tuscarawas Co.; they have three children living—Samuel M., Riley E., and Eli N. Mr. Bowman is now serving as one of the Township Trustees, and has always been found upon the right side in matters of public improvement and education. Henry Bowman was born in Sandy Tp., in 1840; he is now farming the old homestead farm which he has recently purchased; he has 100 acres of the fertile land which lies adjacent to the "Sandy Valley," and does a general farming business; he has an extended army experience, being a member of the 51st O. V. I., and in active and arduous service for three years; he participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, and all the battles of the Army of the Tennessee; he was married in 1868 to Elizabeth A. Farber, of Carroll Co.; they have four children—John F., Elizabeth, Franklin P., and Maggie M.

IRA D. BROWNSON, farmer, P. O. Waynesburgh; is a representative of one of the old pioneer families who settled in Sandy Tp. at an early day. The father of our subject, Charles Brownson, came with his parents to the township, and was a resident of the township up to his death, which occurred in 1855. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Beyer; her parents, Conrad and Margaret Beyer, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and pioneers of Sandy Tp., locating, in 1817, in the Northern portion and where Conrad Beyer, jr., now resides; were residents there until their deaths. Sarah was born in Sandy Tp., in 1820; she was married to Charles Brownson, in 1847. Only two children now survive—Margaret, now the wife of Wm. Shearer, and living in Sandy Tp., was married in 1860. Mr. Shearer is a son of Adam and Eliza Shearer, old settlers and residents of Osnaburg Tp., when William was born, in 1842; they have three children, Elnora, Ada and Eliza. Ira D. Brownson was born in Sandy Tp., in 1848; he has always been engaged in farming, and is now the owner of 73 acres, which is part of the land entered and cleared by his ancestors. He was united in marriage in 1869, to Miss Eliza Baxter, of Carroll Co. They have three children—William, Wesley and Ira. Mrs. Brownson is living with her daughter Margaret, in Sandy Tp.

JAMES BOYD, farmer; P. O. Waynesburgh; is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1826. He emigrated to the United States, in 1846, landing in Philadelphia, where he remained for ten years; after which he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, remaining there about five years, engaged in various occupations. In 1863, he came to Stark Co., and commenced farming, buying the Blythe farm, near Waynesburgh, where he has since resided. Mr. Boyd has devoted his entire attention to agriculture, in which he has been eminently successful. He now owns 345 acres of land in the township, all of which is under a high state of cultivation; and in location it cannot be excelled. He was married in Philadelphia, in 1850, to Miss Isabella Campbell. She died in 1875, leaving one child—McClure—who was married in 1879 to Miss Susan Richie; they have one son—James C. McClure is now living upon part of his father's farm, in Sandy Tp. Mr. Boyd was united to a second wife, Miss Cordelia Rogers, daughter of J. B. Rogers, of Sandy Tp., in 1876. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Boyd is a conscientious and honored citizen, and an exalted member of the community in which he resides.

EDWARD BOORY, deceased; was born in Switzerland in 1814, and emigrated

to America with his parents when he was ten years of age; they located upon a farm near Minerva, where his early days were passed. At the age of 16, he commenced to learn the Tanners' trade in a Tannery near Minerva, subsequently working for Judge Greenwood, at Paris; from there he went to St. Louis, where he worked for some time, finally returning to Ohio, and embarking in a business venture for himself, going into partnership with a man named Kugel, at Minerva. In March, 1848, he came to Waynesburgh, and bought out a small Tannery from John Souser, which he enlarged and improved; he established a large and successful business, and accumulated a handsome property, all of which was secured by his industry and good business management. He was an honored and respected citizen, and served as a member of the Common Council, and took a leading interest in the schools and education. He was a member of the Waynesburgh Masonic Lodge, serving as Treasurer of that body for some years. He was a member of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Boory was united in marriage in 1846, in Minerva, to Miss Annis Anderson. They had five children, only three of whom are now living—William., Mary Poole and Cynthia Hewitt, all residents of Waynesburgh. Mr. Boory died in Waynesburgh, Oct. 14th, 1878; his wife still survives him. Wm. Boory was born in Waynesburgh, in 1851, and learned his trade with his father, in his earlier years; he was engaged in partnership with him for five years previous to his death, after which he succeeded him in the business which is now owned and operated by him. He was married in 1874, to Miss Mattie Clark, of Waynesburgh. He is now serving the township as Treasurer, and has been a member of the Corporation Council since his father's death.

J. M. BYE, physician and surgeon; Waynesburgh; is a native of Ohio, born in Hanover Township, Columbiana Co., March 2, 1835. His father being a farmer, our subject passed his earlier years upon the farm. He acquired a good education, attending the Union Schools at New Lisbon and Hanover, becoming a teacher at the latter place in the Union school. He followed teaching for five years, receiving pay one of those years for thirteen months service. In 1858, having decided upon the profession of medicine, he entered the office of Dr. John Yates, of Hanover, and began the study of his life-work. Dr. Bye is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and received his diploma at Ann Arbor in 1863. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession at Mechanicstown, Carroll Co., where he remained two years; and then, after one month's service in the hospital at Frederick City, Md., removed to Waynesburgh, where he has been in continuous practice up to the present writing, 1881). He was united in marriage in 1863 to Miss Mary E. Keith, daughter of J. G. Keith, Esq., of Canton. They have two children—Miss Carrie B., attending school in Canton, and Joseph K., aged seven years. Dr. Bye's parents were of Quaker descent; his father died in Columbiana Co. in 1848, his mother surviving until 1880. Dr. Bye is a member of the County Medical Association, and served as Vice President of that body the past year; and is also a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders of Waynesburgh. He is one of the leading physicians of the county, and an intelligent and esteemed member of the community in which he resides. He, with his wife, is a member of the Disciples' Church of Waynesburgh.

RICHARD BLYTHE, deceased, was born in Fayette Co., Pa., in 1808; he was a son of Henry and Sarah Blythe, who emigrated to Jefferson Co., O., about 1812, where they located some land and remained residents. Here Richard passed his early life. He came to Sandy Tp., about 1832, and purchased what is now the Boyd farm, and began farming operations there. He was united in marriage May 5, 1836, to Miss Margaret Robertson, who is a native of Pennsylvania, and came with her parents to Ohio in 1822, at which time she was two years old. They remained upon that farm until 1864, when it was disposed of to James Boyd, and they then removed to near Mapleton, purchasing a farm known as the John Shearer farm. Here they continued residents until his death, which occurred May 14, 1868. He served as Township Trustee, and was an honored member of society, and a conscientious christian and member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Blythe remained upon the Mapleton farm for three years after his death, when she removed to

Waynesburgh, where she is now pleasantly situated. They had nine children, as follows —Sarah J. McKonkey, of Mapleton; Eleanor Thompson, Brown Tp.; Ann E., deceased; John C., a member of 19th O. V. I., who was killed in service at the battle of Stone River; Usher Criswell, Canton Tp.; Alice Dougherty, Columbus, O.; James D; Laura L. and Mary E.

JAMES D. BLYTHE, merchant; P. O. Waynesburgh; was born in Stark Co., in 1854. He was upon the farm until the age of 14, when he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade in Carrollton, working at it over a year and then engaging at rail-roading for nearly three years. He then engaged in traveling for three months, in the Enlarging Picture-process business. He then engaged in trade with J. C. Elsass, in Waynesburgh, in the provision business, commencing in November 1875, and continuing over a year in partnership, after which he was engaged in that business alone for one year. He then disposed of that business, and in 1878 entered into partnership with Wm. Raedel,with whom he is still associated. He was married in January, 1879, to Miss Annie E. Newkirk, of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Mary M. and Richard H. Mr. Blythe has served as a member of the Common Council for two terms, and is one of the progressive and promising business men of the community.

LEW. S. BONBRAK, tinware, stoves, etc.; P. O. Waynesburgh, was born in Magnolia, in 1857. He commenced to learn his trade when he was 15 years of age, with Robert Jones, remaining with him for two years, and then went to Salem and continued under instructions there for about a year, finishing his trade; after which he returned to Waynesburgh and worked at his trade with James Hewitt a year ; he then went to Minerva and worked for Alexander a short time, subsequently returning to Waynesburgh and again entering the employ of Hewitt. In 1877 he became associated with Robert Jones, under the partnership name of Jones & Bonbrak; they bought out Hewitt and continued in partnership together until February, 1881, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Bonbrak commenced an enterprise in the Sweet and Painter block, where he still remains. While with Jones they invented and patented the "Improved continous sheet and cap combined Iron Roofing," which L. Scott & Co. are now introducing upon the market with improving success—a more extended notice appearing elsewhere. Mr. Bonbrak is also the inventor and patentee of an "eave-trough," which is a most valuable patent, and can be manufactured without a seam, in lengths of 10 feet, the longest upon the market being 55 inches. This is to be placed upon the market as soon as suitable machinery can be made for its manufacture. He also has an eve-trough fastener, which he has applied for a patent upon. Mr. Bonbrak is occupying one of the largest and finest salesrooms in the town; he carries a large stock of goods in tinware stoves and house-furnishing goods, and is constantly adding new features. He was elected to the office of corporation clerk at the last election, which office he is now administering. He is the local correspondent for several county papers, and ranks as one of the enterprising men of Waynesburgh. Mr. Bonbrak was married in January, 1879, to Miss Lizzie McElhinney, of Carroll Co.; they have one child, Jennie L.

GEORGE CASPER, farmer ; P. O. Magnolia ; was born in Alsace, now a German possession, in 1819. His parents, Jacob and Margaret Casper, emigrated to America about 1832, settling in Sandy Tp., where the remainder of their days was passed. George has followed the occupation of farming all of his life, and has been a resident of the township since the removal of his parents there. He now owns 240 acres of land, and his homestead farm is finely improved with buildings, and ornamented by a new and elegant residence. He was married in 1846 to Miss Louisa Ullman, of Rose Township, Carroll Co. They have twelve children, all living—William, a resident of Pike Tp. ; Hannah Tresler, living in Sandy Tp. ; Jacob, in Indiana ; Susannah Richards, in Indiana ; Isaac, living in Indiana, teaching school ; Henry, in the harness trade, Waynesburgh ; Annis Newton, Pike Tp. ; James, Ida, Edward, Curtis and Abraham. Mr. Casper is one of the solid, substantial farmers of the township, and universally respected.

AUGUSTUS R. ELSON, miller; P. O.

Magnolia; is a son of Richard Elson, a native of Brooke Co., Va.; born July 12, 1797. Richard Elson passed through a varied and interesting life; he was raised upon a farm, and began life for himself upon the Ohio river, engaged in carrying provisions down the river upon flat-boats, which he had built himself, and disposing of the whole cargo in Southern cities. This occupation he was engaged in for seven years. He would walk the entire distance back to his home at the end of his trip, carrying his money in a knap-sack and using it for a pillow, many nights lying out under the stars. Upon one occasion, upon arriving South, he found an epidemic raging with such violence that he was forced in order to get home, to make a coast-voyage to New York, from which place he walked home. He came to Ohio soon after his parents had settled in Osnaburg Tp. and bought a small piece of land near there. After the death of his father, he, with his brother, operased and controlled the home farm. He soon after began large and extensive farming operations in Sandy Township, entering a quarter section of land, where C. C. Elson now lives. About 1834–5 he purchased three quarters of land in and around Magnolia, in partnership with John W. Smith. They erected a saw-mill, and sawed out the timber for the grist-mill, which was soon after erected. The mill was originally made 40 feet square; it has been in operation from that time forward, and has made an extended reputation. They also located the town of Magnolia, which is now a thriving village. Soon after Mr. Elson moved his family upon his land, there occupying a small log house for some years. He then disposed of his share in the mill property to Smith, and removed to his farm north of Waynesburgh, remaining there until 1839, when he bought the entire mill property and moved to Magnolia, where he resided until his death. He disposed of the mill to his son, Augustus R., in 1851, and was extensively engaged in farming until his death. He was one of the largest land owners in the township, and the land purchased by him, although condemned by others, proved to be the most fertile and valuable in that region. He secured the post-office for Magnolia, and was Postmaster for many years; also served in many other offices of public trust. He was married in 1827 to Miss Sophia F. Boegel, of Waynesburgh; she died in 1829, leaving three children—Margaret and Catharine—twins. Margaret, now the wife of Wm. H. Greer, of Magnolia, and Catharine, wife of Dr. Whitacre, now living in Iowa, formerly of Magnolia, and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Elson was married to a second wife, Sarah A. Brandon, of West Virginia; she died in 1847, leaving three children—Mary F. Redman, living in Iowa, Corwin C., of Sandy Tp., and Richard, jr. Mr. Elson died Aug. 28, 1879. A. R. Elson was born in Sandy Tp., in 1829. He began life upon his father's farm, and upon their removal to Magnolia, and commencing milling operations, he entered the mill, and became thoroughly conversant with that occupation. To this he has devoted his entire life, and at it he has achieved a wonderful success. Mr. Elson has, by continued re-building and enlarging, secured one of the largest mills in that section. He is continually adding new and improved machinery, and contemplates, during the season of 1881, to build more additions to his buildings, and thoroughly overhaul it and add new features. His power is furnished by the best water canal imaginable, and is sufficient to run his immense establishment day and night, during the entire year. Something of an idea can be furnished by the statement of the amount of business done by him; from the wheat season of 1880 until April, 1881, ground over 31,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. Elson is one of the prominent, enterprising business men of Ohio. Honorable in all of his dealings, and possessing genial and social attributes of high order, he honors to the utmost the community in which he resides. He was united in marriage in December, 1855, to Margaret E. Ross, of Waynesburgh. They have seven children living—Austin R., born June 17, 1857; Richard R., born March 8, 1860; Emma F., born Aug. 18, 1862; John R., born April 3, 1865; Frank, born Sept. 16, 1869; Maggie E., born Jan. 24, 1874, and Harry E., born Sept. 27, 1879. Mr. Elson has served as township trustee, has been of great service to the educational interests of Magnolia, and is identified with the development of all public measures that promise to advance the interests of the people. He owns and operates a saw and planing-mill, and was the

originator of Chaddock & Sons' Woolen Mill of Magnolia. He erected in Magnolia, in 1878–79, an elegant brick residence, which is finely appointed.

JOHN H. ELSON, farmer; P. O. Waynesburg; is the oldest representative of an old and prominent pioneer family; his grand-parents were pioneer settlers of West Virginia; his father, John Elson, was a native of Maryland; he married in West Virginia Miss Margaret Wiggins, a native of that State; they emigrated to Ohio in 1820, locating near Mapleton, in Osnaburg Township, where they purchased some land and began to improve it; his father, however, only lived a short time after their arrival, dying in 1822; his mother survived several years after; there were ten children in the family, only three now living—Thomas W., a resident of Wayne Co., Iowa; Charity Wilson, living in Mapleton; and John H., the subject of this sketch. John was born in West Virginia in 1806, and was fifteen years of age at the time of his parents removal to this county, since which time he has been a resident of the county, and of Sandy Township since 1833; his purchase of land in Sandy was in 1829; he was married in 1833 to Miss Osie Wilson, born in Osnaburg Township in 1815, and daughter of Douglas Wilson, also a pioneer, a more extended sketch of him appearing elsewhere. Mr. Elson has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his days, and is one of the prominent farmers of Stark County; he is one of the large landowners of that section, part of which he has disposed of to his children. Mr. and Mrs. Elson have had thirteen children, eight of whom are now living—Sarah Ann Wilson, living in Pennsylvania; James W. died at the age of 13; Wm. P., a resident of Missouri; Douglas W. died an infant; John H. Elson, Jr., died in the service of his country. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Fremont's body guard, which was soon disbanded, and soon after he became a member of the 51st O. V. I., and served until Jan. 2, 1863, when he was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and died a few days after in the hospital. Henry C., Sandy Tp.; Vallonia V.; Venilia Frame, living in Missouri; Owen T. died an infant; Edwin W., living in Missouri; Emma L., in Missouri; B. Frank, married to Miss Olive M. Sickafoose, of Sandy Tp., in 1880, and now farming in Sandy Tp.; and Florence N., who died at the age of 12 years. Mr. Elson has served the township as Trustee, and always been an advocate for measures to promote the prosperity and best interests of the township. He has devoted his time exclusively to his farming interests, and has made it a successful life-work.

H. C. ELSON, farmer; P. O. Waynesburgh; was born in Sandy Township in 1842. He is a son of John and Osie (Wilson) Elson of Sandy Tp. Our subject was an assistant at home until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted Nov. 12, 1861, in the 19th O. V. I. He was in severe service all through the struggle, and participated in the following battles: Pittsburg Landing, Farmington, Corinth, Perryville, Crab Orchard, Stone River, Chattanooga, Pickett's Mills, Pine Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. He was taken prisoner Jan. 2, 1863, in the Stone River fight, and upon the same day his brother, John, was wounded, and confined in Libby Prison for one month, fortunately being exchanged after one month. He passed through all of the engagements of the regiment, and was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 25, 1865. Returning home he rented his father's farm for three years, and in the spring of 1869 bought eighty acres of his father, where he has since resided. Mr. Elson has one of the finest locations in the township, and has improved his place with superior buildings. He was married Oct. 22, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth C. Hewitt, daughter of William Hewitt, of Waynesburgh. They have four children—Loretta O., Eliza B., Jessie M. and Margaret E.

C. C. ELSON, farmer; P. O. Waynesburgh; is a son of Richard and Sarah A. (Brandon) Elson; he was born in Magnolia in 1841, and assisted when a youth in the management of his father's land; he was in the service, enlisting in Oct. 1861, in Co. K., 51st O. V. I. under the command of Stanley Mathews, and served all through the war; enlisting first in the three years service, and subsequently as a veteran he served in all of the battles of his regiment—and never missed a day's service in 38 months, at the time of the discharge he was ranking First Sergeant; upon

his return to Magnolia, he assisted at home for about two years, and in 1868 moved to his present location, north of Waynesburgh, upon land first entered by his father; he was married March 28, 1872, to Miss Salina L. Rutter, of Waynesburgh; they have three children—Mary Kate, Fannie B., and Paul R. Mr. Elson has now 320 acres of rich valley land, which he has under superior cultivation and elegantly improved in buildings. He has served the township as Trustee, and is one of the most respected and enlightened citizens of the township; he devotes his time entirely to his farming interests, but also keeps up to the spirit of the advanced times in matters of intelligence and progress.

RICHARD ELSON, JR., farmer; P. O. Magnolia; was born in Magnolia, May 4, 1847, in the house in which he now lives; he has been identified with farming interests from his youth up, and now owns over 300 acres of the rich land of the "Sandy Valley;" he makes a specialty in sheep; and also in raising garden products, for which his rich soil seems especially adapted. Mr. Elson has been a resident of Sandy Tp. his entire life, and is foremost in all public measures and in good works; he gives his whole attention to the management of his land. He was united in marriage Nov. 4, 1874, to Miss Catharine A. Baxter; she was born in Hancock Co. Va., in November 1850; they have two children living—Mary R., born in August, 1875, and Ella D., born in March, 1877; Charley B., died an infant.

WILLIAM H. EVANS, merchant tailor, Waynesburgh; was born in Chester Co., Pa., in 1849. He commenced learning his trade at the age of 12 years, in Wilmington, Delaware, remaining there about six years; he then went to Elkton, Md., where, for two years, he was engaged at his trade, as cutter; from thence to Philadelphia, where he was employed in the trimming department of Wannamaker's establishment; subsequently returning to Elkton, Md., where, under the firm name of Evans & Desmond, he embarked in a business venture of his own, continuing there two years; he then disposed of his interest and came to Ohio, locating at Salineville, where he was employed at his trade about a year, and then, for a little recreation, took a short trip abroad, visiting many of the continental cities. Upon his return to America he located in Waynesburgh, in 1872, starting in a small way in the merchant tailoring line. Here he has since resided, having established a large and flourishing trade, and carrying a complete and extensive line of goods. Mr. Evans has been making a specialty of military and band uniforms, and in that branch has secured an extended trade, which is not confined to Ohio, but extends to neighboring States. He is a skillful and proficient artist in his profession, and fully deserving of the success which has attended his business. He was united in marriage in 1872, to Miss Ruhamah Herbert, of Salineville, O. They have one child, Annetta. Mr. Evans is a member of Waynesburgh Lodge, No. 538, I. O. O. F., and of Sandy Encampment, No. 190. He has served as a member of the Corporation Council, and is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Waynesburgh.

JOHN W. GLESSNER, mayor and jeweler: P. O. Waynesburgh; is a son of Jacob Glessner, who was born in Somerset Co., Pa., in 1794; he learned his trade of cabinet maker at Wheeling, and was subsequently engaged in traffic upon the Ohio river, taking a load of produce upon a flat-boat, and disposing of them in Southern cities, walking the entire distance back. In 1818 he came to New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., and in 1822, came to Waynesburgh, where he engaged at his trade of cabinet-making and undertaking, until 1836, when he removed to New Lancaster, O., where he remained four years, subsequently returning to Waynesburgh, and has since been a resident there. He continued at his trade until 1874, and since 1876, has been totally blind. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Ranne, was from Ravenna, O. They have one child living, John W.; he was born in New Lancaster, O., in 1840. He was a salesman in a Hardware Store for three years previous to the war, and was a member of the 19th O. V. I., enlisting in 1863, and in service until the close of the war in 1865. He participated in many of the battles, notably, Rich Mountain, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and in all of the engagements of his regiment. He was in the army of the Tennessee under McPherson and Logan, and was the principal musician of his regiment; while in the service he learned,

from an old experienced watchmaker, his trade. Upon his return to Waynesburgh, he engaged at that calling, at which he has since been engaged. Mr. Glessner has been a member of the Common Council, Mayor four terms, and is the present incumbent of that office. He is a member of I. O. O. F., of which order he has passed through all grades. He was married in 1867 to Miss Josephine Keagle, of Pennsylvania; they have five children—George E., Charles L., Kittie, Madge and Harry.

ROBERT HAMILTON, deceased; was born in Donegal, Ireland, June 5, 1795. He emigrated to America and first located in New York city, where he married Finniah Henry, April 1, 1823; she was born in that city Oct. 6, 1803. They remained in that city for 15 years, keeping a grocery and provision store on the corner of Elm and North streets. Emigrating to Ohio they located about 2½ miles north of Waynesburgh, and commenced keeping a country tavern and also a small country store, the goods being purchased by Mr. Hamilton in New York. They remained in that location for about six years, and in 1837 removed to Waynesburgh and started the Hamilton House, which has been in operation up to the present time, and has extended its reputation far and near as one of the best hotels in the country. Here the worthy couple passed the remainder of their days, dispensing their hospitalities with a liberal hand and receiving in return a large and liberal patronage. They were both old and respected members of the Presbyterian Church and were esteemed universally by their friends and neighbors, and the traveling public generally. Mr. Hamilton died Aug. 31, 1876, his wife Oct. 12, 1879. They were the parents of ten children, eight now living—James M., the oldest, has been associated with the management of the house for many years; Cordelia, married to Dr. A. F. Atwell in 1858; Adeline, wife of John E. Wilson, of Waynesburgh; Finniah Taylor, living in Kentucky; Alecia M., Laura, now Mrs. Rogers; Edward H. was born in Waynesburg in 1838. He has been engaged in the livery business for the most of his life and is now doing an extensive business in that line; married June, 1869, to Sarah J. Morledge, of Waynesburgh; they have three children, Nora, Harvey and Frank. Robert B. Hamilton, the second son, was born in New York in 1829, and for many years was engaged in mercantile operations at Waynesburgh, doing a large business, which, however, resulted disastrously, since which time he has been engaged in farming, and at his trade of wagon-making; he was married to Miss Usher Robertson, of Carroll Co.; they have six children; he has served as Township Trustee, President of Board of Education and member of council for several years; is a Knight Templar, of Massillon Commandery No. 4. Mr. Robert Hamilton was appointed Postmaster of Waynesburgh in 1845, the original commission from C. Johnson, Postmaster General, being now in possession of the family; also served as Postmaster several years later. The Hamilton House is now under the management of James C. Rogers, assisted by his wife, Mrs. Atwell and Miss Alecia Hamilton. The traveling public who patronize the "Hamilton" will find their "lines cast in pleasant places." James C. Rogers was born in Sandy Tp., in 1850—son of John B. and Elinor (Creighton) Rogers, of Sandy Tp. James passed his early days upon his father's farm during his earlier years, and then upon a farm of his own, where he continued until April, 1880, when he assumed the management of the Hamilton House. He has a small and well improved farm of 50 acres in the township. He was married Oct. 12, 1876, to Miss Laura Hamilton.

JOHN HEWITT, retired farmer; P. O. Waynesburgh; is a son of James and Elizabeth (Thompson) Hewitt, natives of Ireland. His father came to America at the age of twenty years, in 1791, and his mother in 1790, when ten years of age. They were married in Pennsylvania in 1808, and soon after came to Sandy Tp., where he had previously taken up and improved some land, coming out in 1807 with John Creighton and John Reed for that purpose. They continued residents of this community until their death. He served as one of the first Justices of the Peace; his death occurred in or about 1852; his wife had died in 1844. They had ten children, six boys and four girls. William Hewitt, the oldest, was the first white male child born in what was then Sandy Tp. William followed farming in Sandy and Brown town-

ships for many years. He is now living in Waynesburgh in retirement, as he is badly crippled by rheumatism, which has troubled him for forty years. William was married when twenty-six years of age to Eliza Brothers of Paris Tp. They have had three children—Amanda J., deceased; James T., living in Sandy Tp; and Elizabeth C., the wife of H. C. Elson of Sandy Tp. John Hewitt, the subject of this biography, was born in what is now Brown Tp., Carroll Co., in 1811. He continued a resident of the old homestead farm until he was 32 years of age, when he was united in marriage in 1842, to Miss Isabella Arbuckle, who was at that time living in that portion of Stark, which has since been transferred to Carroll Co. She is a daughter of John Arbuckle, an early settler in that locality. Mr. Hewitt was engaged actively in farming operations until 1873 when he removed to Waynesburgh, and has since resided there, retired from active business. He owns 150 acres of land in Carroll Co. Mr. Hewitt lost his wife April 8, 1873. They had two sons and two daughters—Alonzo, a resident of Carroll Co.; he was a member of the 26th Ohio Battery, and in service about 18 months; James A., living in town; Martha E. Maddock, of Carroll Co., and Jane I., living at home; this young lady possesses rare musical accomplishments, being a superior performer and also composer. Mr. Hewitt was married to a second wife in September, 1874, Mrs. Mary A. Mays. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder since 1846.

ROBERT JONES, foundry, plows, stoves and tinware; Waynesburgh; is the proprietor of the leading industry of Waynesburgh; he is a son of John Jones, born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1792; he married there in 1817 Eliza Ince, and in 1819 emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia, where he remained for a short time, subsequently removing to the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he remained until the spring of 1821. While living there Robert was born, in the year 1820. They next emigrated farther west, remaining in Pittsburgh a short period, and finally settled about 8 miles north of the city, near "Braddock's Field." Here htey remained until the spring of 1823, when they again took up the line of march and came to Ohio, and in the fall of that year he entered some land in what is now Rose Tp., and owned by Andrew Jimeson, upon which he erected a small cabin and began life in the woods. Here he remained with his family until the spring of 1828, when he sold out and removed to Pittsburgh, where for eight years he was employed as spinning master in a cotton manufactory, at the end of which time he again removed to Carroll Co., where he had in the meantime purchased a piece of land adjoining his original purchase, upon which he settled and lived until about 1859, when he removed with his wife to Waynesburgh, retiring from active labor. Here the couple remained until their deaths; he died at the age of 73 years, and his wife aged 70 years. Robert remained with his parents until they removed from Pittsburgh in 1836, where he remained behind, and apprenticed himself to learn the machinist's trade in a cotton machinery manufactory. He received his freedom when about the age of 19, and immediately came to Massillon, obtaining employment with McMillan & Partridge about 3 months, and then engaging with C. M. Russell & Co., with whom he remained until the fall of 1847, engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines. He then removed to Waynesburgh and embarked in a business enterprise for himself, purchasing a small foundry of Patrick Call, which he has enlarged and continued up to the present time. He manufactures several different brands of plows, many of which have an extended reputation; he is also the patentee of Jones' Iron Plow, and has several valuable improvements in that line not patented; about 1851 he added a line of stoves and tinware to his other business, which he has continued at, with the exception of ten years. In 1877, he associated with him in business in that department, Mr. Lew S. Bonbrak, who continued with him until 1881. They are the inventors and patentees of the Iron Roofing, which bears their name, and in connection with L. Scott, commenced its manufacture in January, 1880. Mr. Jones, with Belding, has applied for a patent upon a "Quadruplex Seamer," for joining this roofing. He was united in marriage in September, 1842, to Miss Margaretta Taupert, a native of Germany, who came with her parents to Massillon in 1836. They have one son—

Charles H. Mr. Jones has served the township as its clerk for over ten years, and in education and other matters of public importance, has taken a progressive interest. He is a member of the Waynesburgh Masonic Order, and with his wife, a member of the Methodist church.

CHARLES. H. JONES, Waynesburgh; is a son of Robert and Margaretta (Taupert) Jones. He was born in Massillon, in 1845. At the age of 16 he commenced to learn the tin and coppersmith's trade in his father's shop, finishing at Canton, after which he taught school three months in Brown Township. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the 3d Independent Battery O. V. A., with which he was connected for about a year, when he was promoted to the position of Hospital Steward U. S. A., with the rank of Ordinance Sergeant, regular army; he administered the duties of this office for one year, and then received promotion to the command of a company in the 1st Mississippi Mounted Riflemen, which was organized at Memphis by Col. Jackson, and was composed of white refugees; in this position he remained until he was mustered out at the close of the war. Since his return from the army he has engaged in many and various occupations, and has traveled over most of the States in the Union. He was married in October, 1869, to Miss Laura Christy, of Pittsburg, Pa., since which time he has remained in Waynesburgh. He has three children—Robert Christy, Clement Russell, and Harry M. Mr. Jones has displayed in all his business transactions intelligent and efficient qualification. Although never receiving a collegiate education, he has, by a judicious course of study and reading, combined with the knowledge to be attained by an extended tour of travels, attained a liberal education. He has devoted a large share of his later years to journalistic pursuits, in which department he is recognized as the leading spirit of his community. He has devoted also much time and care in collectiug old historical facts, and incidents of the early days of Sandy Tp., which matter, arranged and enlarged by his own hands, will be presented to the people of Sandy Tp., in this work.

JOSEPH KIMMELL, retired farmer; P. O. Waynesburgh; is one of the early settlers of Stark Co., and is intimately acquainted with the rise, progress and advancement of the county from its pioneer days to the present time. He is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Weldie) Kimmell, both natives of Pennsylvania. Adam Kimmell, the eldest son, came to Stark Co. in 1815, and was soon after joined by two younger brothers, William and John. The parents emigrated to the county in 1822, with the remainder of the family, consisting of four boys and three girls. His father had traded some property in Pennsylvania for a farm in Lake Tp., and here the family located, the parents remaining there until their deaths. The father, besides his occupation of a farmer, taught school for a number of years, teaching either German or English. His death occurred in 1845; the mother's in 1851. Adam, the elder son, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after his removal to Stark Co., became an influential citizen, serving as justice of the peace in Canton for several years. The children now living are as follows: Rebecca, wife of Judge Loutzenheimer; Joseph, Jr., Hannah Loutzenheimer, living in Indiana; Amos, a resident of Illinois, and Jacob, living in Lake Tp. Joseph Kimmell was born in Union Co., Pa., in 1802, and came with his parents to Stark Co. at the time of their removal thither. As he was the oldest son at home, he had a practical experience in the hardships and toil of those early times. In 1823 he went to Canton, and engaged at the trade of fulling and carding, in the employ of his brother Adam and a man named Gaff, who had embarked in that enterprise. In 1830 he bought out the interest of Gaff, and with his brother continued in that trade until 1837. He then purchased a farm in Carroll Co., a short distance from Waynesburgh, upon which he remained until 1850, when he sold out; and after ten years' residence in Logan Co., Indiana, returned to Stark Co., purchasing a farm in Sandy Tp., which he operated until the fall of 1877, when he retired from an active and successful business life, and is now pleasantly located in Waynesburgh. He was married in 1823 to Catharine Emick, by whom he had seven children, four now living—Cyrus, in Indiana; Harriet Arnold, in Iowa; Orlando, a resident of Iowa; and Emeline Casper, in Indiana. His wife died in 1858. In April,

1860, he was married to a second wife, Catharine Seabury, who died in 1877. In June, 1878, he married a third wife, Barbara Fogle, a daughter of Geo. Fogle, one of the pioneers of Stark Co., who came there in 1815, and married Anna M. Loutzenheimer, both now deceased; his death occurred in April, 1876, and his wife's February, 1880. Mr. Kimmell has served Sandy Tp. as trustee one term, and while a resident of Carroll Co. was justice of the peace three years. He was formerly a member of the Lutheran church, but since living in Waynesburgh has joined the Presbyterian denomination, of which his wife is a member.

JEREMIAH KOONTZ, farmer; P. O. Magnolia; is a son of John and Rebecca Koontz, who were married in Pennsylvania, in 1816, and soon after emigrated to Ohio. They located in Sandy Tp. about 1818, upon a farm in the northern portion of the township, and about 1835, removed to Rose Tp., Carroll Co., where the father took up 160 acres of land, and remained a resident until his death in 1848; his mother survived until 1862, when she died at the home of her son David, in Hardin Co. O. They had eleven children, only three of whom are now living—Jeremiah, Mary, wife of John Housman, of Hardin Co. O., and Lydia, wife of Adam Housman, of Tuscarawas Co., O. William Koontz, a son, deceased, was in the late service, and died while in service at Nashville, Tenn. Jeremiah was born in Columbiana Co., O., Sept. 16, 1817, and saw considerable of the hardships and trials of the pioneer days. He has been engaged in farming all his life, and has made it successful in a pecuniary way. His present location is one of the finest in the township; his land is fertile and well improved, and he has erected upon it as fine buildings as can be desired. His residence and barn are especially noticeable, and are commandingly situated. Mr. Koontz enlisted in Co. K. 51st O. V. I., in 1861, and was in the service over three years, participating in all the battles and engagements of his regiment. He was married in 1844 to Elizabeth F. Beatty, daughter of Wybrents and Mary (Filson) Beatty, early settlers of Rose Tp., Carroll Co. She was born in 1820; they have five children now living, two deceased—John and Rebecca Fishley, both deceased; Robert, Jeremiah, Jr., George, Wm. Stanley and Ellen (now Mrs. Fish-ley,) now living in Michigan. Jane Fishley, a grand-daughter, makes her home with them also. Mr. and Mrs. Koontz are both members of the United Brethren Church.

WM. H. KNOTTS, farmer; P. O. Magnolia; is a descendant of one of the old pioneer families; his parents were William and Hannah Knotts, his father a native of Maryland, and his mother of Virginia. They emigrated to Ohio in 1808, and settled in Sandy Tp., upon the farm that our subject now owns. Here they passed the remainder of their days; his death occurred in 1850, and his wife many years previous, about 1824. There were eleven children in the family, of whom our subject was the tenth child. He is a native of Sandy Tp., born in 1815, and was brought up upon the farm, remaining at home until twenty-three years of age. He then went upon the Ohio Canal, and was engaged in boating operations upon it for twenty-one summers. He then removed to Indiana, and for two years was engaged in the warehouse business there. Returning to Sandy Tp., he was married in 1862 to Emily S. Miller, of Dunkirk, O. Since his return to Stark Co., Mr. Knotts has been engaged in the mercantile business at Magnolia for ten years, and also farming, at which he still continues. He owns 171 acres in the township. He has three children—William, Hugh and Ann.

LEWIS KLOTZ, shoemaker; Waynesburgh; was born in Carroll Co., in 1838; he commenced to learn his trade at the age of fourteen in Canton, under the instructions of Joseph Richards, with whom he continued eighteen months, he then went to Pittsburgh, where he remained two years, and from thence to Malvern, Carroll Co., remaining there only eight months, when he began business for himself in Magnolia, opening up a shop there, where he resided, and worked at his trade for nine years. He came to Waynesburgh in 1867, and embarked in business there, in his line, where he has since resided and conducted a successful business. Mr. Klotz, was a volunteer in the late war, enlisting in May, 1864, in the 162nd O. N. G., Co. I.; they were in the U. S. service about four months. He was united in marriage in 1860, to Miss Sarah Van Mater, of Carroll Co. They have nine children living—John W., William N., Lewis

E., Charles M., George W., Frank A., Cora E., Mary M., and Rebecca F. Mr. Klotz is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders, and a respected citizen of Waynesburgh.

MADISON M. MAYS, dealer in fine stock, and farmer, P. O. Waynesburgh; one of the progressive business men and practical farmers of Stark Co. He is a son of Andrew and Rebecca (Ryan) Mays; his father was born in Washington Co., Pa., in 1798. He was one of the pioneers of Sandy Tp., coming there in 1814, and a resident of the township until 1879, when he went to Mercer Co., Pa., to live and where he still resides. His marriage with Rebecca Ryan, occurred in Sandy Tp. in 1821; she was a daughter of Cornelius Ryan, who came to the township from Pennsylvania, at an early day. The mother died in 1854. There were nine boys and three girls in the family, of whom only the following now survive—Madison M., Thomas C., now a resident of Hot Springs, Arkansas, Wilfred O., living in Iowa, and Nerrissa Fell of Mercer Co., Pa. The subject of this sketch was born in this township in 1830. At the age of 14, he commenced droving, and from that time forward has been in constant and active business ventures; for several years he was contractor upon railroad construction, and in 1854, removed to Davenport, Iowa, and was proprietor of the Le Clare House for one year, subsequently returning to Waynesburgh, where he engaged in brewing and distilling malt liquors. During the war, he was engaged most of the time in stock operations, and in oil speculations in Pennsylvania. He purchased, in 1860, a farm adjoining Waynesburgh, and in 1865 bought his present location, and since that time has been extensively engaged in farming operations. He now owns about 300 acres of superior land, finely improved, and makes a specialty in dairying; and for the past three years has owned and operated a large cheese factory upon his farm. His cattle, sheep, fowl and horses are all blooded stock, and his farming is conducted with all the advanced machinery of the age. Since 1874, Mr. Mays has been interested in the Rappleye Wire Fence, and is now General Agent for its introduction. He is doing an immense business in that line, and travels all over the United States in its interests. During the past winter (1880) Mr. Mays passed a large share of his time in the Southern States, and while there, purchased seven blooded horses; four of them are now upon his farm, under the charge of an experienced driver, and will be entered for the sporting season of 1881. Mr. Mays' location is near the limits of Waynesburgh, and although his place is finely improved, he says that more improvements are soon to follow, and is contemplating making it a model farm and home. He possesses superior business and social qualities, and is daily to be found, when at home, exhibiting his stock and enterprises to large numbers of visitors. He was married in 1853, to Miss Clarissa Koontz, daughter of Solomon Koontz, a former business partner of his father's. They have three children—Albert, Emma F. and Mary A.

THEODORE McCALL, farmer; P. O. Waynesburgh; is a son of Thomas McCall, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Stark Co. His mother was Sarah Brothers, a native of Pennsylvania; she died about 1857. His father is now a resident of Canton, a more complete sketch of whose life will appear in that township history. Theodore has been engaged in agricultural pursuits from his boyhood up to the present time. After his marriage he moved upon his father's farm, and resided with him until April, 1877, when he purchased the farm of his father, who then removed to Canton. The farm is situated upon the Canton and Waynesburgh road, about four miles from the latter place. It consists of 135 acres of land, a goodly portion of which is finely adapted to horticultural purposes, and in this line Mr. McCall is making quite a specialty. The more particular varieties of fruit that he is giving attention to are quinces, peaches and apples, having about 3,000 trees of the latter, and making annually about fifty barrels of vinegar. He cultivates the greater portion of his land to general farming. Mr. McCall was united in marriage in 1872 to Miss Sarah Reed, of Osnaburg Tp., daughter of William Reed, a well-known resident of that township. Mr. and Mrs. McCall have a family of three girls—Alice, Effie and Jessie. Mr. McCall has given his entire attention to farming, not seeking any political honors. He is an intelligent and practical

husbandman, and is appreciated as a citizen of genuine worth.

JAMES MORLEDGE, wool, grain and produce; Waynesburgh; was born in Carroll Co., O., in 1821; his father, John Morledge, was a native of England, and came to Ohio in 1812, and settled in Carroll Co. He married there, in 1817, Hannah Westfall, a native of Pennsylvaia.; her father was a captain in the revolutionary war and subsequently a pioneer of Carroll Co. Roger Morledge, a brother to John, came to Sandy Tp. at the same time his brother settled in Carroll Co., where he lived until his death. John Morledge died in 1846; his wife died about 1872. James was engaged in farming until 30 years of age, when he moved to Minerva and engaged in the grain and produce business there. In 1858 he came to Waynesburgh, and has resided there since, dealing in grain and produce and making a specialty of wool. He was associated in partnership with J. Ranne from 1858 to 1865, and in 1868 went into partnership with Fred Mackaman, since which time they have conducted a large and successful business. Mr. M. was married in 1843 to Miss Mary Dumbleton, a resident of Carroll Co; she died in 1873, leaving six children—Sarah J. Hamilton, wife of E. H. Hamilton, of Waynesburgh; Kate, wife of N. L. Glover, of Akron; John D., one of the business men of Carrollton; Lizzie, wife of S. Woy, living in Sparta, Wis.; Mettie, wife of John Brouse, Cambridge, O. and Lorin B.,married to Lizzie Wilson, daughter of John E. Wilson, of Waynesburgh; he is now engaged in the butcher business in Waynesburgh. Mr. Morledge was married to a second wife in 1876, Lucinda Miller, of Hiram, O.; she is a member of the Disciples' Church.

F. MACKAMAN, grain and produce; Waynesburgh; was born in Carroll Co., in 1832. He is a son of Daniel and Lucinda Mackaman, early settlers of Carroll Co., and now residents of Tuscarawas Co. Our subject passed his early days assisting his father to till the soil. After attaining his majority, recognizing that a good education was necessary to attain a prominent position among men, and for a successful business future, he commenced going to school in Tuscarawas Co., and was assigned to classes containing boys many years his junior. Nothing daunted however, he pressed on, soon after was prepared to enter an academy, when in six months he received a certificate to teach. After teaching for a period of seven years, he had saved $1,000, and soon invested it in a farm in Tuscarawas Co., for which he obligated himself to pay $6,000. He then began farming and stock operations there, in which he was very successful, remaining there until 1868 when he removed to Waynesburgh and has since made that his home. Since his residence there he has been interested in many and various enterprises, giving his attention more particularly to wool, grain, and produce, in all of which he achieves successful issues. Mr. Mackaman is a fair type of the self-made men of our day. Commencing life with no pecuniary aid, he has achieved, while yet a young man, success which many aged men might envy. He possesses, besides his rare executive and business tact, genial social qualities of a high order, and a liberal and progressive spirit. He educated, at his own expense, a younger brother, in the medical profession, fitting him to be well prepared for the battle of life. Mr. Mackaman is a prominent politican, democratic in his tendencies, and his name has been prominently mentioned for high political honors, which he has the ability to honorably represent. He was united in marriage in 1857, to Miss Charlotte Hagarty, of Virginia. They have one child—Miss Luella F., now attending the Steubenville, O., Female Seminary.

JEROME MUCKLEY, farmer; P. O. Magnolia; is a son of Henry and Nancy (Rhinehart) Muckley, who were early settlers and residents of Sandy Tp. His father was born in Germany in 1810, and came to America with his parents when he was nine years of age, who settled in Sandy Tp. He was a resident of the township until his death, which occurred in 1866. The mother is still living. They were parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living—Barbara Boory, living in Kansas; Jerome; Adam, a resident of Canton Tp.; Francesca Welker, of Sandy Tp.; Sarah J. Elsass, Brown Tp., Carroll Co., James H. and David V., both residents of Sandy Tp. A son, John, now deceased, was a member of the 126th O. N. G., and died from disease contracted while in service. Jerome was born in Sandy Tp. in 1844; he has always been a

resident of his native town, and has been engaged in farming from his youth up. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Farber, of Carroll Co., after which he farmed the old homestead farm three years. In 1873 he purchased his present location where he has since resided. He has 100 acres of improved land and has erected upon it large and commodious buildings. They have six children—Elizabeth J., Nannie, Henry M., Maggie, Frank, and Olive M.

NETZ & MYERS, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, clothing and carpets; Waynesburgh. This house was established in Waynesburgh in 1879, and consists of two old, experienced and efficient merchants; they removed to their present location in March, 1880, where they have a large and well-lighted salesroom—centrally located—and are doing a leading and increasing business. Their stock consists of a large assortment of clothing—of the newest styles—a complete line of hats and caps, ladies and gents furnishing goods, trunks and valises, and a full and complete assortment of carpets and oil cloths of superior makes and newest designs. In September, 1880, they started a branch store at Dell Roy, Carroll Co., which is under the supervision of Mr. Jacob Derringer, who is now associated with them as a partner. Their enterprise at Dell Roy was first started as a clothing store, but in March, 1881, the firm added a line of dry goods, groceries, etc., and are now doing a general trade, with fine prospects. Messrs. Netz and Myers are enterprising and deservedly popular merchants, and are recommended to the people at large as honorable and progressive business men. Richard Netz, is a native of Waynesburgh; his father, John Netz, was a native of Germany; his mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Pearch, was a native of Pennsylvania, where they were married, subsequently removing to Sandy Tp., where his father followed farming and continued a resident until his death. His mother is still living and six of their chlidren are now living. Richard, the fourth child, was born in 1844; he remained upon the farm until 1861; when a youth of 17, he enlisted in Co. F, 126th O. V. I., and was in the service of his country for three years, the last year as brigade color bearer under Gen. Keifer, now M. C. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, Strasburgh, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Mine Run, Petersburg, Richmond, and was "in at the death" when Lee surrendered. Upon his return home he taught school in Osnaburg and Sandy Tps. for six years—winter sessions; he then entered upon his mercantile career, engaging with R. B. Hamilton, with whom he remained two years; then was in the employ of Elson & Higley two years. He next entered into partnership with Beans & Elsass, and was in business until 1878, when he disposed of his interest, and in 1879 formed his present business partnership with A. J. Myers. Mr. Netz has served in many offices of Township Trust—Justice of the Peace three years, Township Assessor three terms, as Street Commissioner and Member of the School Board, and is now serving as Township Clerk. He was married in 1868 to Miss Maggie Van Norden, of Osnaburg Tp; they have four children—Olive, Robert M., Charles E. and George W. Alfred J. Myers was born in Linn Co., Iowa, in 1849; he is a son of Jacob P. and Catharine (Brown) Myers; his father is a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Ohio; his father came to Ohio when a boy with his parents, who located in Columbiana Co. After his marriage he was engaged in the shoemaking business in Canton, subsequently removing to Iowa where he engaged at farming and also working at his trade. He finally returned to Ohio, and is now living in Canton Tp; his mother died in 1871. Alfred was the third child and only son; he passed his early days at farming at home until he obtained his majority. He was united in marriage in 1870 to Miss Angeline Van Norden, of Osnaburg Tp., and engaged in farming nearly two years. He then removed to Canton and worked at the carpenter's trade nearly four years; he then was engaged in contracting and building there two seasons, after which he removed to North Industry, and in 1877 started a general store there, remaining there one year and then removing to Sparta where he was engaged in merchandizing one year. He then sold out and came to Waynesburgh and formed his present business connection. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have two children, Eltona and Richard.

H. W. RHOADS, station agent; Waynes-

burgh; was born in Pennsylvania in 1813; came to Waynesburgh about 1840, and for many years was engaged in commercial transactions, clerking for R. K. Gray until 1856, when he removed to Rose Tp., Carroll Co., and for five years was engaged in farming, afterward returning to Waynesburgh. In 1866 he received an appointment as station agent, which position he has since held, although for the past few years the business has been done by his sons. He was married in 1838 to Miss Rachel Adams, of Westmoreland Co., Pa. They have the following children, one deceased—Samuel, now in mercantile business at Dell Roy; Barbara Elsass, living in Massillon; George W., in Iowa, engaged in mercantile business; Jonathan, who conducted the railroad business for several years for his father, is now in Dover, as agent there; Joseph, mail agent on the Connotton Valley Railroad; Maggie Robertson, Waynesburgh; Abel F.; and Harry, agent at Bridgeport. Mr. Rhoads has served the township as assessor for three terms, which office he is now administering. They are members of the Methodist Church.

A. F. RHOADS, acting station agent and telegraph operator; Waynesburgh; was born in Waynesburgh, in 1852. He passed about four years in his earlier days in the mercantile business, part of the time in Cleveland, but for the past few years has been in the railroad business at Waynesburgh, and is now the acting agent and telegraph operator there. He was married in 1877, to Miss Ida Hickson, of Kansas City; her father, Dr. Hickson, is now residing in Illinois. They have one son, Claudie. Samuel served three months in the Home Guards, and then enlisting in the 3d Ohio Battery, serving three years, and afterwards as a veteran until the close of the war. George Rhoads was in the three months' service as a member of Co. I., 18th O. V. I., under Col. Ball, of Canton. Joseph Rhoads, enlisted in the 26th Ohio Battery, serving fifteen months, most of the time in guarding the arsenal works at Natchez, Miss.

W. A. ROBERTSON, retired farmer; P. O. Waynesburgh. Prominent among the old residents of Sandy Tp. and Waynesburgh is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., March 15, 1818. His parents were Denny and Eleanor (McConkey) Robertson, natives of Ireland; they emigrated to Ohio in 1821, and settled in that portion of Sandy Tp. which has since been added to Carroll Co., Brown Tp., where his father located some 600 acres of land, and was an extensive farmer until his death, which occurred in April, 1829; his mother's death occurred in June following. They were the parents of eight children, of whom William was the second; five of the children are now living—James, in Sandy Tp.; and David, in Carroll Co.; Margaret Blythe, and Eliza Jane in this township. In 1843 William made a purchase of 130 acres near Waynesburgh, where he resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1855, when he removed to Waynesburgh, where he has since resided; retired from active labor, his chief business since his residence there has been in the lumber trade. He was united in marriage in 1847 to Miss Isabella J. McInlyn. Mr. Robertson has served the township in many and various offices of trust and honor; he was a Trustee of the Township for a score of years, and in educational affairs has taken an active and leading interest, serving upon the School Board for many years. He is always willing to lend a helping hand to well-deserving enterprises, and is a most respected and honored citizen. In politics he is Republican, and has been one since the formation of the party. In religion he worships with the Presbyterians.

JOHN B. ROGERS, farmer, P. O. Waynesburgh; is one of the solid, substantial farmers of Sandy Tp., whose prosperity is due solely to his individual energy, perseverance and industry. Mr. Rogers is a native of the "Emerald Isle," where he was born in 1813. His parents John and Margaret (Hamilton) Rogers emigrated to America when he was 3 years old, and settled in New York for two years, after which they continued their travels until they reached Ohio, locating in Coshocton Co., where his father farmed until 1827, when they removed to Sandy Tp., remaining there, however, only two years, when they again removed, settling in Brown Tp., Carroll Co., where they continued to reside for the remainder of their days; his father died in 1860; his mother, in 1866. Our subject commenced life upon his father's farm, where he remained until he attained the age of 17, when he commenced to learn the blacksmith's

trade with A. Silvers, of Waynesburgh. This occupation he followed for about twenty years in Waynesburgh. In 1849 he purchased 134 acres of land of A. Halter, located about three-and-a-half miles out upon the Canton road. Here Mr. Rogers has since resided, improving his farm in buildings and fences until it has become a model of neatness and comfort. He added to his original purchase until he attained over 200 acres, 50 of which he has given his son James C. He was married in 1839 to Miss Eleanor Creighton, daughter of James Creighton, a pioneer and old resident of Stark Co. She was born in Sandy Tp. They have had six children—William P., died June 25, 1879; he was a young lawyer of great promise, and was rapidly achieving distinction in his chosen profession in Cleveland, where he had commenced his practice; his untimely death, in all probability, cut short a career of great brilliancy, and proved a severe blow to the bereaved parents; James C., now managing the Hamilton House of Waynesburgh, and John H. at home; Cordelia, wife of James Boyd, Esq., Sandy Tp.; Zipporah Griffith, living in Carroll Co., and Alice Robertson, also a resident of Carroll Co. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the Presbyterian Church in which he is an Elder.

WM. RAIDEL, merchant; Waynesburgh; is one of the leading merchants in the southern portion of Stark county. Mr. Raidel is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1828. He married there, in 1851, Miss Augusta Kundze, and in 1852 emigrated to America. In 1855 he came to Magnolia, and embarked in a woolen mill enterprise, remaining there about eight years. In 1864, he removed to Waynesburgh, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, clerking a short time for J. Ranne & Co., and subsequently for R. B. Hamilton. He then became a member of the firm of Grays, Raidel & Shorts, which was afterwards changed to Raidel & Shorts. In March, 1878, he associated with him in business, Mr. James D. Blythe, under the firm name of Raidel & Blythe; they have since been in business together. While a resident of Magnolia he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held for twelve years, and after an interval of four years was again elected, and held it up to the present time. He has also served as clerk of the board of education and a member of the common council. He is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Waynesburgh Lodge, of which he has occupied the chair of Master, and in various other offices of the order. Has five children—Pauline, Clara E., Maggie A., Wm. K. and Jennie C.

RAIDEL & BLYTHE, dry goods and groceries; Waynesburgh. This is the leading dry goods house of Waynesburgh. It is composed of two experienced gentlemen, who have been in mercantile pursuits for years, and understand how to conduct and manage a successful business. The firm was organized in March, 1878, and has been rapidly increasing in public favor and in its extended trade. Messrs. Raidel & Blythe carry a complete line of dry good, groceries, boots and shoes, and a general line of merchandise; also are extensive dealers in country produce. They have an excellent location and are courteous and honorable business men.

WM. A. STRAYER, hardware; Waynesburgh; is one of the leading business men of Waynesburgh. He was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, in 1847; his parents are Jacob and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Strayer, both natives of Jefferson Co., Ohio. They moved to Carroll Co. in 1831, where they now reside; the father is engaged in agricultural pursuits and is an extensive land owner. They were parents of eight children, six of whom are now living; the subject of this sketch being the youngest. William, passed his early years upon the farm, and at the age of twenty years commenced teaching, which he only continued at for two terms. In 1868 he came to Waynesburgh and embarked in trade in the hardware line; to this business he has from that time forward devoted his exclusive attention, and has established a successful trade. For ten years Mr. H. S. Moses was associated with him in business, at the end of which period Mr. Moses disposed of his interest and removed to Mansfield, remaining there, however, only one year, when he returned and repurchased one-half interest, which he still retains. They carry a full and complete line of hardware and are doing a leading business. Mr. Moses now resides in Canton, where Moses & Strayer have another hardware establishment under the firm name of Moses, Couch & Strayer. Mr. Strayer has served

as Councilman and Township Treasurer, and is also the agent of the Union Express Co. He was united in marriage, in 1870, to Miss Flora E. Couch, of Waynesburgh; they have three children: Edward S., Frank C. and Oliver. Mr. Strayer is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and an able and successful business manager.

C. H. SLUTZ, hardware; P. O. Waynesburgh; is a native of Ohio, born in Tuscarawas Co., in 1846. His grandfather's family consisted of eighteen children—twelve boys and six girls. Nine of them are now living, the youngest being 62 years old. His parents were Joshua and Mary Magdalene Slutz—residents of Pike Tp., where his father still resides; his mother died about 1858. Charles began life assisting upon his father's farm until he attained 20 years. His education was commenced in the district schools, and finished at Mt. Union College—teaching school in winter sessions to pay for his tuition while there. When 22 years of age he started for the West, and while in Kansas, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Kansas, U. S. service, and was upon the frontier one year looking after the Indians, under Sheridan and Custer. Their route was down through the Indian Territory into Texas, and was replete with interest and excitement. One of the especial features of his trip was the rescue from captivity of two white girls, who had been captured in Northern Kansas. Upon his return he located in Kansas, being employed in the office of a land agency, remaining in the State, in all, four years. He then returned to Ohio and taught school in Pike Tp., three terms. In 1875 he came to Waynesburgh, and was a teacher in the union schools there for three years, at the expiration of which time he entered into the hardware trade, at which he is still successfully engaged. He was associated in partnership with T. B. Newhon until March 5, 1881. Mr. Slutz carries a large stock of goods in shelf and heavy hardware, paints, oils agricultural implements, etc., etc. He is now serving as Justice of the Peace, and a member of the present School Board. Is a member of the Masonic lodge, and was Captain of the Waynesburgh militia at the time of its disbandment. He was married in April, 1875, to Miss Jennie Huscroft, of Steubenville, O. Children—Thomas W., Olive K., and Addie J.

PETER SHERER, farmer; P. O. Magnolia; was born in France in 1828, and emigrated to America with his parents when about 20 years of age; they located in Pike Tp., remaining there several years, and then removing to Canton Tp., where his parents died. Peter began life as a farm laborer, working by the month and year until 1855, when he married Miss Caroline Kinright; her father was from Maryland, and an early settler of Sandy Tp., where he died. After his marriage, Peter began farming operations for himself in Sandy Tp., where he remained until October, 1880, when he removed across the line into Carroll Co., where he now resides, and is engaged in farming. He has devoted his time entirely to farming, at which he has been very successful, and accumulated a large tract of land; he owns 200 acres in Carroll Co., where he resides, and 320 acres in Sandy Tp., which is operated by his sons, John and Michael. His wife died in December, 1875, leaving nine children—John, born 1857; Michael, born 1858, in Sandy Tp.; Emma, Alice, Mary, William, Amos, George and Lydia. They make a specialty of raising sheep, cattle, horses, and stock-farming generally.

GEORGE C. WELCH, physician and surgeon, Waynesburgh; was born in Harrison Co. O., Sept. 10, 1838; his parents were William and Isabella (Crawford) Welch; his father, whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower, was a native of New York, and about the year 1803 emigrated to Ohio, settling in Jefferson Co., near Steubenville, and afterward in Harrison Co.; he was first cousin of our late lamented minister to Great Britain, Hon. John Welch, of Philadelphia, President of the Centennial Exposition, and, on his mother's side, a cousin to President Z. Taylor. Our subject in his boyhood enjoyed the educational facilities offered by the common schools of his native place; later he attended the well known New Hagerstown (Ohio) Academy, and obtained while at this institution a good practical education. Before he reached the age of eighteen his father died, and from that time he was thrown upon his own resources; at the age of 20 years he began to teach school, and after having taught for a time in Carroll Co. with good success, he followed the same business for about a year in Missouri; upon

the breaking out of the rebellion, he returned to Ohio, when he resumed his occupation as teacher. During his course of preparation for the medical profession his expenses were met by his remuneration as teacher; in 1862, he placed himself under the tutelage of Dr. G. M. Elliott, of New Hagerstown, and for about three years devoted himself closely to study, when not occupied by his duties as instructor; he attended lectures at the Charity Hospital Medical College at Cleveland—now the medical department of the University of Wooster, from which he graduated in 1870. Dr. Welch immediately began practice at Kilgore, Carroll Co., where he remained one year, and immediately after he located for one year at Carrollton, Ohio, where he received a fair share of patronage. While at this place he was commissioned by Governor Brough, under the commutation law, military surgeon of Carroll Co., with rank of Major, commission to run three years from May, 1865; he next settled at Mechanicstown, Carroll Co., where for thirteen years he enjoyed a large and successful practice; in April, 1878, he located in Waynesburgh, O., where he still resides, and now is receiving a larger patronage than any other physician in that place. He has served as Member of the School Board, both at Mechanicstown and Waynesburgh, and has been connected with the Presbyterian church for about eighteen years. Dr. Welch married in 1861, Abigail Amanda Hine, of Missouri, originally from Trumbull Co., Ohio. From this union have been born five children, four of whom are now living. The oldest son, William A. Welch, is studying medicine with his father. Dr. Welch's practice in Waynesburgh has, both in successful treatment and in extensive patronage, placed him at the head of his profession. All laudable, public enterprises receive his support. In his intercourse with people, he is gentlemanly and courteous, and these qualities, added to his reputation as a physician, rightly place him among the leading citizens of his locality. (From Biographical Cyclopædia of Ohio).

WILLIAM WIREBAUGH, blacksmith; Waynesburgh; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Bechtel) Wirebaugh, both natives of Stark Co., where they were married and lived their entire lives. He was by trade a plasterer, and also engaged in teaming to Pittsburgh when the country was new. His first wife died when William was quite young, leaving ten children, seven of whom are now living; he subsequently married the widow Whaler. At the time of his death, he was residing upon his farm in Nimishillen Tp.; his death occurred in December, 1877. Our subject was raised upon a farm until the age of seventeen, when he enlisted in Co. I., 19th O. V. I., and was in all the active service that his regiment passed through; this regiment was called the "Boy Regiment," as it was mainly composed of youths under age. The "Boys," however, passed through the battles of Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Atlanta and many others, leaving an honorable and distinguished record. In the battle before Atlanta, in 1864, William was wounded, and confined to the hospital for a year; upon his recovery, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve, and sent to Illinois; while there, his company had the honor of guarding, in Springfield, the last resting-place of the illustrious martyr, Abraham Lincoln. He remained there about four months, and there received his discharge, ranking at the time as Orderly Sergeant. Upon his return to his home, he engaged in burning lime upon the home farm, for one season, and then commenced to learn his trade, in Marlborough Tp., where he remained about four years, setting up and running his first shop there. He next removed to Canton, and was employed in the Agricultural Works of C. Russell & Co., for four years, after which he removed to Waynesburgh, where he has since resided, and has been conducting a profitable business. Mr. Wirebaugh is an esteemed citizen of Waynesburgh, and ranks as one of its most honorable business men. He has one child—Maudie May.

DOUGLAS WILSON, farmer; P. O. Waynesburgh; is a son of Douglas Wilson, who was born near Frederick, Md., in 1778; his parents emigrated to Washington Co., Pa., when he was only three years of age; they remained in that locality for the remainder of their lives. Douglas, Sr., was married in that county to Osie Hinds, and emigrated to Stark Co., in 1811, settling, March 20th of that year, in the southern portion of Osnaburg

Tp., where they continued until their deaths. They were for many years members of the Methodist Church, and exemplary members of society; his death was in 1846, and his wife's in 1854; thirteen children were in this family —James, died in 1828 upon the old farm; Benjamin living in Osnaburg Tp.; Nancy, deceased; Robert, living in Mapleton; Isaac, died in Wood Co., O.; Douglas; Osie Elson, wife of John Elson, of Sandy Tp.; Phebe Yohe, living in Osnaburg Tp.; Sarah Kinney, deceased; John, living in Indiana; and two infants deceased. Douglas, Jr., was born in Osnaburg Tp. in 1812, and was a resident and assistant upon the homestead farm until 28 years of age, when he went to Columbiana and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Silvers, with whom he was under instruction for three years. He then returned to his home and commenced the practice of his profession, and also giving some attention to farming. After his father's death he, with his brother Peter, operated the old homestead until 1865, when he disposed of his interest there, and removed to Sandy Tp., buying the old Brownson farm, where he has since resided. He has 160 acres of land, which he supervises, having given up the practice of medicine, in which for many years he was actively and successfully engaged. Mr. Wilson was married April 13, 1845, to Miss Jeanette Brownson, daughter of Wm. Brownson, a native of New York State, and resident of Sandy Tp., from 1840 up to his death. They have seven children living—Josephine Adams; Dency Baum; Lycurgus, a resident of Louisville; Chas. W., Wm. D., Phebe S., and U. S. Grant; a daughter Ann, died at the age of 20 years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are old and esteemed members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Wilson is always to be found upon the progressive side in matters of public advancement, endeavoring to promote the best interests of the community.

MICHAEL R. WELKER, farmer, P. O. Waynesburgh; is a son of Wm. and Sarah (Faulk) Welker; his father was a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa., and emigrated to Stark Co. with his parents, who located in Pike Tp. at an early day; his mother was born in New Jersey, and came with her parents in pioneer times, settling in Sandy Tp. upon the farm that Michael now owns. They were united in marriage in Sandy Tp., and immediately settled upon the farm now owned by their son, James J., in Sandy Tp., where the remainder of their lives were passed. The father died in 1876, and the mother in 1872. They had eleven children in all, six of whom are now living—George, a resident of Osnaburg Tp., was in the 100 days service during the late war; Christina, Michael, James J., who served, also, 100 days in the army, Catharine and Martha Crestine are residents, all, on Sandy Tp. Michael Welker was born if Sandy Tp., in 1838; he remained upon the home farm until 1861, when he answered the call of his country and went forth to battle for its liberties. He enlisted as a private in the 19th O. V. I., and was in all of the severe and active engagements of his regiment during a period of three years; he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Mission Ridge and in many of the engagements of the Atlanta campaign; upon his return to his home he remained upon the old homestead farm until 1868, when he was united in wedlock to Miss Mary Swan, of Pike Tp. In 1874 they moved upon their present location, and have been continuous residents there since. They have two children, Theodore and Leona. Mr. Welker has 133 acres of land which is finely improved. In 1876 he erected a large and commodious barn, and in 1879 an elegant and sightly residence. Mr. Welker's entire property shows marks of wise-handed skill and practical industry.

RICHARD E. WILSON, farmer and surveyor; P. O. Waynesburgh. The Wilson family are of Scotch descent. Douglas Wilson, grandfather of our subject, was born in Maryland, in 1778; married in June, 1801, to Osie Hinds, who was born in New Jersey, in 1782. They came to Ohio in 1811, and became residents of Osnaburg Tp., remaining there until their deaths. They had eleven children. Robert, father to Richard, was born in Washington Co., Pa., in October, 1807; married in Osnaburg Tp., in September, 1830, Charity Elson; they have resided in that township up to the present writing, and are the parents of eleven children, eight now living. Richard was the second child and oldest son, born Sept. 10, 1834. He assisted upon the farm until he attained his majority. He

was married Feb. 7, 1856, to Miss Matilda Faulk, daughter of Andrew Faulk, of Sandy Tp.; she is a native of Sandy Tp., born May 12, 1836. After his marriage, he farmed at home and taught school winter sessions for three years, and then removed to Mt. Union, and attended college for two years. He then removed to Mapleton, and was engaged in mercantile business there about six years, and after farming one year, returned to Mt. Union, and engaged in mercantile pursuits there, and continued the finishing of his college course in 1870. While there he was elected County Surveyor of and removed to Canton, where he resided three years. In 1874 he purchased his present farming location in Sandy Tp., where he has since resided, engaged in surveying, farming, and operating and dealing in stock. He owns 160 acres of land situate in the northern portion of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have had seven children, five of whom are now living—Andrew T., born December, 1856, died in 1870; Cora P., born October, 1858, died January, 1859; Ida May, born May, 1860; Robert F., born July, 1862; David B., born September, 1865; Ed. S., born March, 1868, and George N., born April, 1871. Mr. Wilson was a member of a Home Guard Co., of Osnaburg Tp., and in 1864 was called out with his company, and served four months, returning as Captain of the 162d Regiment, O. N. G. He has served as Township Assessor of Osnaburg Tp., and is one of the intelligent and progressive farmers of Sandy Tp.

JOHN S. WELKER, farmer; P. O. Waynesburgh; is a son of Michael and Nancy (Stahl) Welker; the former, a native of Sandy Tp. (his parents being very early settlers), was a land-owner and resident until his death, which occurred in 1877. His mother's people were from Pennsylvania, emigrating to Stark Co. in early times; her father used to team from Massillon to Baltimore, before the railroad was built. He finally removed to the west, where he died; his mother's death was in 1880, leaving three children—John S., Henry W., living in Fostoria, and Mrs. Olive G. Jackman, a resident of Sandy Tp., and of the old homestead farm. The subject of this sketch was born in Sandy Tp., in December, 1845; has always been a resident there, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in March, 1869, to Miss Francesca Muckley, of Sandy Tp. They have three children—James A., Wesley M., and Howard M. He is operating 160 acres of land, 140 of which he owns. Michael Welker served as Justice of the Peace, for several years; he was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, as was also his wife, who was a licensed exhorter, and they visited and traveled through several states, attending camp meetings and revivals, serving the Master until he called them unto himself, in the prime of their lives, "only remembered by what they have done."

B. WINGERTER, jeweler and undertaker; Waynesburgh; was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., in 1850. He is a son of Martin and Cecilia (Hegner) Wingerter, who became residents of Carroll Co. in 1855, where they still reside, his father following the occupation of a farmer. Our subject commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, at the age of 19, which occupation he has followed, to a certain extent, ever since. He became a resident of Waynesburgh, in 1869, and has remained there since. He began business operations in the line he is now engaged at, in 1878. His start was in chromos, picture frames, etc., establishing a large and still increasing trade in that branch, and in December, 1879, added a large line of jewelry, watches, clocks and silverware, making a specialty in repairing watches and jewelry. In February, 1881, he bought out Glessner's undertaking business, and is now enlarging, and intends to give this branch his particular attention. He was married in October, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Highlands, of Magnolia; they have one child—Vida L. Mr. Wingerter is an energetic and pushing business man, and will doubtless achieve a prosperous business future.

J. J. WELKER, farmer; P. O. Waynesburgh; is a son of William and Mary Faulk Welker; was born in Sandy Tp. in 1839 and has always been a resident of the township and engaged in farming. He was in the late service, enlisting in the 162d O. N. G. and in the U. S. service about four months. He was united in marriage Oct. 13, 1879, to Miss Sarah A. Kimmel, of Carroll Co., where her parents were residents and early settlers; they have three children—Nettie M., Thomas J. and Katherine M. M. Mr. Welker has given considerable attention to stock opera-

tions, buying and shipping to Eastern markets, hogs, sheep and cattle, for the past few years; he is a resident and owner of the old homestead farm consisting of 156 acres and has also about 50 acres in Pike Tp., all under a good state of cultivation. He is a young and enterprising business man and a progressive and liberal minded citizen.

Addendum to Sandy Township Biographies.

Received Too Late for Alphabetical Insertion.

THOMAS McCALL, retired; P. O. Canton; whose portrait appears in this history, as a representative pioneer of Sandy Tp., was born in Bridgeport, Fayette Co., Penn., March 28, 1809, and was the fourth child of a family of seven children, born to Robert and Nancy (Robertson) McCall. They were both natives of Westmoreland Co. Penn.; the former born July 7, 1776, and died in 1833. His mother was born Feb. 9, 1781, and died in 1858. Barney McCall, the grandfather of Thomas, came from Ireland to the colonies when young. He married Miss Mary Newell, a native of Maryland. They lived and died in Westmoreland Co. Penn. His grandfather, William Robertson, was a native of Scotland. He came to the colonies when a boy, and subsequently married Miss Sarah Hurst, a native of Virginia. They also lived and died residents of Fayette Co., Penn. On March 17, 1828, Thomas arrived with his parents in Stark Co. They settled in Sandy Tp. on a farm, though his father did but little or no farming; he being by trade a mill-wright, and spent his time principally at his trade. Their home was on the northeast quarter of Sect. 22, adjoining the village of Waynesburg, which at the time was composed of four families. As early as 1807–8, Robert McCall came to Ohio, and built a number of mills in Columbiana, Stark and ad joining counties. Thomas was raised a mill-wright, and worked at the trade with his father until the latter's death, when he took charge of the old homestead farm, where he lived until 1846, and then moved to a farm four miles north of Waynesburg, and resided there until 1859, when he removed to Canton, by reason of his having been elected to the office of Auditor of Stark Co., by the Democratic party, with which he has affiliated since becoming a legal voter. In 1861, his term of office expired, when he returned to his farm, and resided there until 1872, and then again became a resident of Canton, which is his home at present. He has also served as land Assessor for the townships of Canton, Osnaburg, Pike, Paris and Sandy. Nov. 13, 1833, he was married to Miss Sarah Brothers, of Fayette Co., Pa. She died Feb. 22, 1855. By this marriage eight children were born to them, five of whom are living, viz: Thomas, in Boulder Co., Col.; Harriet E., now Mrs. M. Prouse, of Missouri; Theodore, on the old homestead; John S. and George D., both in Woodbury Co., Iowa. June 26, 1863, he was married to Mrs. H. M. Harold, formerly Miss Harriet M. Reed. By this marriage they have one child, Miss May R.

OSNABURG TOWNSHIP.

JOSIAH ANTHONY, farmer; P. O. Osnaburg; one of the most attractive places, and one which catches the eye of a stranger in driving out the State road is the residence and barn of Josiah Anthony, a farmer living three miles east of Osnaburg. Mr. Anthony was born Feb. 28, 1835, in Osnaburg Tp.; his parents were John and Juliann A. (Schull) Anthony, of Adams Co., Penn. His father having died when Josiah was a youth of 13, he was placed under the care of a guardian, Henry Hossler; at 18 he began the carpenter's trade under Samuel Immel, which he followed in the west until 1862. Returning to Ohio, he again engaged in farming, at first purchasing 80 acres of the present homestead. In 1868 he added the remainder of the original place, making in all 120 acres of highly improved farming land. In connection with his model farming he has of late years being dealing some in Merino sheep and Durham cattle; his present herd is a cross from the thorough bred Durhams imported from Canada by Sprankle and Williamson. In the arrangement of his barn and yards he has spared no pains or expense to have every convenience for the comfort of his stock. Mr. Anthony was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Baughman, of Nimishillen Tp., and is surrounded with a pleasant and harmonious family of eight children, five boys and three girls; in religion Mr. and Mrs. Anthony are communicant members of the Reformed Church, at Paris, O.

FRANK BOWEN, coal dealer, Osnaburg. Among the most prominent of the younger business men of Osnaburg Tp., may be mentioned Frank Bowen, owner of an extensive coal field, at the southern edge of Osnaburg village. Mr. Bowen married Lydia Kungelman, July 30, 1848. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, having moved to Loudonville, O., in his 12th year. Frank enlisted in the 100-day service under Col. Ball, 162d O. N. G. At his return in 1864 he began his apprenticeship at tinning. In 1868 he commenced business for himself as tinner, in partnership with his brother and Joseph Ball, which continued two years. Mr. Bowen then returned for a stay of two years, on the farm with J. Holwick. In 1872 he ventured on opening up the first tin shop in Osnaburg, where he held forth for a decade. At the death of Mr. Holwick, his father-in-law, the court appointed him executor. He removed to the present homestead, upon his wife's place. He enlarged the capacity of coal production, so that in the winter of 1880–81 he was employing fourteen men. During the summer season the demand being light, Mr. Bowen is taking advantage and making arrangements to employ mule-power, thus increasing the producing capacity of one of the largest coal mines in the Township, the average monthly yield for the winter being 12,000 tons. In 1870, he took unto himself a better half in the person of Alice Holwick. The family consists of one child, Carrie A. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Bowen has been honored by his brethren and the young people, by his selection to the S. S. Superintendency, and leader of class. In his political career, he maintains the Republican faith, having been elected to office of Township Clerk for three years. Mr. Bowen is one of the youngest members of the present Union School Board, at Osnaburg.

ABRAHAM CLARK, coal dealer; Osnaburg. Abraham Clark was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., Nov. 1, 1814, son of Jacob and Susanna (Bowman) Clark. He removed to Osnaburg Tp. with his parents at the early

age of two years, where he was raised upon the farm, clearing up the forests and assisting at the heavy labor of a new county. In 1845 he began for himself and purchased his present homestead, the Kuntz farm, which he has improved in buildings, &c., until it is one of the attractive rural residences of Osnaburg Tp. Mr. Clark continued working the coal bank, already opened by his predecessor, supplying the various manufacturing establishments located at Canton, Akron, Alliance, Fort Wayne, and other points at a distance. From 1860 to 1878 Mr. Clark was the principal coal dealer of Osnaburg Tp., ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels per annum. One secret of his success was he never leased his mines to other parties, but was a direct manager and overseer of his own business. His coal land is a tillable farm of 144 acres, lying at the western edge of Osnaburg village. In addition to being an excellent grain farm, Mr. Clark has given it a reputation and a name as a fine fruit hill with its natural complement, an extensive apiary. In 1835 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Catherine Reatlinger of Osnaburg. The fruit of this wedlock is four children—three boys and one girl. The boys are all on the farm. Mrs. Catharine Clark died 1865. Mr. Clark was remarried to Mrs. Mary Meizer of Osnaburg. In politics he has always cast his lot with the Democracy. Mr. and Mrs. Clark and family are attendants and members of the Reformed Church.

JACOB DAGER, sheep-raiser; P. O. Osnaburg; was born in Washington Co., Pa., August 9, 1814. His parents were Jacob and Catharine (Hewitt) Dager, of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Martin Dager, was a native of Germany. Mr. Dager was bereaved of his father in 1826; four years later his mother married Henry Everhard, now of Stark Co. The subject of this sketch made his home upon the farm of his nativity until his 28th year. His intellect and energy soon gave him a position at home as a teacher, at which he was engaged over five years. Between his terms of teaching he prosecuted an English course of study at Washington College, Pennsylvania. Among some of his pupils that have attained high positions, may be mentioned Revs. Thos. and Samuel Wilson; also, Chief Justice of Ohio, McIlvain. He came to Carroll Co. in 1840, teaching in winters and clearing his newly-purchased farm in the other seasons. In the spring of 1853 he purchased a part of his present homestead, to which he has annexed adjoining farms until he is the owner of 280 well-improved acres. This locality being well adapted to combine stock-raising with farming, led Mr. Dager into the sheep business, in which he has justly gained an enviable reputation. His enterprise ranks him as the very first, both as introducer and breeder of Merino sheep, in Osnaburg Tp.; and judging from the county fair records, he is entitled to the front rank in his business in Stark Co. His flock consists of the pedigreed Atwood importation. In 1877, himself, his son and his son-in-law, John B. Criswell, purchased four ewes and two lambs of S. S. Campbell, of Harrison Co. In 1881, the firm made a purchase of Campbell and Law of a ram for $400. In the herd-book he ranks as No. 95 (Glengary). On November 8, 1838, Mr. Dager and Miss Eleanor Hastings were united in the holy bonds of wedlock, which union has been blest by three children, the eldest, Mrs. John B. Criswell, joining farms; Isaac N. is also a farmer and stock-dealer; John H. is yet at home, associated in business with his venerable sire.

GEORGE DOLL, Osnaburg P. O., is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in York Co. He moved with his parents, John and Elizabeth (Kith) Doll to Stark Co. in his early youth. He remained on the farm until he was 15 years of age, and afterward was stage-driver for seven years on the Lisbon and Canton road, at the meager wages of $10 per month and expenses paid. He was afterward employed by the National Stage Route Co., having the honor of driving the first stage over the new National Road. In 1840 he hired to Linn & Murry, proprietors of a traveling circus of considerable note in that day. Two years afterward, he returned to Osnaburg, and "took unto himself a wife," making the happy choice of Miss Susan Meiser, of Osnaburg, in 1843. Miss Meiser came formerly from Lebanon Co., Pa. Mr. Doll followed the mason's trade for several years, leaving many lasting monuments of his work, in the walls and battlements of this locality. With his hard-earned accumulations he purchased a farm, which he afterward sold and bought the American House, and was land-

lord at this stand for eight years. Mr. Doll cared for his aged parents, and furnished them rooms at this hotel until their death. He sold his tavern to Jacob Reece in 1858, living a private life until the breaking out of the war, at which time he not only gave his sons to the cause, but enlisted himself, under Capt. Gotchsell, as company farrier. The regiment proceeded to Nashville, witnessing the first engagement at the battle of Shiloh. At Murfreesboro he was made veterinary surgeon of the regiment. The next engagement was at Lookout Mountain. Mr. Doll was with the army in their march to the sea, under Gen. Sherman, this trip being the most agreeable in his army experience. One incident that his profession called his especial attention to was the severity of a trailing brier that did great injury to the limbs of the horses, the thorns being so severe that they would make great incisions in the horses' legs like knives. After their return to Nashville, Mr. Doll was started down to the Mississippi river with two steamers of broken-down mules, which were intercepted a few miles below Nashville, and the men captured. Mr. Doll, in company with two negroes, escaped again to the steamers, and were rescued by the timely arrival of a Federal iron-clad. Mr. Doll received but one injury during his military career; that was caused by the slipping of his horse, severely injuring one of his limbs. Mr. Doll is at present a citizen of Osnaburg, and interested in the Osnaburg Coal Co., and he has had considerable experience in the coal-mining business. He is a Republican in politics, casting his first vote for Henry Clay. Mr. and Mrs. Doll are communicants in the German Reformed Church.

HIRAM DOLL, merchant; Osnaburg is one of the younger business men of the town of Osnaburg, being born in 1843, in this township; descendant of John Doll, who came originally from York Co., Penn. His father was Geo. Doll, whose life is noticed elsewhere in this work. Mr. Doll spent his boyhood days in Osnaburg village, where he attended the public schools. In the spring of 1860 he removed to Perry Tp. A year from the following fall, at the break ing-out of the war, he enlisted in company I, 19th Ohio, under Capt. Wm. Rakestraw, and Col. Sam. Beaty, going first to camp Dennison, then to Louisville, Ky. During his term of service he was in the battle of Shiloh, at the Siege of Corinth, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Perryville, Ky., and Chickamauga, and at the latter place was among the unfortunates, being taken prisoner the last evening of the engagement. He was removed to Richmond, afterward to Danville, Andersonville and Savannah, also to Millen. At Andersonville he served a term of six months, experiencing all the hardships of Confederate prison-life, scurvy being one of the afflictions at that place. At Danville he was incarcerated for a period of five months, at which place he was sorely afflicted with the small-pox. He was imprisoned in all fourteen months. Mr. Doll having served over three years, received an honorable discharge, Jan. 13, 1865. The following May he was united in the holy bonds of wedlock, with Miss Lydia Newman, of Osnaburg. Of this union there are three children living—Charley H., Nettie and Maggie. One child, James R., was buried in the winter of 1872. After the war he was engaged in coal mining and painting, until 1876, in which year he began general merchandising in Osnaburg, at which business he is at present employed. His prison-life and army career has made him a Stalwart Republican. Has held local office in the township, serving as Township Clerk, also Treasurer for one year; in spring of 1881 was elected again to that office, and is the present incumbent. Mr. and Mrs. Doll are members of the German Reformed Church. Has held the position of Deacon in same for fourteen years. He takes great interest in Sunday-school work, and has held the position of Superintendent for several terms. At other times has been a constant teacher of a class. Mr. Doll lives in one of the finest dwellings in the village—a neat, brick edifice, upon Nassau street, opposite his store-room.

JOSIAH FINK, farmer; P. O. Osnaburg; was born April 14, 1832, in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of Ephraim and Susanna (Shenkle) Fink. Five years later they moved to Stark Co., locating in Osnaburg Tp. He served a faithful apprenticeship on the farm with his father, and in 1850 began to learn the carpenter's trade; this pursuit he followed but four years, when he rented a farm in Osnaburg Tp. In about six years his thrift and economy enabled him to puachase 40 acres of his

present dwelling spot in the northwest corner, Sec. 6, of Osnaburg Tp. In 1880 he added to his present farm 30 acres, a portion of which lies in Nimishillen Tp. For thirteen years Mr. Fink followed threshing of grain; in 1872 he sold his interest in this branch of machinery, and has since made farming his exclusive business. In politics he is a "full-blooded" Republican, having been nominated and elected by that party to the office of Township Trustee, and in 1880, as Land Appraiser for the present term. His associates in the Home Insurance Co. have elected him their clerk many terms. At present is a member of the township School Board; his different offices and occupations combined with fine social qualities have made him very generally known and honored in this part of the county. Mr. Fink was married June 12, 1853, to Miss Sarah Wenger. Mrs. Fink is a daughter of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of the township. Their home has been made joyous with six children —Susanna, Amanda, Isaac, Martin, Josiah and Samuel.

FRED. J. FRY, farmer; P. O. Osnaburg; was born April 12, 1829, upon the present finely located spot, popularly denominated "Centerville farm." His parents, Frederick and Elizabeth (Neidig) Fry, were natives of Berks Co., Pa., and moved to Ohio and located in Stark Co., in 1816. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents upon this farm, until his 22d year, at which age he purchased 148 acres of the paternal homestead. Mr. Fry has been a dealer in live-stock, sheep being his favorite branch of the business. At present, he has a fine drove of 100 Merinos. In matrimony, he joined his fortunes with those of Miss Mary Fogle, Feb. 9, 1865. The sweets of married life were strengthened by a family of eleven children. Miss Frances, the eldest, is still at home; Miss Ada is in her 22d year, also residing on the farm; Marion is 21 years; Henry in his 20th year; Alfred 18; Mary L., 17; Bradley G., 16; Johnny L., 15; Reason, in his 12th year; Walter, a lad of 10 summers. The family circle remained unbroken until they were called around the bedside of their dying mother, Aug. 19, 1880. Mr. Fry, and part of the family, are communicant members of the Reformed Church, at Paris, O. Mr. Fry, has held an active relation to Sunday School and Church work for many years. He has been repeatedly elected Sunday School Superintendent, at Centerville organization. The orderly appearance of his farm and home, speak in high terms of his attention and skill in husbandry, and rearing of a dutiful family of children.

REV. JOHN M. GRETHER, Osnaburg. Out of the numerous congregations in the village of Osnaburg there is at present only one resident minister, the Rev. John M. Grether, of the Reformed Church of the United States, born in Niederweilder, Grand Duchy Baden-Baden, Germany, Dec. 22, 1828, his parents being John J. and Catharine (Eberhart) Grether. His father died in 1841 when John M. was but 12 years of age. He received a thorough common-school education in the German schools. After his 14th year, he continued his course of study in a religious direction, laboring in vacations for a number of years with his relatives, in the bakery business. June 21, 1847, Mr. G., with his mother and their family of eight children, sailed from Havre for America, arriving Aug. 2. They moved first to Canton, Ohio. Mr. G. engaged himself in the bakery and confectionery business at Akron, O. Tiring of this, he began a course of medicine under Dr. John Weimer of that city, completing his medical education in the Cleveland Medical College. Practiced three years at Wooster. A severe type of diphtheria breaking out at New Philadelphia, Dr. G. was called to that locality to treat the disease among the Germans. He continued his practice in this place very successfully four years. The last two years he served as County Physician at the Infirmary. The many scenes of suffering and dying incident to the medical profession, called forth the more serious part of Mr. Grether's nature, and he took up a course of theological reading during his last year of medical practice, and even before he was ordained minister, he was called to various fields of church labor by the ministry of the Reformed Church. In 1862–63 he took a special course in theology, being ordained as minister of the holy gospel in 1863. His appointment by the Synod was for Medina and Ashland Counties, serving three congregations and establishing a fourth at Ashland. In 1867 was sent to Warren, Ohio, where he labored for six years. During his

administration he lifted the entire debt of $1,800 from the small congregation of Youngstown. In 1873, Mr. G. was called to Hartville, Stark Co., serving the three congregations of Hartville, Randolph and Limaville. In the spring of 1877 he began his pastoral labors in Osnaburg, serving at present three congregations, beside the village one at Strasburg, which he organized March 16, 1879. The St. Martin's, east of Osnaburg, is the third congregation. They have a communicant membership of 230. Mr. G. was deprived of his first wife March 5, 1854. Dec. 17, 1854, he was remarried. This union was blessed with ten children, six sons and four daughters, all living—Frank, the eldest, is in his 26th year; at present is minister and tutor in the Mission College, Franklin, Wis.; William is in the same school; Emma is wife of J. J. Broumbach; Louisa, the second daughter, is teaching; John, Amanda, Anna, Frederick, Alfred and George. Mr. Grether stands high among his people, and is an earnest laborer among them, in all branches of ecclesiastical labor, constantly holding extra services through the week.

GEO. W. HENNING, teacher and minister, Osnaburg. Rev. Geo. W. Henning, is a descendant of Abram and Susanna (Bair) Henning. His mother is a granddaughter of Rudolph Bair, one of the delegates to the first Constitutional Convention of Ohio. He was born Jan. 5, 1833, and until his 18th year remained upon the farm with his parents, attending winter school. Having assiduously given his spare moments to books, he was soon competent to begin the profession of teaching, in which he has since taken so high a rank. His first attendance at advanced schools was at Massillon, under Prof. L. Andrews, who afterward became President of Kenyon College. In 1851 he entered Mt. Union Seminary, and graduated in 1859, being Valedictorian of his class. The following year he was employed as Mathematical Professor in Eden Seminary, Trumbull Co. In 1859–60, he was elected to fill a chair in the Western Reserve Seminary. In 1860–62 he acted as Principal of Georgetown Seminary. In connection with his profession, he read sufficient theology to be ordained minister of the Gospel in the Reformed Church of the U. S. From 1864 to 1875, he was constantly employed in the South Grammar School. Feeling the need of physical recuperation, he returned to his farm in the eastern part of Osnaburg Tp., teaching the short winter terms at home, and improving his farm. The winter of 1879–80 again found him in the school, teaching a school-year in Louisville, Stark Co. He was married to Maria L. Longshore, of East Fairfield, Nov. 10, 1859. This union has been blest with ten children, all of whom are at home, except the eldest son, who is teaching school in their home district. In politics he is Democratic.

ALFRED HURFORD, farmer and coal-dealer; P. O. Canton. Alfred Hurford was born in Canton Tp., July 16, 1814. His parents' names were Thomas and Mary (Wilcoxen) Hurford, of Chester Co., Penn. Mr. Hurford remained with his father upon the farm until the death of the latter, which occurred in 1835, six months before Alfred arrived at his majority, thus preventing him from acting as executor of the estate, which consisted of a fine half section at the south of the city of Canton, a part of which is at present within the city limits. The executor was so dilatory, that the estate did not yield to the family what it should. Mr. Hurford engaged himself to John Myers, with whom he labored on the farm for one year. He afterwards became an employe of Duncan, at 50c. per day. He and his younger brother afterward leased the homestead, which they managed in partnership for four years. In 1839 he rented his mother-in-law's farm, remaining until Nov. 26, 1845, when he removed to his present place, and purchased eighty-two acres, at $25 per acre. In 1849, he added sixty-two acres on the northeast side. In 1863 he purchased five acres, making in all at present a farm of 190 acres, well drained and enriched land, with three veins of workable coal underlying it. Was married March 27, 1836, to Miss Dinah Brown of Pennsylvania, from which union there were six children, five are still living—Hiram B., a mechanic in Canton, O.; Henry E., in a grain depot, Cincinnati, O.; Lewis K. is in the grocery business; Zachary T. died from a disease contracted in the army, returning and dying surrounded by the family; Maria R. Hurford is at home. The youngest is living at Canton, O. Mr. Hurford is widely known and re-

spected among his fellow business men, as a man highly honorable, and good as his word in every undertaking that he lends a helping hand. He is a member of the Home Insurance Co.; also of the Board of Education for many years; is a Republican.

JACOB KLOTZ, dairyman; P. O. Canton. Jacob Klotz was born in Neiderbrund, Alsace, France, Jan. 5, 1831. In 1836, Mr. Klotz, in company with his parents, Jacob and Christiana (Gutebube) Klotz, emigrated for America, and located at Magnolia, Carroll Co. He apprenticed himself to the trade of shoemaking, but not enjoying the business, he began on the farm, which agreeable occupation he pursued for sixteen years. In 1871, he purchased 100 acres in southern Nimishillen, which he sold at a neat profit; in 1873, he purchased his present dairy farm, in Section 6, N. W. quarter of Osnaburg Tp., in all a finely watered tract of 197 acres. In 1876, Mr. Klotz, began the dairy business that he has so successfully continued up to the present time. His market is the city of Canton, which demands seventeen to twenty cows; in connection with his milk trade, he cultivates garden vegetables for the spring and summer markets. In connection with his many farm improvements, Mr. Klotz, has manifested his enterprise by erecting a capacious cider-press, which, last season alone, expressed 1,650 barrels of cider. In 1857, Feb. 19, he was united in marriage to Miss Eva Mutchler, of Jackson Tp. In politics he casts his lot with the Democracy; in religion Mr. and Mrs. Klotz, are members of the Lutheran Church, Canton, Ohio.

GEO. LIEBTAG is a native of Germany; born in Creuznach, on the Rhine. His parents were Gabriel and Elizabeth (Eccardt) Liebtag. He sailed for America in 1853, and located in Berks Co., Penn. The family came the following year. After a six years' residence in that county, they engaged in a family grocery store. Mr. Liebtag afterwards became interested in mill property, and engaged in the grist-mill business for six years. The subject of this sketch moved to New York City in 1859. From York State he came to Stark Co., O., in the winter of 1860. In this county he began the coal-mining business, commencing in Clark's coal mine, and remained there until the breaking-out of the war. Mr. L. enlisted under Col. Beatty, in the 19th Ohio. Started direct for camp Dennison, and from there to Louisville, and through the Kentucky campaign. At the time of the battle of Shiloh, Mr. Liebtag was with the wagon-train, and did not arrive at the scene of battle until after the contest was ended, reaching the battle-field on the Tuesday following. From that date he was engaged in skirmishing, until the evacuation of Corinth. Marching through Alabama, to Battle Creek, Tenn., following Gen. Bragg in his retreat, reaching Louisville in advance of Gen. Bragg; from this city they followed him to Perryville, Ky., at no time coming in direct contact with the Confederate troops, except in a few minor skirmishes. The next engagement was at Crab Orchard. Nothing of special interest until the engagement at Stone River, Dec. 31st, at which time Mr. Liebtag received a flesh wound in the thigh, disabling him for ten months. He again joined the regiment at Chattanooga, Tenn., where the army was being besieged by Gen. Bragg. Mr. Liebtag participated in the advance of Orchard Knob; also in the charge of Mission Ridge, passing through one of the severest marches of the entire campaign to Knoxville, camping at Strawberry Plains. Here he re-enlisted for three years more, and was granted a furlough. After the second return, began the Atlanta campaign; was engaged at New Hope Church, Kenesaw and Peach Tree Creek. In front of Atlanta and Lovejoy Station, engaging in many a hot skirmish, until the evacuation of Atlanta. Was also in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, after which he went with the 19th on their memorable campaign to Texas. He returned to Columbus, O., and received his discharge Nov. 25, 1865, making in all four years and three months of active service. Mr. Liebtag is very fully informed upon a general as well as a detailed history of the late Rebellion. Politics: he was formerly a Whig and Republican, until the Greeley Campaign; he has since voted with the Democratic party. He was sent by his Democratic brethren to Columbus, O., as delegate, in the summer of 1880, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the National Convention, at Cincinnati. Has held minor local offices, being one of the Town Councilmen of Osnaburg at present. Mr

Liebtag has been connected for many years in the coal-mining business, and is a stockholder and mine superintendent of the Osnaburg Coal Company. Mr. Liebtag was married in 1867. The fruit of this marriage are three children—Charley, Lizzie and Della, who are all at home. Mr. L. received his education in Germany, and acquired his knowledge of English by his own unaided efforts, after coming to America.

SAMUEL MARKS, farmer; P. O. Osnaburg; is connected with one of the oldest families of Stark Co. His father, Jacob Marks, Sr., who is still among us, has weathered the storms of 87 wintry blasts,—the oldest man in the township. His venerable mother died in January, 1881. The subject of this biography was born in Osnaburg Tp., March 5, 1834. He is one of a family of five, living with his parents, three miles south of Osnaburg, doing general farm work and attending district school in the winter. When he became of age, he engaged in farming, for eight years, in Carroll Co., renting a tract of land in Brown Tp. In 1862, he returned to Stark Co., purchased 101 acres at $80 per acre. In 1872, he added to his homestead, the Speigle farm of 31 acres, at $100 per acre. With the many improvements and richness of this tract of land, it is estimated to be worth from $125 to $130 per acre. In May 1858, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Swalle, of Osnaburg Tp. Of this family, Miss Amelia is the eldest, the next are twins, George A. and Luellen, Emma is the youngest. They are all minors, and still form an unbroken family circle. Opposite to his father, Mr. Marks is a Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Marks is a member of the German Reformed; the eldest daughter is also a communicant member of same.

WILLIAM JAMES McCONKEY, physician; Mapleton; was born July 3d, 1836, in Armagh, County Tyrone, Ireland. He is a grandson of John McConkey, a freehold farmer; he inheritshis love for the medical profession from his father, Dr. Wm. McConkey; his mother was Rebecca V. (Maxwell) McConkey; he attended the common schools of his native country until his 16th year, when he was advanced as clinical pupil in the county infirmary for two years. At the age of 18 he removed temporarily to Dublin, taking a four years' course of medical lectures at the Royal College; he repaired to Glasgow and obtained his surgical degree; after completing his studies in other branches, he received his second diploma and M. D. from Edinburgh; thus thoroughly equipped with a classical education and two degrees in his profession, he began practicing in 1854, at Clonmel, Ireland. In 1858 he sailed for the shores of the United States, locating and practicing four years in New York city; in 1863 he located in Mapleton, where his practice has kept him busy. The active part he takes, and the influence he wields in the Stark County Medical Society, speak volumes for his reputation among his competitors. In 1864 he united his fortunes with Miss Sarah J. Blythe, of Waynesburgh; he is surrounded with five happy children—Eletta V., Wm. A., Edith, Auren M. and James C.; in politics he is Republican. Dr. McConkey, besides his extended information from books and practice has traveled quite extensively, having made trips through France, Germany, Belgium, England and Ireland, and in this country he has visited many places of historical interest both East and West. Mr. and Mrs. McConkey are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, farmer; P. O. Osnaburg. Connected with one of the oldest families and estates of Osnaburg, is John McLaughlin, born in Canton Tp., Feb. 29, 1812. George McLaughlin, his father, was native of Ireland, his mother, Mary (Fink) McLaughlin. In 1831 he moved to Osnaburg Tp., and began the wagon-making business with Jacob Hossler, which trade he pursued for about eight years in connection with farming. In 1832 he purchased the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 4, Osnaburg Tp., of his mother, for $700, and in 1851 bought the tract of land he at present resides upon. No better improvements were upon it other than a log hut, surrounded with a dense forest. All the fine improvements and conveniences now on the property, are monuments to his good management. In 1866 he purchased the Reading farm, one mile west of his dwelling, which he afterward sold. In Lake Tp. he purchased seventy-five acres. Selling same to his son-in-law, he purchased twenty in Nimishillen Tp. in 1876. In 1880 he purchased eighty-

two acres, holding same for speculation but a short time. Beyond the State he pur chased 160 acres in 1875, situated in Illinois, which was disposed of to his son-in-law. Mr. McLaughlin was married to Miss Elizabeth Wenger, Aug. 30, 1841. Miss Wenger was a member of one of the pioneer families of Stark Co. This union was made happy with five children—Leah, wife of Geo. Hulber, Osnaburg Tp.; Lydia, wife of Jacob Lorah; Mrs. Susanna Caldran, of Illinois; Mrs. Elizabeth Slusser, of Lake Tp.; Celena, at home.

MANASSES MOUL, farmer and stock dealer and raiser, P. O. Osnaburg; was born Sept. 29, 1829, in York Co., Pennsylvania; son of John and Margaret (Wertz) Moul. The subject of this sketch moved to Ohio, Osnaburg Tp., in 1833, and began laboring on the farm, continuing at the same until his marriage to Miss Susanna Wetter, June 2, 1852. In 1857, he purchased the Werntz saw-mill at Bedford, running it for two years. In 1859, he removed to his present home at the western edge of Osnaburg village, Sec. 18. In connection with his farming, Mr. Moul takes great interest in live stock, having been the first to introduce into the Township, the "New Kirk Steamer and Evaporator," with which he steams all the food for the farm stock. Mr. Moul has the following children—Amanda A., Mrs. Byerley, of Lake Tp.; Byron S. and John F., still remain with him on the farm; the latter is associated with his father in the "New Kirk Evaporator." Mr. Moul has always been a Democrat, although in a Republican precinct, he has been repeatedly elected Township Clerk. Mr. and Mrs. Moul are members of Reformed Church. He is also member of the Village School Board. Mr. Moul's sober and industrious habits, combined with a fine business talent, has given him rank among the first in his profession, as well as a well merited social position.

ADAM NIMAN, farmer and wagon maker; Osnaburg. Among the few in Osnaburg Tp., of foreign birth is Adam Niman, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 2, 1833, and in the following May, he crossed the ocean with his parents, John and Barbara (Moelin) Niman, who located in Columbiana, Co. In 1852 the family moved to Stark Co., working with his father in the shop in the winter season, and pursuing agriculture in the other seasons. For many years, Mr. Niman and his father were the chief wagon makers in the township, which trade they have pursued up to the present time, but more limited in late years. In 1851, Mr. Niman purchased his presnt home of eighty acres; he has since added twelve acres to it. Mr. Niman deals to a limited degree in live stock, sheep being his preference. He was married Oct. 6, 1867, and from this union there are four children—Harvey, George W., Levi, and Frances. In politics he votes with the Democratic party, having cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan. Mr. Niman and family were all baptized in the Lutheran faith.

PETER NUMAN, coal dealer; Osnaburg; was born March 25, 1827, in Berks Co., Pa. His parents' names were Peter and Esther (Chrest) Numan. His father was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1835 he moved with his parents to Ohio, locating in Osnaburg Tp., three miles east of the village. Mr. Numan remained with his parents on this farm until a year after his marriage to Miss Eleanor Dewalt, May 20, 1847. In the following March, he rented his father's farm of 120 acres, and remained on same until 1852. After which, he removed upon his father's newly purchased farm, south of the first. In 1854, he moved to the Kitt farm. In 1855, he took up his abode upon the John Numan land, at which place he began the coal business. In 1856 he purchased the George Numan property, selling same, he moved to Michigan, in 1857, and bought 80 acres in Hillsdale Co., Mich. In 1859, Mrs. Numan died, after which, he returned to Ohio, and engaged for a year and a half in general merchandising. Dec. 31, 1859, he was again married, Miss A. C. Long, becoming his wife. In 1861, removed to Mrs. Lily's farm, Osnaburg Tp. In 1862 he purchased the American House, Paris, O., presiding over it for two years. In 1864 he sold his farm and hotel, and moved to Wooster, and run the Eagle House, two years. In 1866 he purchased the Canton 'Bus Line. In 1874 he sold out his 'Bus Line, and invested in his present homestead farm of eighty acres. In the Centennial year he moved upon this land, making coal his principal business, increasing his production to about 50,000 bushels an-

nually. There are four children living of the first union, and seven from the second. In religion he was raised in the Reformed Church, but in 1865, he became a member of the Lutheran Church. At present, he is a member of the Reformed Church; is a Deacon and Sunday School Superintendent in same. Is member of I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 39, at Canton, O.

GEORGE REED, Osnaburg; was born in Berks Co., Penn., July 3, 1825; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bowen) Reed, both citizens of Berks Co. The subject of this sketch remained upon the farm with his father, engaging in live stock dealing at an early age until his 21st year. When yet a mere boy he drove market horses across the mountains to the eastern cities. Not infrequently he would drive a herd of cattle or sheep over this long and tiresome route, long before the whistle broke the silence of the "rock-ribbed" Alleghenies. In one season Mr. Reed spent about one hundred days upon this mountainous trip. After becoming of age he continued this business, having had so thorough a training under his father. Handling a great amount of live-stock led him to study the habits and diseases of cattle and horses, which has given him more than a local reputation and a name in doctoring and giving diagnoses of various stock diseases. In this department he ranks foremost in this section of the country. Mr. Reed has been identified with the stock interest of Ohio since 1840, having located at that time in Osnaburg Tp. In 1854 he purchased real estate in the east edge of the village, which in twenty years has risen in value 400 per cent. Mr. Reed was married Aug. 8, 1853, to Miss Mary Warner. Mr. Reed is the happy father of six children: the eldest, Angeline, died in November, 1880; Henry is a student in Oberlin College; will complete his course with the class of 1883; Josephine is yet at home; William inherits his father's love for a fine horse, and is well skilled for a youth in that line already, and is a close student of the stock market; the youngest boy, George, is in his 12th year; the "baby" is Ida. She is in her 9th year. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are communicants of the Lutheran Church. In politics he has always been a Democrat. Mr. Reed is a member of No. 60 Lodge, Free Masons.

C. L. REIFSNIDER, Osnaburg was born in Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., Penn., Oct. 8, 1827. The parents of Mr. Reifsnider, were Daniel and Mary (Greaff) Reifsnider, both born in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was educated in the German district school, at Greentown, Ohio. After his German education, he took a short English course, and turned his attention to commercial pursuits. Beginning as a clerk in Greentown, which he followed for the two years, 1848–9, in a dry goods store. In 1850 he was employed by J. B. Estef, a dry goods merchant of Canton, O., remaining in his service for five years. His next position was as employe of Kimball & Co., in the same city for five years. In the Fall of 1864, he was elected County Recorder for Stark Co., on the Lincoln ticket. After serving his full term in this capacity with great credit to himself and county, he was appointed Deputy Postmaster from 1869 to 1877, at which time he moved to Osnaburg, opening out a general store on Main street. Not only is he at present one of the leading merchants, but is also a stockholder and President of the Osnaburg Coal Co., organized April 1, 1881; an enterprise that bids fair to be the leading feature of the township in the future. Mr. Reifsnider was married May 8, 1866, to Miss Emma Painter, of Pike Tp., Stark Co. They had two children, a boy and girl, both of whom are dead, the former dying at three months, and the other at the age of six and one-half years. He is a member of Eagle Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Canton, O.; also of the Nimisilla Lodge, I. O. O. F., Canton, O. In politics he is a pronounced Republican. His wife is a member of the Disciples' Church, Canton, there being no congregation of that faith in Osnaburg.

B. F. SHENGLE, lumber dealer and sawyer, Osnaburg. Benjamin F. Shengle was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Feb. 8, 1831, son of John and Mary (Boucher) Shengle; at the early age of two he moved with his parents to Nimishillen Tp.; he served an apprenticeship upon the farm until his 20th year, at which time he engaged himself to Eph. Fink, a leading carpenter, from whom he learned the trade. During the seven years that he followed this business, he spent one year in Indiana; in 1858 he returned to the old homestead and conducted the farm for about five

years. Preferring village life, he moved to Osnaburg and engaged again in the lumber and building business and purchased a half interest in the village saw mill, supplying the lumber for many of the county contracts in bridge-building and other public work. At present he is also a member of the newly organized Osnaburg Coal Co., having the contract for sawing all the timbers used in the mine. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Youtz, of Stark Co; of this union there are eight children—Josiah, William, Franklin, Benjamin. William is in the livery business at Louisville, the other boys are still at home. Mary A., Ellen, Sarah and Alice are the four daughters. Mary is wife of Henry Warner, Marlborough Tp.; in politics has always been a Republican. His friends and neighbors have honored him with local offices and duties, as Township Trustee, Delegate to the county conventions; was appointed one of the agents to incorporate the rising city of Osnaburg. He is a member of Lodge No. 60, A. F. & A. M., of Canton; his wife is a communicant member of the Evangelical Church.

JOHN H. SPRANKLE, dealer in short horn cattle; Paris, O.; was born, Sept. 7, 1829, in Canton Tp., Stark Co. He is connected with one of the early families that braved the hardships of early border life, his parents Jacob and Margaret, (Drushal) Sprankle, of Pennsylvania, being numbered with the pioneers; when he became of age he engaged himself as an apprentice at Canton, O., in the woolen mills, and acquired a knowledge of every department of that business. In his twenty sixth year he purchased 110 acres of the present farm. In a comparatively few years his energy called for more territory, so that in 1863, he was the purchaser of 100 more acres, and has been adding on every side since then, his last purchase being 80 acres in 1876. Though yet in the prime of life he is the possessor of 300 acres of excellent farming and grazing land. His enterprise led him, notwithstanding strong prejudice and ridicule against him, to go to Canada in 1875, and buy a herd of pedigreed short horn Durham cattle; he has practically demonst ated to himself and neighbors the difference between feeding and housing the "pennyroyal" stock and the sleek "marble" backed and "well flanked" Durham. In the care of his stock and sale cattle, he takes great care and pride, keeping them in a good breeding condition. The success of this venture has encouraged him to make other purchases in the near future from abroad. Mr. Sprankle was united in marriage to Miss Anna Fry, Stark Co. Six children constitute the family—the eldest is Jacob, engaged in the dairy business, in Pennsylvania; Alfred E., is running a portable saw-mill in this county; Henry S., on the farm; Florence T., Anna, John G. are all minors. In politics he is a pillar in the Republican party of his corner of the township.

JOHN SHENGLE, deceased; was born in Chester Co., Penn., March 6, 1797. He was one in a family of nine born to Martin and Elizabeth (Moonshower) Shengle, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. When 17 years of age, John left the home farm, and commenced working at the stone masons' trade, a business he followed until his marriage with Mollie Bucher, which took place about 1819, in Lancaster County. His wife was a daughter of Jacob Bucher, a family well known in that county. He lived in Pennsylvania, farming until 1834, when he moved to Stark Co., O., locating in Nimishillen Township, on the farm now owned by J. B. Draime. The farm at that time was only about one-third cleared, and after his settlement Mr. Shengle commenced clearing and improving the place, and soon erected a saw mill, which was for many years the leading saw-mill in the neighborhood. Mr. Shengle was a man of considerable ingenuity, and while he did not profess to be a master mechanic of any kind, he always did the harness and shoe-making for his own family, and to some extent for his neighbors also. To his union with Miss Bucher, there were born—Susan, Sarah, Nancy, Mary, Elizabeth, B. F., Jacob and J. B. Mr. Shengle died February 23, 1872. He was a man well known to the community for his upright character and deep religious principles, being a member of the German Baptist Church for upwards of fifty years. His political actions were with the Democrats, until Lincoln's nomination in 1860, when he voted the Republican ticket, and afterwards became identified with that party. His widow still survives him, and is a resident of Wyandot

Co. Jacob Shengle, their son, was born May 23, 1847, in Nimishillen Township on the old homestead. He remained at home, assisting on the farm until 21 years old, during which time he received a very ordinary education. He was married June 1, 1858, to Catharine Bower, daughter of David and Mary (Bollinger) Bower. This lady died February 15, 1859. Mr. Shengle's second and present wife is Melinda, daughter of Isaac and Susan (Stull) Myers, who was born in Osnaburg Township in October, 1845. By her he has a family of eight—Milton, Abana, Olivia, Phebe, Vinnie, Ira, L. D. and Maude. After his marriage, Mr. Shengle worked as a day laborer for a few years. In 1863 he started a steam saw-mill at Osnaburg, and followed that until the spring of 1875, when he formed a partnership with Elias Essig, at Louisville, in a planing mill and general lumber dealing. The firm name is Essig & Shengle; a more detailed account of their business will be found in the history of Louisville. Politically speaking, Mr. Shengle is a staunch Republican, adhering to the principles laid down by the National Republican Party. In 1868 he was elected Justice of the Peace in Osnaburg Tp., and was successively re-elected until 1880, when he refused to serve again, as his business did not give him the time to attend to the office.

THOMAS TINKLER, dealer in iron ore, and farmer; Paris, O.; was born in England, Sept. 9, 1826; son of Joseph and Anna Tinkler, in whose company he sailed for America, at the age of 7 years. At 12, he was placed under the tutelage of Arvine Wales, a farmer residing near Massillon, O. After arriving at his majority, he engaged as a clerk, in Massillon, in 1856. In 1862 he was employed by Hon. J. P. Burton, of Massillon, to go to Tuscarawas Co., for making inspections in the black iron-ore belt. But he subsequently discovered the thickest stratum of black-band ore of the entire belt in Osnaburg Tp., upon the farm that he now resides upon, the maximum thickness measuring 18 feet, with two to three feet of stripping underlaid with twenty-four inches of coal deposit. Being employed as Superintendent, he began at once to open up this mine, the magnitude of which can be partially conceived, when we consider that twenty-five to thirty teams were employed in the favorable seasons, for five years, with an average delivery at Louisville, of forty tons daily. He was employed by J. P. Burton, in Stark and Tuscarawas Cos., for about fourteen years, which has given him a wide and practical knowledge of the geological formations of the black-band ore, and strata contiguous to it. In his opinions he has met with opposition from the State Geologist, Newberry, Mr. Tinkler claiming that no other belt of black-band ore has ever been discovered outside of a three-mile belt, beginning at Mineral Ridge, Trumbull Co., and extending S. W. to the Ohio River. Mr. Tinkler was married to Miss Harriet Hicks, of Massillon, in February, 1856. This marriage is blest with one child, a young lady of culture and refinement, still at home. Mr. Tinkler is at present engaged in ornamenting and improving his beautiful home and farm.

JOHN VAN VOORHIS, farmer and stockman; P. O. Mapleton. Among the many prominent families of Osnaburg Tp. is that of Van Voorhis, which the subject of this sketch represents. John Van Voorhis was born in Osnaburg Tp., Sept. 19, 1824, son of Peter and Margaret (Sickman) Van Voorhis. His father was a native of York State; his mother of the Keystone State. John was an apprentice on his father's farm until he was eighteen, at which time he engaged himself to a shoemaker in Canton, O., and continued pounding his *last* for nine years. During these years he purchased 111 acres in the southern part of Osnaburg Tp., In 1851 he removed to the same. In 1863, he increased this fine-sized farm by an additional tract of 31 acres. Not only has he his fields in the highest state of cultivation, but he has also removed many of the early land marks, and replaced them by neat and convenient buildings. In connection with his grain farming, he usually keeps a few stall-fed steers, and a well assorted lot of choice Merino ewes. Mr. Van Voorhis, united in marriage, Feb. 27, 1845, and has been blessed with eleven children, ten of whom are living—Elizabeth, Mrs. William Judd; Peter K., in Osnaburg Tp.; Mary, Mrs. Sutzchal, of Sandy Tp.; Dan. E., of Pike Tp., dealer and shipper of live stock; Margaret, Mrs. Niman, deceased, of Osnaburg Tp.;

Caroline, Mrs. Ed. L. Roaher, of Michigan Those who are at home are: Eleanora, William and Elmer. Mrs. Van Voorhis, died Aug. 24, 1875. Mr. Van Voorhis was re-united in wedlock to Miss Barbara Judd, in the centennial year. They are all members of the Christian Church. In politics, he began with the Whig party, and remained in that faith until the Republican party arose, with which he still affiliates.

JACOB M. WALK, P. O. Osnaburg; is one of the most earnest and driving farmers in the vicinity of Osnaburg, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Aug. 26, 1824, son of Samuel and Christina (Miller) Walk. Mr. Walk was a posthumous child. His mother remained a widow for eight years, when she was married a second time to Mr. John Singer. Mr. Walk remained with his mother until his twenty-first year. In 1838 he removed to Stark Co. by wagon, spending a fortnight upon the route. In the spring of the following year he moved with his parents to near the present village of Mapleton. Since that date the village has been organized and built up, Mr. Walk still remembering the first sale of the lots, which ranged in price from $15 to $30. Mr. Singer being a weaver by profession, his step-son learned the business of coverlid weaving in 1842, at which occupation he remained until 1860, investing his surplus funds in real estate, and doing some farming. He purchased his first home of 20 acres, one-half mile southwest of Mapleton. He subsequently made a purchase of the "Baker" farm, a rich body of land lying three-quarters of a mile west of Mapleton, a farm of 96 acres. This land not being extensive enough to satisfy his ambition, he moved to Wayne Co., where he engaged more extensively in general agriculture. While absent he sold the Baker farm and purchased the present farm and coal bank of 145 acres, a short distance southwest of Osnaburg, bordering on one side the Connotton Valley Railroad. With his near access to the railroad for his coal, a rich farm and an eligible building locality, Mr. Walk has reason to be as content as he is. He was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Staub of Osnaburg Tp. Dec. 31, 1846. She was born in Prussia, coming to America at the early age of three years. Mrs. Catharine Walk died in 1874, leaving three sons and two daughters—Mary E., the eldest daughter, is an instructor in music in Osnaburg and several of the neighboring villages. Ellen C. is at home. Both of the daughters are members of the M. E. Church and S. S. Mr. Walk was re-married to Mrs. Lucinda Clark of this county; they have one child, a boy of fourteen months, christened Jacob Howard. In politics Mr. Walk was raised a Democrat, and remained of that faith until the "Know-Nothing" party sprang up, when he became a Republican. Mr. Walk is an uncompromising advocate of temperance, his zeal having made him hated by the "beer element" of the neighborhood, having been active in prosecuting several saloonists. Mr. Walk was chosen chairman of the Christian Temperance Union. In his religious life few have lived more active and consistent. He was confirmed in the Lutheran Church at 16 years of age, and had his entire family baptized in the same. For many years there being no Sabbath-school at Mapleton, he with a few others succeeded in organizing one, he being chosen first superintendent. He held the superintendency also during his residence in Wayne Co., and has been repeatedly chosen to that position and as teacher since his residence in Osnaburg. Mr. Walk has never been an office-holder or seeker, but his fellow-townsmen sent him as one of a committee of three to secure the incorporation of the village of Osnaburg, and he was also member of the first town council.

DRS. B. A. and JOSHUA WHITELEATHER, Osnaburg, are the two leading physicians of the village of Osnaburg. Dr. B. A., was born April 7, 1835; Dr. J. in 1830; they each received a common school education in their native county, Columbiana; Dr. B. A. attended Mt. Union College classical course; both brothers hold diplomas from the Wooster Medical College, Cleveland. The younger brother began practicing in Chambersburg, Columbiana Co., and afterward removed to Osnaburg, where he has been a constant practitioner of the allopathic school up to the present date except during his absence in the army, having served as Major in the 162d O. N. G. under Col. Ball, in the 100-day service in the spring of 1864. At the close of the war the two brothers formed a second partnership, being the sole practitioners up to 1879. In the spring of 1881

Dr. B. A. took a special course at Belle View Hospital under Professor Knapp; in politics he has always been a supporter of the Republican party; has never allowed his name to be used in any state or local ticket. Dr. Joshua is of the opposite belief; and votes regularly the Democrat ticket on national issues; the two own in partnership one of the principal coal fields at present in the vicinity of Osnaburg, having run in favorable seasons as many as twelve to fifteen miners at a time, the principal market being Canton. Since the Connotton Valley R. R., arrangements will be made to lay a side track to the shaft. Dr. Joshua was married to Miss Lucinda F. Adams, Knox Co., Ill., 1860, she dying after the brief period of six months of wedded life. In religion Dr. B. A. is a member of the Disciples' Church. The junior member of the firm led his bride, Miss Margaret Criswell, to the altar of Hymen in 1858.

PROF. GEORGE. A. WISE, Osnaburg. The satisfactory condition in which the Union Schools of Osnaburg are conducted is due to the abilities and management of Prof. Geo. A. Wise, a young man, born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., June 4, 1856. His father and mother were Lewis and Elizabeth (Raber) Wise, also natives of Stark county. His grandfather, Mr. John Wise, was a native of Pennsylvania. Young Wise, béing an apt student, was prepared to teach at the age of 16, and actually engaged in this profession the following year at his home, in Greentown In the spring of 1874, Mr. Wise entered Greensburg Seminary. In the fall terms of 1875–76 he was a student in Mt. Union College, teaching during the winter terms. In the fall of 1878 he was elected Principal of the Greentown schools, serving in that capacity for two years. During the summer vacation he enlarged his store of information by a trip through the Northwest, and returning by Indiana. In the fall of 1880 he was elected Principal of the Union Schools of Osnaburg. The school now numbers 175 pupils, consisting of three departments. In politics he was born and bred a Republican, casting his first Presidential ballot for James A. Garfield. Mr. Wise was a delegate to the State Senatorial Convention at the age of 22. He is an active member of the M. E. Church, serving as S. S. Superintendent in Osnaburg, in 1880–81.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

JACOB BUCHMAN, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Pierce; was born in Pike Tp., March 27, 1838; son of Lewis and Anna Maria (Thomas) Buchman. Lewis was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., Nov. 28, 1807; he was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Marchant) Buchman, and was a teamster in Pennsylvania for many years, hauling goods from Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Pittsburg, in connection with his brother Henry and their father, Jacob Buchman, who followed this occupation over the same route, before the Pike road was constructed between these cities. When 27 years of age, Lewis stopped teaming, and settled on a farm. He was married April 15, 1834, to Miss Anna Maria Thomas, who was born Nov. 6, 1810. They moved to Ohio in 1836, settling in Pike Tp., upon 320 acres of land, now owned by their son Jacob. Lewis was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania, but united with the Reformed denomination after settling in Pike Tp. He was the father of two children—Henry, who died in infancy, and Jacob, now a resident of Pike Tp. Lewis died Oct. 10, 1880. Jacob was raised and educated in Pike Tp. During the war, was a member of the Ohio National Guards, and was in active service for four months. In 1870, he purchased 119 acres from the heirs of Nathaniel Thomas. He was married March 28, 1874, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Margaret (Miller) Knotts; they have four children—Lewis, Anna Maria, John, and Henry. The Buchman farm has been noted for many years, as having some of the finest stock in this section of the State.

Mr. Lewis Buchman gained by his experience as a teamster, while a young man, information, which in after years proved of much benefit to him in raising fine animals; and for many years he was engaged buying, rearing, and selling the best grades of horses; having at times on his farm, the finest animals in the county, which were reared from three-year-old colts. He frequently visited farms in many surrounding counties, in order to obtain valuable colts of that age, which he kept until they became old enough to use. Mr. Buchman introduced, into Pike Tp., the first Short-horn cattle, which he purchased over twenty-five years since, but after a few years, sold these and bought Merino sheep; during the past fifteen years, however, the Buchmans have always kept Short-horn cattle, paying in many instances, high figures for these animals, viz: $150 for one bull, $125 for a bull-calf ten months old; at the age of four, this animal weighed 2,800 pounds; $200 was paid for his present animal "The Royal Baron," when he was ten months old; the beast is now valued at $500. About 1860, the Buchmans purchased fifty head of improved Merino sheep, for which they paid $2,000; since then, they have always had sheep of this grade, paying some four years since, $125 for two bucks.

SAMUEL BOWMAN, retired farmer; P. O. Pierce; son of Jacob and Hannah (Klinger) Bowman, natives of Northumberland Co. Penn., who removed to Stark Co. in 1813, and a few years afterward settled in Pike Tp. Jacob was born February 22, 1777, and his wife March 24, 1784; they were the parents of ten children, one died in infancy, nine grew to maturity as follows: John, of Sandy Tp.; Henry, of Pike Tp.; Sarah, now Mrs. Bonebrake, of Homeworth; Catharine, now Mrs. William Miller, of Huntington Co., Ind.; Lydia, now Mrs. David Flora, of Huntington Co.; Hannah, married George Flora, both deceased; Jacob, of Canton Tp.; Polly, married Samuel Miller and now deceased; Samuel, of Pike, subject of this sketch. Jacob was a member of the old Lutheran Church; he originally purchased in Pike, 160 acres from the government, and also 240 in Crawford county, which latter tract was occupied for many years by one of his sons. Jacob died in July, 1859, and his wife December 7, 1871; the youngest son, Samuel, was born Feb. 18, 1827, at the farm on which he now resides. He was raised and educated in Pike Tp.; continuing with his father during the latter's life and then purchased the farm from the heirs. He was married Feb. 25, 1849, to Elizabeth Brothers, who was born April 12, 1828, and died Nov. 15, 1857; she was the mother of four children—Hiram, of Pike; Martha Jane, now Mrs. William Eckerman, of Iowa; her husband is a minister of the Disciples' Church; Albert, died aged 2; Levi, now of Osnaburg Tp. Mr. Samuel Bowman was married a second time January 1, 1861, to Lucinda Van Mater; three children were born who died in infancy and his second wife died April 2, 1870. Mr. Bowman served as Trustee for some six terms; he was elected Land Appraiser in the fall of 1879, and is a member of the Disciples' Church at Sparta. His present residence was built in 1871 on the site of the old log cabin erected by his father about 1815. He owns 110 acres at the present time, which is farmed on shares by his son Hiram, who married Lydia L. Anderson, to whom two children—Samuel Franklin and Charles Edward, were born.

MOSES BACHTEL, farmer; P. O. Pierce; is a native of Pike Tp., and son of one of the pioneer settlers of Stark county. He was born Sept. 12, 1826; was raised and educated in Pike, and at the age of 18 commenced to teach school, which occupation he followed for sixteen winters, farming during the summer time; residing with his mother until March 6, 1861, when he was married, and removed to his present farm of 55½ acres, which he purchased from his mother-in-law. His wife was Miss Susan Miller, who was born October 25, 1839, daughter of Jacob and Susan (Kerstetter) Miller, who were early settlers of Pike Tp. The latter was a remarkable woman, and died in 1880, at the advanced age of 84. Mr. Bachtel was a member of the Ohio National Guards during the war, and was called into active military service for four months, during 1864. In the spring of 1868 he was chosen Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1871, serving in this position six years; was afterward appointed Notary Public, and has also served as Clerk of Pike Tp. for two terms. He was raised a member of the German Reformed Church, but his wife and family are at present connected

with the Disciples' Church, of Sparta. Mr. Bachtel is the father of seven children as follows: Lincoln Marshal, Clara Lavina, John Wickliff, Edwin N., Virginia, who died in infancy; Lillian Gertrude and Delano Foster. The grandfather of Moses Bachtel removed from Maryland to Stark county with his family, at a very early day, and settled on land now owned by Mahlon Slutz. His son, David Bachtel, married Mary Taylor, and they had four children—Lazarus, of Pike; Moses, subject of this sketch; Issac, who died in 1842, and Levi, of Pike. David farmed in the summer time, and during winter followed weaving and made flour barrels; he died Sept. 22, 1838.

HENRY BUCHMAN, farmer; P. O. Pierce; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., May 9, 1806; the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Marchant) Buchman. His grandfather, George Buchman, came to America when about 17 years of age, and was sold for three years to defray the expense of his passage across the ocean; he died about 1832 at the age of 83; the Marchants were of French or Swiss descent, and many persons bearing this name are now residents of Westmoreland Co., not a few being doctors of medicine. Henry was raised in that county and worked for his father until he became of age; then for many years he was a teamster, hauling goods from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburgh; the first trip he made was in 1827; in those days all goods were transported between these cities in wagons, and the teamsters were allowed twenty days in which to make the trip, being held responsible for all losses. Henry afterwards purchased his father's farm in Pennsylvania, and was married March 29, 1837, to Mary, daughter of Peter and Barbara (Heiberger) Whitehead. In 1849 he moved to Pike Tp. with his family, purchasing 200 acres, known in those days as the James Hazelett land. During the first fall his saw-mill was destroyed by fire; he afterwards built the flouring-mill, now standing at Sparta, and having disposed of his land, he purchased of Benjamin Painter 320 acres, about half of which he has transferred to his children and other parties, and he now owns and occupies about 160 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Buchman were in early life active members of the Presbyterian Church; they are the parents of the following children: one died in infancy, seven are living as follows—Sarah, now Mrs. John Yant, of Sparta; Catharine, died aged 11; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Wallen Evans, of Pike; Alpheus, now of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Daniel, of Pike; Jane, now Mrs. Alfred Young, of Pike; Mary, now Mrs. Isaac McKinney, of Pike; William, on the homestead with his father.

JOSEPH BRIGGLE, farmer; P. O. Pierce; is a son of Joseph and Catharine (Beard) Briggle. Joseph, Sr., came from Germany when six years of age with his parents; they settled in Pennsylvania, where he resided during his later childhood, and finally moved to Stark Co.; he was married to Catharine Beard, of Summit Co.; they had twelve children, two of whom died young and ten reached maturity, as follows: Caroline, now Mrs. Henry Shemp, of De Kalb Co., Ind.; Sarah, now Mrs. Moses Brown, of Canton; Eliza Ann, now Mrs. Jesse Van Nostran, of Canton; Amanda, now Mrs. Nathan Evans of Pike. John died of small-pox June 19, 1871, while a resident of Pike Tp; Catharine, now Mrs. Levi Bonebrake, of Huntington Co., Ind.; Almira, Joseph, Melancthon and George S.; the latter four are residents of Pike. Their father lived in Pike nearly forty years, and died October 31, 1875, at the age of 76. He was a member of the Lutheran Church at Sandyville. Joseph Briggle, the subject of this sketch, was born in Pike, May 21, 1845, where he was raised and educated; he continued on his father's farm until April, 1863, when he enlisted for three years in the 107th Regiment, and remained in the service for some two years and eight months. After the war closed the portion of the 107th Regiment that had enlisted for three years were transferred to the 25th Ohio, which was stationed at Columbia, S. C.; during his term of service he was never sick or absent from the regiment. When he returned home he worked as a farm-laborer until the spring of 1871, when he settled on his present farm of 93 acres; he was married June 28, 1868, to Sarah Jane, daughter of John and Mary (McKinney) Williams; they are the parents of four children—John Roy, Homer Vincent, Allen, who died in infancy, and Stewart. Politically Mr. Briggle is a Republican, and is a member of the M. E. Church of Sparta, his wife also being connected with the same congregation.

WILLIAM H. BRIGGLE, miller; P. O. Pierce, ; was born Sept. 8, 1861, in Pike Tp.; son of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Briggle. John Briggle, son of Joseph and Catharine (Beard) Briggle, was born Dec. 27, 1839; was raised and educated in Pike Tp., and was married August 22, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah Jane (Alexander) Williams, who were pioneer settlers of Pike Tp. Some five years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Briggle settled on 119 acres, now owned principally by their brother Joseph, occupying this farm until April, 1871, when they removed with their family to Sparta. They had every prospect of a long and happy life, when the loving husband and kind father was suddenly stricken down by a frightful contagious disease—small-pox—and died June 19, 1871. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and the father of four children—William, subject of this sketch; Gertrude, Mary Catharine, who reside with their mother, and Homer, who died aged one year. Mrs. Briggle was afterwards married to J. J. Burnheimer, and was by him the mother of two children—Eddie, who died aged nearly five, and Charles Wesley. William H. Briggle was raised in Pike Tp., and when only 17 years of age entered the flouring-mill at Sparta, in March, 1879, serving an apprenticeship of one year under Alonzo Fox. In March, 1880, he was employed by Samuel Cable, owner of the mill, to run the establishment on shares, which trust he satisfactorily fulfilled, and when Cable sold out to John Swan, the new proprietor continued him in the same responsible position, which he has faithfully filled for eighteen months, although he has not yet attained the twentieth anniversary of his birth.

MICHAEL BORTS, farmer; P. O. North Industry; is a son of Henry and Mary (Fisher) Borts, who were for many years residents of Westmoreland Co., Pa., and the parents of ten children; one died in infancy, eight are residents of Pennsylvania, the subject of this sketch being the only one of this large family living in Stark Co. Henry was a farmer in Westmoreland Co., he died some three years since, and his wife a short time previous; their son Michael was born Nov. 6, 1829. He received a common school education, and resided on the farm until he became of age; then worked at bricklaying, as a stone-mason, and in a saw-mill until he was married. This event took place Feb. 7, 1856, and the young lady who accompanied him to the altar was Miss Rebecca Jane Ruff. About one year afterward, they removed to Stark Co., and settled on his present farm, purchasing in connection with his brother-in-law, Franklin Ruff, 160 acres from Michael Welker; this quarter section was divided between Messrs. Borts and Ruff, each owning half of the tract, but in later years Mr. Borts purchased 55 acres from Theodore Swan, and now owns 135 acres, a portion of which is underlaid with limestone, and a 3½ foot vein of coal. Two mines have been opened on his land, and in addition to his labors as a farmer, he is engaged mining and burning lime to a limited extent. Mr. and Mrs. Borts are members of the Lutheran Church at Magnolia. They are the parents of nine children—Albert, Richard Porter, William Henry, Elizabeth Amelia, Simon, Agnes, Sarah Savilla, Mary Ann, and John. In politics, Mr. Borts is a Republican.

JAMES FARBER, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Magnolia; a native of Tuscarawas Co., and second son of one of the pioneers of this section of Ohio; his father, John Farber, was born in New Jersey, Oct. 24, 1781, son of Philip and Margaret Farber; Philip was born Oct. 3, 1758, and Margaret April 19, 1758. The Farber family left New Jersey in 1804, and settled for a time near Steubenville; in 1806 they removed to Tuscarawas county, locating in Sandy Tp. At that time their nearest neighbor was the Huff family, who lived some eight miles away, south of what is now Zoar village. Canton at that time contained only a few rude log cabins, and the Farbers visited Cleveland for their salt when the future Forest City contained about one dozen houses. The family cleared a patch of six or seven acres for corn by June, 1806, and were rewarded by a fine crop; the next year many other families purchased farms and settled in the same neighborhood. In those days they could catch a barrel of fish in half an hour, and deer and bee trees were plenty. John Farber started in life a poor boy, but at the time of his death, in 1864, was a large land owner. During his life he held many offices of honor and trust to which he was chosen by his neighbors; he married Elizabeth Douglas,

who was of Scotch descent, and they were the parents of fourteen children; several died when they were young; nine lived to maturity, raised families, and John was the ancestor of many descendants, who are living in Carroll, Tuscarawas and Stark counties, and many localities in the west; Elizabeth died in 1873. James Farber, subject of this sketch, was born in Sandy Tp., Tuscarawas Co., March 1, 1808, where he was raised and educated, remaining on his father's farm until October, 1833, when he married Caroline, daughter of Oliver Weaver; he then purchased from his father a quarter section in Pike Tp., which land he has occupied for nearly fifty years, his present residence having been built in 1840. During his life has purchased other real estate, now owning over 400 acres, and in addition to this has transferred over 900 to his children; he has in past years paid more attention to sheep raising than farming, wintering at times over one thousand head. Mr. and Mrs. James Farber are the parents of seven children; onedied in infancy; six are now living, as follows—John, of Carroll Co.; Isabel, now Mrs. John Keiffer, of Carroll Co.; Oliver, now of Sandy Tp., Stark Co.; Philip, of Pike; Abigal, now Mrs. Franklin Newhouse, of Pike; Elizabeth, now at home with her parents.

PHILIP FARBER, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Pierce; son of James and Caroline (Weaver) Farber, was born in Pike Tp. Jan. 3, 1841, where he was raised and educated, receiving instruction in the schools of the neighborhood; he remained on his father's farm until Dec. 19, 1872, when he was married to Miss Mary L. Sonders, who was born in Germany and removed to America with her parents when she was four years of age; her father was killed in 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Philip Farber removed to his present farm of 172 acres, which he purchased from his father; they have three children, Jay, May, and Etta. Mr. Farber's principal business is stock raising, and he is more directly interested in sheep and cattle, having a special grade of fine sheep. During the Rebellion Mr. Farber was a member of the Ohio National Guards, and as such was called in active service for four months, serving from May to September, 1864, in the 162d Regiment under Col. Ephraim Ball.

JACOB FLORA, deceased; one of the early settlers of Pike Tp., was born in Wittenberg, Germany, and emigrated to America when quite young, with his father, George Flora, who assisted in hauling stone for the first jail in Baltimore. Jacob removed to Pike Tp. in 1816, purchasing 160 acres of land now owned in part by J. J. Burnheimer. He was a member of the old Lutheran Church, and the father of six children—David, died in Huntington Co., Ind.; Catharine, now Mrs. John Burnheimer, of Magnolia; Daniel, died in Huntington Co.; Barbara, married Harmon Smith, and removed to Indiana; George, died while a resident of Pike Tp.; Mary, now Mrs. Cornelius Henline, of Huntington Co. Jacob removed to Huntington Co. in 1844, where he died shortly afterward. His son George lived on the farm now owned by Adam Muckley, until he died in 1871. He married Hannah Bowman, daughter of Jacob Bowman, of Pike Tp., and had five children—Frank, now of Dansville, N. Y.; Jacob, of Pike Tp.; Harriet, now Mrs. John Farber, of Carroll Co.; Harrison, now of Dickinson Co., Kan.; Emma, now of Dickinson Co., Kan. The three boys were in the Union Army, during the war; Frank served three years; Harrison was Second Lieutenant in the 107th Ohio. Jacob was born Dec. 3, 1836, was raised and educated in Pike Tp., and attended Oberlin College for several years, from which institution he graduated in 1859. He has taught school for twenty-three winters. He was elected Assessor several times by the citizens of Pike. He enlisted in 1861, and was mustered in June 5, serving for eighteen months in the 4th Ohio; he then returned home and assisted his father on the farm, and took an active part in "regulating" the affairs in this section, during those turbulent times. He was Captain of a company of National Guards, composed entirely of citizens of Pike Tp., which was in active service four months during 1864. Jacob was married June 13, 1865, to Lucinda McFarland, daughter of John McFarland, an early settler of Pike Tp.; they have three children—Sarah H., Emma N. and William F.

WASHINGTON GUEST, farmer; P. O. North Industry; is a leading influential citizen of Stark Co., and one of the three commissioners. He was born at the farm upon which he now resides, Nov. 12, 1819; the son

of Rev. Pitney and Catharine (Miller) Guest, who were natives of New Jersey. Pitney was born Sept. 19, 1783, and Catharine, May 26, 1782; they were married March 9, 1805, and emigrated to Pike Tp. in 1812; first settling upon Sec. 16, making improvements there for which $100 was afterwards paid. Mr. Guest then purchased 80 acres from the Government. He was a minister of the Baptist Church for many years; was the first Justice elected for Pike Tp., which position he held about 21 years, and was also Trustee many terms. He was drafted at the last call during the war of 1812, but before entering active service, peace was declared. Rev. Pitney Guest was for many years a leading and influential citizen, and reference is made to him in the General History of Pike Tp. He died August 9, 1856; his wife survived him nearly two decades, and died Jan. 29, 1874, at the advanced age of 92. Her father, Benjamin Miller, was a soldier during the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Pitney Guest were the parents of seven children—Mary Ann, now Mrs. Phillip Bordner, of Crawford Co., O; Jesse, died many years since in Carroll Co.; Lydia, married Jacob Bordner and died in Wood County; Jephtha, died aged 19; Hester, now Mrs. Daniel McKinney, of Pike; Washington, subject of this sketch; Harriet, now Mrs. Joseph Stults, of Huntington Co., Indiana. Washington was educated in the schools of Pike Tp., and afterward attended a select school in Canton, conducted by Archie McGregor, Esq., now editor of the *Stark County Democrat;* and afterward taught school for about eighteen winters. At the age of 22 he was elected Assessor and served in this position for ten years; was also Treasurer many terms, and Trustee of Pike Tp., at various times. In October, 1870, he was chosen Justice of the Peace, re-elected in 1873, and again in 1876, serving nine years. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for Commissioner, and succeeded by his personal popularity in securing a small majority at an election which resulted in a victory for some candidates of the opposite party, nominated for county officers. Mr. Guest owns at the present time, 160 acres of land, 80 of which he has purchased since his father's death. He was married October 26, 1854, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Bernard and Bridget Collins. His wife was born December 28, 1831, and died Feb. 14, 1878, leaving eight children—Osborne Pitney, of Pike; Martha Ellen, now Mrs. Jeremiah Apley, of Pike; Olive Olivia, now Mrs. W. H. Becher, of Pike; Cora Alice, Katie Ann, William Elmer, George Washington and Ida May.

DR. DANIEL L. GANS, physician, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pierce; was born July 31, 1819, of German parentage in Springhill Tp., Fayette Co., Penn.; he was the son of William and Magdalena (Custer) Gans, the doctor being a cousin of the brave and lamented Gen. Custer, who perished during the Indian war of 1876, while fighting against overwhelming odds. Dr. Gans was reared on a good farm under the training of kind, industrious, well-to-do Christian parents and enjoyed some of the sweets of handling a plow in stony ground, of cutting grass with an old-fashioned scythe and grain with the time-honored sickle. About the age of 18 years he conceived that the medical profession was the field for him, and so stated to his father, who presented his strongest arguments to induce the son to remain on the farm, but they had not sufficient weight and did not avail. The subject of this sketch was passionately fond of reading and employed most of his leisure hours in that way. His preliminary education consisted of what he could obtain at a country school and some advantages of a select course in Virginia. In the fall of 1838 he left home and went to Moundsville, Virginia reading medicine there with his elder brother for two years. He completed his medical course at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati during the years 1840 and 1841, and commenced the practice of his profession in Smithfield, Penn., three miles from his former home, continuing there about eighteen months during an epidemic of typhoid fever. The country being rough and mountainous, the doctor determined to leave for a more pleasant one to travel over. In October, 1842, he located in Magnolia, single and a stranger; in two or three years he grew into an extensive practice, remaining there eight years. He soon learned it was not good for a doctor "to be alone" and was married April 22, 1845, to Miss Margaret, daughter of James and Mary (Gordon) Hanna; her parents were born in Ireland and emigrated to

America when about 24 years of age. In the fall of 1850 Dr. Gans removed with his family to his farm near Sparta where he now resides, continuing to practice his profession, having served nearly forty years in that capacity. His practice has been a general one, although he has performed some of the major operations, as amputation of the thigh and arm, reduction of fractures, etc. During the period he has been located in Stark Co. five students have received instruction under him, and are now filling positions of usefulness. Dr. Gans at the present time owns and farms 385 acres of land; he was one of the first to introduce Spanish Merino sheep into this section, and keeps his farm stocked with sheep of this and other grades to its full capacity, only cultivating enough grain to keep the whole farm in grass. April 29, 1875, fire destroyed his house with most of its contents, and his present residence has been erected since that date. Dr. Gans is the father of five children, two sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter died when young; the eldest son W. C. Gans, who is a graduate of Bethany College, is now engaged in the drug business at Youngstown, Ohio; Ollie, the second daughter, is the wife of H. C. Muckley, principal of the Central School of Youngstown; Miss Lizzie and Emmet Gans are students at Hiram College. The docter has always voted the Republican ticket, but never sought for office or held one in the gift of the people, as he is contented with living at home on his farm.

WASHINGTON HINES, farmer; P. O. North Industry; was born in York, Pa., July 4, 1811, son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Fry) Hines, who removed with their children to Stark Co. in 1823, settling in Paris Tp. for some three years, but in 1826 purchased from Henry Bordner, of Pike Tp., the farm now owned and occupied by their son Washington. Jesse was a blacksmith in Pennsylvania, which occupation he followed for some thirty years, but after he removed to Ohio, was a farmer; he brought his tools along, however, erected a forge upon his farm, and his son Absalom, who had learned the trade in Pennsylvania, conducted the business for some years. Washington Hines reports "that when their family removed to Pike Tp. there was neither a school-house nor meeting-house in the township, but still-houses were numerous, whisky being found in every household; and that his father was the first man in Stark Co. who refused to supply whisky for his hands during harvest." Jesse was a Presbyterian in Pennsylvania, but after removing to Pike Tp. connected himself with the United Brethren church; he died January 6, 1856, aged 77; his wife died nearly twenty-five years previous. They were the parents of seven children—Absolom removed to Indiana and died there; Elizabeth, married Solomon Brown, and died in Perry Tp.; Jesse, died at Reedsburg, Wayne Co., while pastor of the German Reformed Church; Anthony, now a resident of Plain Tp.; Washington, the subject of this sketch; Rebecca, now Mrs. Levi Briggs, of Whitley Co. Indiana; Sarah, died aged 15. Washington remained on the farm with his father, who at his death willed his son the land, stipulating that he should settle with the other heirs. Washington was married Oct. 22, 1837, to Miss Jane Hockensmith, daughter of Peter and Christina (Smith) Hockensmith; they are the parents of eleven children, six boys and five girls, as follows—Hiram Harvey, in Lucas Co.; George W., and Salathiel, in Pike Tp.; Henry, in Upper Sandusky, Ohio; Sarah, now Mrs. Robert Hall, they are missionary teachers in New Mexico; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Christ Wiles, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Maria, now wife of Rev. Mr. Hunter, a M. E. minister in Kansas; Jesse, in Pike Tp.; Amanda, now Mrs. James Evans of Pike Tp.; Harriet and John, at home with their parents. Three of Mr. Hines' sons were in the army during the Rebellion, viz: Hiram in the 107th Regiment O. V. I., and George and Salathiel in 162d Regiment O. N. G. Washington was in early life an old line Whig, but since the Republican party was organized he has voted that ticket.

GEORGE HOWENSTINE, farmer; P. O. Pierce; for many years an influential citizen of Pike Tp. and Stark Co.; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Aug. 4, 1807; his grandfather, also named George, came from Germany about one hundred years ago, and raised a large family of children as follows—John, George, Jacob, William, Rebecca, Susannah, Elizabeth, Samuel, Peter and Henry. Jacob, father of the subject of this sketch, was born April 1, 1784; he married Catharine Crause, who was born June 13, 1786; they had six

children, who are now living—George, Jacob, Margaret (now Mrs. John Epley), Samuel C., Jeremiah and Mary Ann (now Mrs. Michael Lichtenwalter). All of these except Jeremiah are residents of Pike Tp. Jacob Howenstine removed with his family to Stark Co. in 1822, remaining one year in Bethlehem Tp.; finding that locality to be sickly, he came to Pike Tp. and settled upon about 400 acres of land, which he purchased from his father-in-law, George Crause, and other parties; he also owned at one time 160 acres near the present site of the cemetery, near Canton. Jacob died March 11, 1835; his widow survived him many years and died April 28, 1868. Their son George remained at home assisting his parents until April 3, 1827, when he was married to Christina, daughter of George and Margaret Sicafoose; he then settled on his present farm upon which he has resided over fifty years. At the present time he owns 120 acres, but during his life has had other real estate, some of which he has transferred to his sons; He is at present one of the Trustees of Pike Tp., and has occupied this position several terms; was also Clerk one term, many years since; was Justice of the Peace for eighteen years, and chosen Commissioner of Stark Co. on two occasions, serving in this position six years; he was on the Board when the old Court House was built and also when the old "brick annex" was finished. Among those who were Commissioners during these six years were: William Dillon, of Marlborough; John Bretz, of Tuscarawas, Jacob Gallaton, of Sugar Creek, and Jacob Schlott, of Plain. Squire Howenstine voted the Democratic ticket until the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and after the formation of the Republican party he gave his vote and influence to the Republicans. He is a member of the M. E. Church at Sparta, and held many offices of honor and trust in the congregation; is now Class-leader and has been Steward and Recording-Steward. He is the father of nine children, five sons and four daughters, as follows—William S., of Whitley Co., Ind.; John S., of Canton; Margaret Ann, now Mrs. Christian Henry, of Whitley Co.; Catharine, now Mrs. Jesse Hisem, of Whitley Co.; Samuel S., of Pike; Harriet, now Mrs. S. P. Wilson, of Nimishillen Tp.; George Lyn an, of Canton; Sarah, died aged 33, on Jan. 30, 1871, and Jacob Marion, now on the farm with his parents. Three of these sons were in the army during the rebellion; John S. and George Lyman served three years, and Samuel was out for four months. Jacob Marion married Alice Sandford Oct. 6, 1872, and they have one son, Homer.

JACOB HOLM, farmer; P. O. North Industry; born in Pike Tp., Oct. 9, 1822; son of John and Elizabeth (Shutt) Holm. John was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, May 1, 1791; he removed with his father, Michael Holm, to Ohio about 1813. Michael settled on the farm now owned by Abraham Hoverland, and afterwards removed to the land now occupied by Charles Hant; he died there about 1835, at the advanced age of 80 years. He was a member of the Dunkard Church; was married twice, and had twenty children. His son John married Elizabeth, daughter of John Shutt, who was one of the early pioneers of Stark Co. Shutt settled on the farm now owned by George Holm, remaining there over fifty years; he died about 1862, at the advanced age of 97 years; he was a member of the Reformed Church, and the father of four children, viz.: Polly, married a Mr. Savington, and died in Tuscarawas Co.; Elizabeth married John Holm; Jacob died in Perry Tp.; Catharine married a Mr. Albright, and moved to Summit Co. John Holm and wife, after marriage, settled on the land now farmed by Daniel Seaman, where they died. He was the father of four children, who reached maturity—Susan married a Mr. Soladay; George, of Canton; Jacob, of Pike; Jeremiah, who was killed at Gettysburg while fighting to preserve the American Union. Jacob Holm, subject of this sketch, was raised and educated in Pike Tp.; served a regular apprenticeship at the shoe-makers' trade, and afterward worked as a journeyman at Canton; he was married May 23, 1844, to Ann Rosenbury, daughter of William Rosenbury, of Tuscarawas Co., and they had seven children, one died in infancy; the other six are—Rachel Ann, now Mrs. Jacob Hoverland, of Sugar Creek; William N., lost during the Rebellion, at the battle of Chancellorsville; Asbury, of Sugar Creek; Sarah Jane, died, aged 17; Angeline, now Mrs. Frank Buxser; Margaret, now Mrs. George F. Smith, of Nimishillen. Mr Holm's first

wife died Feb. 19, 1857, and he was married a second time to Martha Worley, who is the mother of seven children, viz.: Emma, Alice, Cora, Lewis E., Flora H., Perry and John Edwin. Jacob Holm settled on his present farm in the year 1845, which was formerly the property of his grandfather, John Shutt; he now owns 171 acres in Pike Tp. His present residence was built in 1868. Mr. Holm is connected with the United Brethren Church, of which denomination he has been an active member for nearly forty years.

DAVID B. HENLINE, farmer; P. O. Bolivar, Tuscarawas Co.; is the son of an early settler of Pike Tp. His father, Samuel Henline was born in Somerset Co., about the year 1793, and moved with his father, Cornelius Henline, to Pike Tp., at an early day; he married Elizabeth Flickinger, who died September 18, 1824, after bearing him five children. Pinton, the eldest, died April 25, 1842, and his only son is now running a store at Navarre. The other four children died without issue; Samuel was married the second time to Mary Ann, daughter of Nicholas Leichley, a pioneer school-teacher of Stark Co. she was born in December 20, 1806, and of her six children, two died in infancy and four grew to maturity, viz.: Caroline, now Mrs. Kilbourne Mills, of White Co., Ind.; Samuel, died aged 24, in 1856; Susannah, now Mrs. John Justis, of Canton Tp., and David B., subject of this sketch. Samuel took the Zoarite Community across the Sandy river in a canoe when they first arrived in this section of the State; during his life he owned a saw-mill, still-house and chopping-mill; was a member of the old Lutheran Church, a captain in the militia and owned over 400 acres of land. He died June 10, 1849; his son, David B. Henline, was born August 2, 1844; was educated in Pike Tp., of which he has always been a resident; was in active military service for four months during the war in the 162d Regiment, and is farming at the present time 287 acres, belonging to himself and the Henline heirs; he has been a dealer in stock during past years and at the present time is breeding a high grade of native improved short-horn cattle; is the largest dealer in thoroughbred Chester White hogs in the township, feeding annually a car-load for the Eastern market. His sheep are fine wool entirely, his father having purchased Merino sheep about forty years ago, and since then the Henlines have always had animals of this grade. Mr. Henline has held the office of School Director in his district for about 16 years. He was married February 22, 1865, to Sarah, daughter of Henry Evans, of Pike Tp.; they have three children, one son and two daughters—Mary Loretta, Samuel H. and H. C. Mr. and Mrs. Henline and their eldest daughter are members of the Disciples' Church at Sparta, of which denomination he has been an active member and Elder for many years.

VICTOR HALTER, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Pierce; was born in Alsace, France, Feb. 22, 1837, and when two years of age, his parents removed to America, and settled in Sandy Tp., Stark Co. Victor is the son of Lawrence and Susanna (Shear) Halter, who had fourteen children. His father is now a resident of Canton. Victor was raised and educated in Sandy Tp.; farmed his father's land 195 acres, for three years, and was then married, April 27, 1857, to Miss Catharine Rotherstine, shortly afterward settling on the 55 acres now owned by him, which he purchased from Mrs. Mary Ann Laymiller. He has since bought another tract, containing 40 acres, from his brother-in-law, Andrew Rotherstine, and now owns 95 acres. He is more especially engaged in stock-raising than at farming, having many head of choice animals, among which are several short-horns. Victor is the father of six children—Catharine, Henry, George, Valentine, Mary, and Emeline. The family are connected with the Catholic Church of Canton. When interrogated in regard to his political views, Mr. Halter exclaimed—"Say I am a Democrat of the Hard Shell kind; put it down that way, for it is a fact."

DANIEL KEEHN, farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in Bethlehem Tp., Stark Co., Jan. 5, 1829. His grandfather, George Keehn, removed from Berks Co., Pa., nearly seventy years ago, and purchased 320 acres in Bethlehem Tp., where he lived over twenty years. He was the father of eight children, who reached maturity, two sons and six daughters; the sons, John and Jonathan Keehn, were residents of Bethlehem Tp. many years. John, the father of Daniel, was drafted during the

war of 1812. He married Elizabeth Traul; they had five sons and three daughters—Daniel, of Pike Tp.; John, of Bethlehem Tp.; Levi, of Kosciusko Co., Ind.; Jonathan and George, of Noble Co., Ind., the latter being County Treasurer; Mary, now Mrs. Zebulon Clover, of Kosciusko Co.; Sophia died aged 19; Catharine married John Wingert, and died in Lagrange Co., Ind. John Keehn died in 1852, and his wife in 1848. Their son Daniel, the subject of this sketch, continued with his parents until about 20 years of age, then served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade for over two years, then worked as a journeyman for several years, and in March, 1856, removed from Stark to Noble Co., Ind., where he followed his trade until about January, 1863, when he was appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal, for the 13th Congressional District of Indiana, and served until the close of the Rebellion, during which period his duties consisted mostly in recruiting. When he first removed to Noble Co., that section of the State was infested by a gang of thieves, organized to plunder the inhabitants; a Vigilance Committee was formed by the citizens, and Mr. Keehn appointed Captain. He relates many interesting incidents in regard to the work of this committee, in crushing out the spirit of lawlessness in that neighborhood. He was married Sept. 21, 1851, to Miss Catharine Whitmer, daughter of Benjamin Whitmer, of Bethlehem Tp. They were the parents of ten children—John Wesley, George Finley, Margaret, now Mrs. Frank Coburn; Andrew Jackson, Benjamin Franklin, and Emma, who died in infancy; William Seward and Millie, Ollie and Ellie, who also died in infancy. His wife died May 27, 1874. Some two years afterwards, on March 23, 1876, he returned to Ohio with his family, having been a resident of Indiana just two days less than twenty years. He was married March 26, 1876, to Mrs. Anna Shreffler, daughter of Jacob Kemerly, of Pike Tp. Mr. Keehn owns at the present time, about 90 acres of land in Stark Co. He has been a member of the Disciple's Church for many years. Politically he is a Democrat, and is one of the Township Trustees, to which office he was first elected in April, 1880, it being reported that he is the first Democrat elected to a township office in Pike, for many years.

JOSEPH L. KEEL, farmer; P. O. Boliver, Tuscarawas Co.; youngest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chestnutwood) Keel; was born in Pike Tp., Sept. 1, 1849; his father, Joseph Keel, was born Dec. 13, 1806, in Pennsylvania, and when about 13 years of age, moved with his father, Joseph, to Stark Co. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed this occupation many years. Was married Oct. 30, 1828, to Miss Elizabeth Chestnutwood, who was born June 2, 1805; he died Aug. 8, 1878; his wife is still living in Canton. They had ten children; four are living, six are dead, as follows: John, deceased; David, formerly of Pike but now dead; Levi died in boyhood; Aurora, now of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Sarah married Levi Stands, but now deceased; Abraham, of Pike; Reece J. died during Rebellion, of disease contracted while in the service; Elizabeth died in infancy; Harriet, now Mrs. Wellington Douds, of Canton; Joseph Librand, the youngest son and subject of this sketch, was raised and educated in Pike Tp. He afterward attended Mt. Union College for one term, and when 19 years of age commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he followed about three years—some fifteen months at Sandyville, and two years at North Industry; then purchased his present farm of 94 acres, upon which he has erected the buildings now standing. Was married May 28, 1874, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Mathias and Catharine (Richard) Umholz, of Pike Tp. Mathias died Sept. 20, 1876, and his wife Aug. 15, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Keel are members of the Methodist Church. They have had four children; one died in infancy, three are living—Elizabeth, Charles and Allen.

MICHAEL LICHTENWALTER, farmer; P. O. Pierce. The subject of this sketch is one of the most active and energetic farmers of Pike Tp.; he was born in Canton Tp. Stark Co., Dec. 16, 1823; his father, Michael Lichtenwalter, was born in 1777, in Lancaster Co., Pa. and in 1809, settled in Canton Tp.; he married Mary Oyster, and they were the parents of nine children—Rebecca married Benjamin Bowers, and died in Van Wert Co.; Catharine, now Mrs. Abraham Kinney, of Kosciusko Co., Ind.; John of Canton Tp.; Abraham Lichtenwalter, of Crawford Co., Elizabeth never married; Michael, of Pike

Tp.; Christiana married Samuel Shatzer, and is now deceased; Mary, now Mrs. David Stultz; Harriet, now Mrs. Douglas Pierson ; Michael, Sr., died Jan. 29, 1844, and his wife, many years afterward, in February, 1866. Michael, the subject of this sketch, was raised in Canton Tp., receiving a common-school education; he remained with his mother until about four years after his father's death, and in 1848 moved to the farm now owned by Squire Yant, and after living there eight years sold it, with the intention of going West, but gave up the idea and purchased his present farm; first 163 acres, of Peter Becher, and afterward 80 acres of Thomas Ayers; he afterward bought other small tracts, and now owns 260 acres; he was married Oct. 21, 1847, to Mary Ann Howenstine, who was born November 28, 1827. She was the daughter of Jacob Howenstine. Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenwalter are connected with the Luthern Church, being members of the Melsheimer congregration; they are the parents of nine children; two died in infancy, seven are living, as follows—John Calvin, of Pike; Mary Catharine, now Mrs. F. M. Young, of Pike; Hilary, now Mrs. Peter Yant, of Pike; William, Daniel, Emory, Maggie and Viola. Mr. Lichtenwalter is a Republican, and at the present time one of the Directors of the Pike Tp. Insurance Company.

WASHINGTON McKINNEY, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Pierce; was born Dec. 3, 1847, in Pike Tp., where he was raised and educated, continuing on his father's farm until he became of age, when, after working for different parties for some months, he entered the store of F. M. Shaffer, at Sparta, and when his employer was stricken with the small-pox nursed him until he died. Washington was then employed by the administrator of Shaffer's estate to close out the stock of goods on hand, and the next spring, in connection with Samuel Cable, opened a store under the firm name of Cable & McKinney. In October, 1874, the latter sold his interest in the establishment, and the next spring moved to his farm west of Sparta, where he remained with his family until they removed to their present residence in the village. In 1874 Mr. McKinney was chosen Treasurer of Pike Tp., serving in this position for seven years. He is a director at the present time of the Pike Township Insurance Company, which he was greatly instrumental in organizing. For some ten years he purchased wool at Sparta each spring, and in later years has paid considerable attention to buying and selling stock. He was married March 9, 1875, to Miss Mary Rager, who was raised by John Carnes, formerly of Pike Tp., and they have three children—Chloe Camilla, Mervin Monroe and Blanche Grace. Martin McKinney, grandfather of Washington, was born in Franklin Co., Penn., just previous to the Revolutionary War; during this struggle his father entered the American army and fell in battle; Martin was raised among strangers; he married Susan Benedit about 1804, and in the spring of 1816 they removed to Pike Tp. with their family, settling on land now owned hy William Williams; Martin was the father of seven children—Elizabeth, married William Teeples; Daniel, of Pike; Samuel, deceased; John, of Canton; Peter and Silas, of Pike; and Polly, now Mrs. John Williams, of Pike. Daniel, the second child, father of the subject of this sketch, was born November 4, 1808, and received but a limited education in consequence of the poor school facilities in those early days. He was married in 1835 to Miss Hester Guest, daughter of Rev. Pitney Guest, an early settler of Pike Tp.; some two years afterward Daniel was chosen Justice of the Peace and served for five terms or fifteen years. He was Constable previous to his marriage and also served as Clerk several terms, Trustee many years and Treasurer for some six terms. Daniel and wife are the parents of nine children—Mary, John, died aged 20; Isaac, died aged 8; Catharine, now Mrs. Leonard H. Stands, Lanson, of Sparta, Washington, Altha, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Wesley Miller and Nancy Ann.

SAMUEL MILLER, proprietor portable saw-mill; P. O. North Industry; was born in Stark Co., near Alliance, Dec. 25, 1834; the son of Rev. Michael A. Miller, who has been a minister of the German Reformed Church for forty years, during which time he has faithfully labored in the Master's cause. Samuel was married July 4, 1858, to Martha, daughter of John and Magdalena (Buchtel) Grove, who were the parents of four children; Joseph, died in 1871, aged 39; John J., of Pike; Samuel, of Bethlehem Tp.; and Martha,

wife of the subject of this sketch. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Miller lived in Portage Co. for one year; then moved to Canton where they resided two or three years, Samuel being employed in the Aultman shops; they then removed to Uniontown, Stark Co., where Mr. Miller was engaged in the foundry, remaining there nine years; then settled in Pike Tp., and after two years occupied their present home where they have lived for nine years. For the past two years Mr. Miller has been engaged running a portable saw-mill. He is the father of four children—Louis, Emma, Ida C., and Maggie E. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the United Brethren Church; residing with them at the present time is their mother, Magdalena (Buchtel) Grove, whose father, Peter Buchtel, was a soldier during the war of 1812, and died at Sandusky City; she is an aunt of the noted John R. Buchtel, of Akron, founder of Buchtel college; is at the present time over 80 years of age, and has been a resident of Stark Co. seventy years.

SIMON RICE, farmer; P. O. Pierce, was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., about the year 1827; son of John and Rebecca (Wible) Rice. Simon was raised in the "Key-stone State," receiving a common school education. He remained with his father until he attained his sixteenth year; then worked for other people, several seasons. He removed to Kosciusko Co., Ind., remaining there several years; grubbing, mauling rails, clearing up land, and at other hard work. On the 20th of March, 1850, he left Warsaw, Indiana, with several companions for California; two died of the cholera during the journey, and Mr. Rice was sick for a short time, but reached his destination Sept. 9, 1850, having walked 2,000 miles during this time, the entire distance except 25 miles. After remaining one year in the gold regions, he returned home by the Nicaragua route, and was for some months in Carroll Co., where he purchased 120 acres of land. In March, 1853, he left again for California, via, the Panama route, returning to the States in June, 1854. During these two trips he suffered severe privations, and met with many adventures. He relates now many interesting incidents of which he had a personal knowledge. He saved $2,400 of the funds obtained in California, and by industry and good management of his resources he has secured a competency, owning at the present time 368 acres in Pike Tp., 150 in Tuscarawas Co., and 225 in Carroll Co.; total 743 acres. Mr. Rice was married Nov. 18, 1854, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of John Truxal, of Westmoreland Co., Pa.; they removed to Carroll Co. in 1855, remaining there until the spring of 1874, when he settled in Pike Tp. He was for many years an extensive stock dealer in Carroll Co., but at the present time has discontinued operations to a great extent. He is the father of six children—Silas, now of Tuscarawas Co.; John T., now in the hardware business at Mineral Point; Lewis H., of Pike Tp; Lilly, James A. and Emma who reside at home with their parents. His two daughters are connected with the Methodist Church of Sparta. Mr. Rice states that politically he is an "Old Hickory" Democrat. He served for several terms as Trustee while a resident of Carroll Co.

DAVID RILEY, farmer; P. O. Pierce; was born Feb. 8, 1845, in Bedford Co., Pa.; son of James and Rachel (Speaker) Riley. They removed to Ohio in 1858, remaining in Madison Co. one year, then settled in Tuscarawas Co., continuing there until the fall of 1863, when they removed to Carroll Co. In the year 1868 they located in Osnaburg Tp., Stark Co. James was then a farmer, but in his early days followed shoemaking for twenty-one years. While a resident of Osnaburg Tp., he was engaged in the coal business, and at the present time is running a provision store at New Franklin. His children are all residents of Stark Co., except one, who is located in Missouri. David, the subject of this sketch, received a common-school education. He assisted his father on the farm for many years, and was afterwards engaged in the coal business in Osnaburg Tp., leasing a mine belonging to Daniel Saucer, and mined, with six diggers, an average of 500 bushels per week the entire year. He settled in Pike Tp., in 1871, on his present farm, and was married Nov. 26, 1868, to Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Margaret (McKee) Newhouse. She was born Feb. 24, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are members of the M. E. Church of Sparta. They have two sons, James T. and Hiram; their only daughter, Mary M., died aged 3. David

was a member of the O. N. G. during the Rebellion, and was in active service for four months in 1864. He was elected Trustee of Pike Tp. in the spring of 1880, and re-elected in 1881; has served on the Township Board of Education five or six years, and has been a Director for many terms. As a man he has been successful in whatever he undertook.

HENRY STANDS, farmer; P. O. North Industry; was born Sept. 24, 1811, in Franklin Co., Pa.; son of Peter and Eve (Albert) Stands, who were natives of the same county. Peter was an invalid for many years previous to his death, being troubled with dropsy; consequently he was not able to work, and as he was very poor, his family suffered many hardships, being in want frequently of the necessaries of life. Henry was raised on cornbread and buckwheat, and got only about three loaves of white bread during the whole of his stay in Franklin Co., for if the young Stands children got plain white bread occasionally, they considered themselves happy children. When quite young, Henry was hired out to different parties, by his mother, receiving at first only $1.50 per month, which meager stipend was always collected by his mother and used to buy food for the younger children; when he grew older he earned more wages for the family, and finally learned the weaver's trade. The Stands children were ambitious, and when they grew up, desiring to better their financial condition, Henry removed the family to Stark Co., in 1829, where Peter was supported by his son John, until he died, several years after coming to Ohio. His wife died some two years afterwards, having had five children—John, now of Pike; Leonard, of Canton Tp.; Henry, of Pike; Susannah, now Mrs. George Finkenbinder, of Huntington Co., Ind., and Barbara, now Mrs. John Shartzer, of North Industry. After Henry removed to Stark Co., he wove coverlids for three years in a shop, some three miles east of Canton, which formerly belonged to John Feichner; then followed butchering for six months, and after taking out cooper lumber for about half a year, he opened a cooper shop, which he ran for two years, hauling barrels to Massillon; then moved to Pike, and commenced farming on land which he rented from different parties, until he purchased his present farm of 170 acres, most of which he bought from Joseph Medill. For twenty-five years Mr. Stands was actively engaged buying horses, cattle, and trading in stock generally, at which business he was very successful. He was married in 1834, to Lydia, daughter of Michael Holm, who bore him fourteen children, four of whom died young, and ten grew to maturity as follows—Leonard H., of Pike; Caroline, died aged 27; Isaiah, of Wabash Co., Ind.; Samuel, of Pike; Katy Ann, died aged 32; Mary, now Mrs. George Hoverland, of Pike; Margaret, at home; Sarah, now Mrs. Jacob Yutzy, of Pike; John, of Sumner Co., Kan.; Amanda, now Mrs. Milliard Young, of Pike. Mr. Stands has served as School Director for seventeen years in his district, and has been chosen Township Trustee twice; he has been a member of the United Brethren Church for thirty years, and has held many offices of honor and trust in the community.

JOHN SIFFERT, farmer; P. O. Canton; was born at the farm upon which he now resides, June 7, 1817; son of Philip and Esther (Jarvis) Siffert. Philip was a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa., and Esther was born in New Jersey; they were married in the east, and came to Ohio in 1806. For a short time they lived in a tent near what is now Canton, but afterwards removed to Pike Tp., and entered the land now owned by their son John. He afterwards purchased 160 acres in Wayne, 160 acres in Hancock, and 160 acres in Wood Cos. When Philip first settled in Pike, the country was very wild, the woods were full of bears and deer, and they were frequently visited by the Indians, but had plenty to eat, drink, and wear; it was necessary however, to visit Steubenville and other markets still farther off, in order to purchase their supplies. Philip and his wife were members of the United Brethren Church, and at an early day, their home was the center of the religious efforts of this denomination in the neighborhood; quarterly meetings being frequently held here; also several camp meetings were conducted in the woods upon the Siffert farm, which was in that early day, a place where the banner of the Lord was ever unfurled to the breeze. Philip died May 16, 1853, aged 75 years, 11 months and 6 days; his wife dying some ten years previous. They were the parents of eleven children—Margaret

married Jacob Simons, and removed to Putnam Co., but returned and died in Stark; Elizabeth died in childhood; Rosannah married John Keel and died in Putnam Co.; Joseph died in Bethlehem Tp., where he resided; Eliza married David Wolf, and died while a resident of Coshocton Co.; John, subject of this sketch; Nancy married Jacob Ruthraugh and died early in life; Philip was drowned, in infancy; Hester also married David Wolf, and died in Coshocton Co.; William, now a resident of Whitley Co., Ind.; and Samuel died at 18 years of age. John Siffert, the subject of this sketch, was raised and educated in Pike Tp., and has been a farmer all his life. When 30 years of age he was licensed to preach the gospel, and was received by the Muskingum Annual Conference of the United Brethren Church, as a minister; he traveled for two years on Crooked Run Circuit, in Tuscarawas Co., and then for one year on Nimishillen Circuit in Stark Co. At the present time he is connected with Otterbein Chapel of Pike Tp., but for many years has not been an active minister of the Church. He was married in November, 1849, to Amanda, daughter of Richard Hughs, and was by her, the father of five children—Mary Ellen married William Teaby, and died Feb. 4, 1881, leaving two children—Charles Ellsworth, and Walter W.; Melancthon P., a school teacher; Angeline, Ida, Olive, and John E. at home with their parents. His first wife died April 12, 1865, and he was married a second time, to Miss Anna, daughter of Christopher Bender, of North Industry. She is the mother of three children—Della Belle, Thurman C., and Cora Alice.

JOHN SMITH, farmer; P. O. Pierce; born in Chester Co. Pa., Dec. 17, 1818; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Watson) Smith, who removed to Pike Tp. in the spring of 1829, settling on 30 acres of land now owned by Leonard Shroyer; after remaining some twenty years, Jacob removed to Washington Tp., where he died in May, 1875; he was the father of five children, one died aged 18, four are living as follows—Lawrence B. and John of Pike Tp.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. George Hudson, of Nebraska; Warren G., of Alliance. When the Smith family first moved to Pike Tp., the facilities for acquiring an education were very poor, but the subject of this sketch wishing a more thorough knowledge of the different branches of science than could be obtained near home, walked to Canton each morning carrying his dinner and returning in the evening; thus he acquired an education which has been transmitted to very many of his descendants; he early learned the trade of a shoemaker, which occupation he followed many years. About the year 1849 he was chosen Justice of the Peace, and served one term, after six years was re-elected, and served for two terms; he has also been Clerk and Assessor for several terms, and is Township Treasurer at the present time. He was married May 12, 1839, to Miss Martha, daughter of Peter Hockensmith. Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, are members of the Methodist Church of Bolivar; they are the parents of eleven living children, as follows—Jacob, of Pike; Margaret, now Mrs. Jeremiah Culler, of Canton Tp.; Mary Jane, at home; Charity, now Mrs. James Walz, of Pike; William H., of Dakota Territory; Caroline, now Mrs. John Lash, of Bolivar; Wesley, of Sparta; Benjamin, Elmer, James and Ollie. Jacob Smith, the eldest son was born in Pike Tp., April 5, 1840, where he was raised and educated, afterward teaching school for three terms; he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until 1870, since which year he has been engaged as a carpenter and contractor, putting up houses and barns. August 7, 1862, he enlisted for three years in the 107th Ohio, and served until June 20, 1865, when the Rebellion having been subdued, he was discharged. During this period he served for one year with the army of the Potomac; the balance of the time in South Carolina and Florida. He was married Sept. 19, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Shell, who was raised by William Groves, Sr. He is the father of five children—Flora Ellen, Jennie Lillian, Margaret Pearl, Bertha Mabel and Ethel Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are connected with the M. E. Church, of Bolivar. Wesley Smith, son of Jacob, was born Feb. 11, 1853; elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1879; Married April 11, 1880, to Miss Sadie, daughter of Phillip and Sophia (Elsass) Smith.

ISAAC SICKAFOOSE, farmer; P. O. North Industry; was born in Sandy Tp., Sept. 30, 1825. His father, George Sickafoose, a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa., removed to Stark

Co. in 1813, and settled in Sandy Tp. on 160 acres of land, which he purchased from the government. He was a soldier during the war of 1812; was a member of the Lutheran Church, and died in July, 1840. His wife, formerly Miss Margaret Wagner, died in December, 1857. She was the mother of ten children—Tena, now Mrs. George Howenstine, of Pike Tp.; Samuel, of Whitley Co., Ind.; George, died Janu ry, 1876, near Freeport, Ill.; Michael, of Whitley Co., Ind.; Mary Ann, married Barton Blythe, and died in Sept., 1875; John, of Sandy Tp.; Andrew, of Whitley Co., Ind.; Benjamin, of Sandy Tp.; Isaac, of Pike Tp., and Margaret, now Mrs. James Robinson, of Sandy Tp. Isaac Sickafoose, subject of this sketch, was raised and educated in Sandy Tp., and when his father died, he, in connection with his brother Benjamin, purchased the homestead, which they farmed until some seven years ago, when he sold his interest and rented a farm in Sandy Tp. for one year, then purchased his present land in Pike Tp., from the heirs of Charles Laiblin. During the Rebellion he was a member of the O. N. G., and was in active service for four months in the 162d Regiment under Col. Ball. He was married Nov. 15, 1864, to Mary Ann, daughter of David Read, one of the pioneer settlers of Sandy Tp. They have three children—David Reuben, George Emory and Curtis Read. His farm of 91 acres in Pike Tp., is underlaid with a vein of coal, which is in some places three, and in others four feet in thickness.

JEREMIAH STEINER, farmer and stockman; P. O. Pierce; was born Jan. 29, 1835, in Westmoreland Co., Pa. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Thomas) Steiner, were natives of the same county where Jacob followed his trade as a hatter for over thirty years at Adamsville. In 1853 he moved to Stark Co. with his family, purchasing the farm now owned by his son Jeremiah and Benj. Whitmer. Jacob served as Treasurer of Pike Tp. many terms; was a member of the Lutheran Church; his wife was a Presbyterian. He died Jan. 1, 1862; she in April, 1879. They were the parents of eleven children; three died in infancy, eight grew to maturity, as follows—George G., of Pike; Jacob, of Des Moines, Ia.; Jeremiah, of Pike; Barnett T. was Captain of the 107th Regiment O. V. I., during the Rebellion, was wounded at Gettysburg, and died shortly afterwards from the injuries; William, now of Sandoval, Ill.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Aaron Skelton, of Pike; Jane M., now Mrs. George Hines, of Pike; Charlotte S., now Mrs. Benj. Whitmer, of Pike. Jeremiah was raised in Adamsburg, and received a common school education; removed with his parents to Pike Tp., remaining on the farm until about 21 years of age. He then embarked in business as a drover; was employed first as an assistant by other parties, but soon commenced purchasing stock and driving them east on his own account, and since then he has been engaged in this business with considerable success. Formerly cattle were driven from Stark Co. through Pennsylvania to the eastern market, and it required four weeks to make the trip. Mr. Steiner has made many trips over the Allegheny Mountains driving cattle. The last time was in 1863, when the animals were nearly captured by the Rebels. He purchased the farm of 120 acres, upon which he now resides, in 1862; and also owns 105 acres purchased from his father's heirs. His present residence was built during the summer of 1881. He was in the 100 days' service during the war; was married in February, 1861, to Miss Nancy, daughter of James Carnes, and they have six children—Barnett, Emma, Edward, William, Hattie and James.

MAHLON SLUTS, farmer, P. O. North Industry; was born in Tuscarawas Co., July 17, 1812, son of Samuel and Sarah (Hague) Slutz. Samuel was born in Frederick Co., Md., March 6, 1783. He was the son of John Sluts, whose father came from Germany, and settled in Baltimore. John was the father of eighteen children, fifteen growing to maturity and raising families. He was a wheelwright by trade, served in the Revolutionary War, and settled with his family near Steubenville in 1806. His son Samuel was married Oct. 26, 1810, to Sarah Hague, who was born July 15, 1788. She was raised a Quaker, and by him the mother of four children, viz:—Mahlon, of Pike; Susan, married Benjamin L. Critchet and now deceased; Mahala died aged three; William also deceased; Samuel settled in Tuscarawas County with his wife in 1811, and died there Nov. 27, 1821. His widow was married in 1824, to Peter Houseman,

They had four children. She died May 17, 1857, at Dunkirk, Ohio. Mahlon Sluts, the subject of this sketch lived in Tuscarawas Co., until he was 13 years of age; his father being dead, he lived with his Uncle James, then a resident of Sugar Creek Tp., continuing with this kinsman until March 23, 1834, when he married Rebecca Wallburn. After living a few months in Holmes County, they bought 130 acres in Sugar Creek, upon which tract they lived over three years; then moved to Carroll County, remaining there ten years, on two different farms. September 14, 1848, the family settled in Pike Tp., purchasing 75 acres at first, to which was added other tracts until Mr. Sluts owned 323 acres. He transferred some of this to his son, and now owns 212 acres. Mr. Sluts and wife have been members of the Methodist Church for over 23 years. Previous to this they were connected with the United Brethren denomination. He has been Class Leader, Trustee and Steward in the congregation, and represented the Society at conference, and was School Director for fourteen years. He was the father of seven children; two died before they reached maturity, five are living, as follows—Samuel, of Pike; Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Wm. M. Howenstine, of Huntington Co., Ind.; George J., of Pike; Rebecca Jane, at home with her parents; William L., graduated at Mt. Union, and during the past eight years has been a minister of the M. E. Church, and located at Colorado Springs.

LEONARD H. STANDS, teacher; P. O. Pierce; Clerk of Pike Tp. since April, 1871; born May 3, 1835; the son of Henry and Lydia (Holm) Stands. Leonard is a native of Pike Tp., and received during his youth a good common school education, after which he attended Mt. Union College for three years; he visited Missouri during the fall of 1860 and taught school there the winter previous to the war; returning to Ohio in 1861, he was married Dec. 29, of that year to Kate McKinney, daughter of Daniel and Hester (Guest) McKinney; they have three children—Cora Alice, Emmet Grant and Charles Monroe. In the spring of 1867 he purchased his present home of 12½ acres which he has occupied since October, 1867. He is a member of the M. E. Church at Sparta, and his wife and daughter Alice are connected with the same congregation. During the war Mr. Stands was a member of the Ohio National Guards, and he was in active service for four months in 1864, holding the rank of Second Lieutenant. He was first chosen Clerk of Pike Tp. in 1871, and the best proof that he faithfully executes the duties of the office is the fact that he has been re-elected to the same position each spring since then, and is now serving his eleventh term. Mr. Stands is by occupation a school teacher, which calling he has followed for twenty-five years in Pike Tp. and Tuscarawas Co.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Pierce; is a grandson of Bartholomew Williams, one of the early settlers of Stark Co. This pioneer married Miss Elizabeth Farber, a native of New Jersey; they emigrated to Jefferson Co. in 1804, about the same time the Farbers did; Mrs. Williams being the daughter of Philip Farber. After a few years, Williams removed to Pike Tp., purchasing from the government the quarter section now owned and occupied by Simon Rice; he afterwards entered in his son's name the land now owned by Alfred Williams. John Williams, son of Bartholomew, was born Oct. 22, 1806, in Jefferson Co., and when quite small, his parents removed to Pike Tp. By two wives, he was the father of ten children; he was married Aug. 13, 1837, to Miss Sarah Jane Alexander, who was born May 10, 1818, and was the mother of four children—Nancy, now Mrs. John Newhouse; Elizabeth, now Mrs. J. J. Burnheimer; and William B., all three of Pike Tp.; the fourth child died when quite small; their mother died May 21, 1844, and Mr. Williams was married a second time, to Mrs. Benjamin Brothers, formerly Miss Mary McKinney, born Dec. 20, 1813, and by Mr. Williams, she was the mother of six children—Alfred, subject of this sketch; Susan B. died aged 15; Sarah Jane, now Mrs. Joseph Briggle; John Emory, died in childhood; Mary Etta, now Mrs. A. W. Dyre, of Muskingum Co.; Martha died in childhood. John Williams was a member of the M. E. Church, of Sparta. He died of small-pox, June 7, 1871. A short time previous to his death, he was shot by a man named Teeples, without any just provocation; the wound, which ordinarily would not have been fatal, was the indirect cause of his death, as he was taken with small-

pox before the bullet wound could heal, and the murderous assault thus had a fatal termination. His son Alfred was born Feb. 26, 1846, and was raised and educated in Pike Tp., where he has always resided. At the present time he owns 183 acres of land, and is engaged farming and raising stock, principally sheep. He was married May 12, 1870, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Nathan and Christina (Welker) Thomas, and they have two children—Ada May, and Walter Clyde.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Pierce; was born October 17, 1842, in Pike Tp.; son of John and Sarah Jane (Alexander) Williams and a grandson of Bartholomew and Elizabeth (Farber) Williams; a more extended reference of these old settlers will be found in the sketch of Alfred Williams. The subject of this biographical sketch is one of the most active and successful business men of Pike Tp.; he was raised and educated in Pike, and remained with his father until the great Rebellion was inaugurated; in November, 1861, when he enlisted in the 76th Ohio and served until early in 1863, when he was discharged, but afterwards as a member of the O. N. G. he re-entered the service and received a commission as First Lieutenant of Company F, 162d Regiment, but owing to the continued absence of the captain Mr. Williams had charge of the company during the greater portion of his term of service. In 1865 he removed to his present farm, which he purchased from his father and the heirs of his father's estate, and now owns 180 acres of land. He was married January 26, 1865, to Susan Jane, a dughter of Samuel and Agnes (Evans) Cable; they have four children—Loretta, Loemma, John S. and Blanch. At the present time he is engaged in farming and also buying, fattening and selling stock for the Eastern market; he has been engaged in the stock business in connection with Jeremiah Steiner for some years and with considerable success. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the M. E. Church, of Sparta, of which congregation he has been Trustee and Class Leader; he is a Steward at the present time, and has also served as Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

DANIEL YANT, farmer and Justice of the Peace; was born in Canton Tp., Jan. 12, 1828. His father, John Yant, also a native of the same township, was born about the year 1805, and died aged 44. His mother, formerly Miss Lydia Jolly, was born June 16, 1803, and is still living at an advanced age. Daniel's parents removed with their family to Carroll Co., when he was about 5 years of age. After his father died the family returned to Canton Tp. Daniel worked on his father's farm until he attained his 16th year, and was then apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade, and continued at that occupation for many years. After the Yants returned to Canton Tp., he worked at his trade there one year, then opened a shop at Mapleton, Osnaburg Tp., continuing in business there until June, 1862, when he enlisted, serving for three years in the 115th O. V. I. He was mustered out in July, 1865; three of his brothers also served in the army during the Rebellion. Mr. Yant returned to his forge in Mapleton, remaining there one year; then removed to Canton Tp., where he farmed for two years. He purchased the 88 acres now owned by Dr. Becher, which farm he occupied four years, during which period he was also engaged mining coal, the last year selling over 50,000 bushels. Having sold this farm, he purchased from Peter Moret 160 acres, 60 of which he afterward transferred to his son. In April, 1874, he was chosen Justice of the Peace, and re-elected to this position in 1877, and again in 1880. Previous to this he served as Trustee, and also held the same position in Osnaburg Tp. He was married Feb. 16, 1851, to Miss Sophia Kinney, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (May) Kinney, who were natives of Pennsylvania, but removed to Stark Co. at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Yant are members of the M. E. Church. They are the parents of eight children, only three of whom are living—Sarah Elizabeth, died aged 7; William Preston, died aged 4; Peter K., now of Pike; Cordelia, now Mrs. Edward Bach, of Sugar Creek Tp.; Johnny, died in infancy; Martha Loemma, died aged 3; Ida May, at home with her parents; Bertha Florence, died aged 5. In addition to their three living children, Mr. and Mrs. Yant have taken a young lad, Harvey M. Craig, whom they are raising as their own child.

PARIS TOWNSHIP.

AMOS D. BAKER, farmer; P. O. Paris. Mr. Baker was born on the 5th day of May, 1819, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was a son of Jacob and Nancy (Mowl) Baker, his mother having emigrated from Germany in her infancy. Mr. Baker embarked in matrimony on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1840; the choice of his affections being Letitia Murray. He, in company with his better half, came to Ohio on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1842, locating in Paris Tp., on a farm of 50 acres, which he then purchased. He has now augmented his accumulations to the amount of 170 acres. He was the father of two children—Isaac D. and Sarah M. Both are married and have forsaken the parental roof. Mr. Baker's political propensities have always been Democratic. He has been Trustee and Delegate several times, and discharged the duties of Justice of the Peace during two terms. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB BURGER, farmer; P. O. Minerva. Among the oldest settlers and descendants of pioneer blood may be mentioned Jacob Burger, born Dec. 31st, 1807; son of Daniel and Mary (Keller) Burger. His grandfather was Jacob Burger, a native of Switzerland, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In fall of 1817, he started for Ohio with his parents, locating in Stark Co., Paris Tp. the following May, leasing of David Wyley, a farm in Section 36. Mr. Burger attended common (very common) school, and remained with his father until 1841, when Jacob took the homestead, and united himself in marriage to Miss Anna Morrow, of Paris Tp., Dec. 15, 1842. Mr. Burger had the following family of children—Jacob, carpenter at Minerva; Hiram, junior partner of Jacob in carpentering; Rachel, now Mrs. Haynam; Harriet, now Mrs. Holms; Hannah, Mrs. Henry Crowl, farmer. Mr. B. is a Lutheran and a Democrat.

JOHN CARSON, farmer and sheep-raiser; P. O. Minerva, was born in Ireland, County Tyrone, July 15, 1819; son of Samuel and Mary Carson. The family sailed to the United States in 1834, and located in Rose Tp., Carroll Co. Mr. Carson received his early education in Ireland, and finished a common school education in western Pennsylvania; when he began in Washington Co. to farm, continuing at same for fourteen years. In June, 1852, he removed to Carroll Co. Ohio. In 1856, he located in Stark Co., Paris Tp., Section 26, where he purchased the present farm of 160 acres, to which he added 25 acres in 1878. Mr. Carson began his sheep-breeding and wool-growing at the opening of the Rebellion. His flock are of a high grade, the original blood being from the Wells & Dickeson herd. Mr. Carson has a flock of 160, culled and selected from many years of breeding; having purchased blooded animals of choice pedigrees from time to time, to cross with his ewes. Mr. Carson was married in the spring of 1853, to Miss Mary A. Bell, of Washington Co., Pa. In politics Mr. Carson is not radical, but other things being equal, he sustains the Democratic ticket in national issues; served as Trustee for the township a period of ninteen years. Himself and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Minerva, he holding the possition of Elder in that church for many years.

LEWIS CONRAD, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born in Paris Tp., Feb. 15, 1829; a son of Peter and Maria (Loutzenheiser) Conrad. Peter was a native of Alsace, France, now Germany, and born in 1793. Henry Loutzenheiser, his father-in-law, was among the early settlers of Stark Co., and laid out the village of Louisville. Mr. Conrad labored upon the farm, and attended the log school-houses of his day, during his minority. After arriving at his majority he farmed the homestead for seven years, when he purchased his present farm of 120 acres, which he has improved by tiling the low-land, and enriching the uplands, making it in many respects a model. May 4, 1854, Mr. Conrad was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Stuckey, of Washington Tp., of which union there were ten children, eight living—Miriam, Mrs. Robert Shearer, of Paris Tp.; Addie, at home; Alice,

deceased; Eliza, at home; Marion, at home; Carrie, deceased; Howard, Nettie, Amanda, Alvin, minors, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad are members of the Reformed Church, at Paris, he being an Elder in the same for six years. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but of later days a Democrat.

J. F. DOUGHERTY, dentist; Minerva; was born Aug. 10, 1858, in Lake Tp., Stark Co. His paternal lineage is in the line of Dr. J. E. Doughrety, one of the leading physicians in the county; his mother, Angeline (Gorgas) Dougherty. Frank attended high school at Greentown; afterward, took a course at Inland Seminary, Summit Co. In 1879 he entered the dental office of Craig & Dougherty, Canton, O., where he apprenticed, and prosecuted his course for two years. In 1881 he formed a partnership with I. A. Burson, constituting the only dental firm in the rising town of Minerva. In 1881 he entered the University of Michigan, to complete the more advanced studies of dentistry. Whether he returns to continue his profession at Minerva or chooses a larger field of labor, his intelligence and skill have already won him a place in the profession, and presage a successful career, wherever he casts his lot. Mr. Dougherty inherits Republicanism, and continues strong in that political faith, casting his first vote for James A. Garfield. He is a member of the Methodist church, and a worker in the Sunday School.

G. J. GESZNER, farmer; P. O. Robertsville; was born Nov. 3, 1837, in Cincinnati, O.; a son of George L. and Catharine (Weirman) Geszner, natives of Prussia; sailed for the United States in 1818; and his father continued his trade as baker in Philadelphia. In 1836 they removed to Cincinnati; his parents returned to Philadelphia, and after a short residence removed to Stark Co. in 1847, and purchased 142 acres. George L. Geszner died in 1865, leaving the estate to the subject of this sketch and Elizabeth wife of Valentine Mong. The farm being willed to George, he has improved it with a fine residence where he enjoys the felicities of single life. In politics Mr. Geszner votes the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Robertsville and a strong supporter of the same financially.

JOHN HAYNAM, farmer; P. O. New Franklin. Among the influential and old families of Paris Tp. may be mentioned John Haynam, the eldest of three brothers, all residing in central Paris, and well provided with real estate. John was born in Columbiana Co., Dec. 18, 1814; son of Thomas and Barbara (Rule) Haynam. His grandfather was Thomas, a native of England. The subject of this sketch was but four weeks old when he moved to Stark Co. with his parents, making him the oldest resident of the first raising in Paris Tp. Mr. Haynam is one of the few men who were content to abide their time in the dense forests, to clearing and improving until he had procured himself a fine home, and reared a family. His early education was received in the pioneer school room. Among his first teachers he recalls with pleasure, William Alexander, William Keath, Bazillian Etzler and Herriot Parker. April 13, 1837, he was married to Catharine Neidigh, of Paris Tp. His father having moved to the present homestead of George Haynam, when John was 14 years of age, he returned, when married, to the original homestead, and purchased 80 acres of his father. In 1858, he added to this, 25 acres. In 1865 he increased his farm again by 50 acres more. In 1858 he added another 20 acres. Mr. Haynam was blest with twelve children, nine boys, and three girls; four boys are dead—George was slain in the Franklin battle, Tenn.; Thomas died at home; Manuel died in Canton. Of the ones living, Samuel is a farmer in Paris Tp.; William, farmer in Oregon; David, farmer in Paris Tp.; Joseph, carpenter in Osnaburg; James F. at home; Hannah E., wife of John Geiselman, Columbiana Co.; Mary A., wife of Lycurgus Martin, Alliance; Barbara R., wife of Elmer Hasler. In politics Mr. Haynam was formerly a Democrat, but since the Rebellion, has voted with the Republicans.

SAMUEL HAINES, farmer; P. O. Minerva; was born in Frederick Co., Md., Nov. 25, 1808; son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Flickenger) Haines. At the age of 13 he removed to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he continued his common school education and fitted himself for teaching; beginning first in Paris Tp. in 1829; he afterward returned to Maryland where he taught for two winters; laboring in the summer vacations at $7 per month on a farm; after which he returned to

Ohio, and continued teaching in Stark and Columbiana Cos. for three winters, in all about twenty-five months. In 1835 he purchased his present homestead, then a dense forest of heavy timber. Mr. Haines added to his first farm of 30 acres 63 acres more in 1871, and purchased in the village of Minerva three houses and five lots besides property at Bayard. Mr. Haines united his fortunes in 1836 with those of Catharine Crowl; of this union there is one child—Uriah H., a farmer of Paris Tp. Mrs. Haines died in October, 1869. Mr. Haines was re-married July 25, 1878, to Miss Amanda Mortland, of Virginia. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but subsequently changed to the Republican faith during the first Lincoln campaign, an active supporter of which he has ever since been. He had held several minor offices; Assessor, Trustee, etc. Mrs. Haines is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Minerva, while Mr. Haines is a non-professor of religion. Mr. Haines' scholarly attainments have given him much estate administration and other legal business to transact for the neighborhood and township.

HIRAM HOSTETTER, farmer; P. O. Minerva. Hiram Hostetter, farmer and stockman, is a son of David Hostetter, a native of Baltimore city, Md., one of the pioneer settlers of Stark Co. His grandfather, Ulrick Hostetter, was a native of Switzerland. David Hostetter entered land in Sec. 25, Stark Co., in 1808. At the breaking out of the war of 1812, he entered as 2d Lieutenant of O. V. I., under Capt. Roller, participating in the battle of Malden and the surrender of Hull at Detroit. At the time Mr. David Hostetter moved upon the present homestead of his son, the township was a dense forest, infested with all the native animals of the State. Hiram was born Sept. 19, 1825, remained on the farm until his 20th year, when he entered the Wooster Academy. Mr. Hostetter completed his education by "swinging the ferule" for a few terms in district school. In 1854 he taught a school at Racine, Wis. In the following year he taught a precinct school in Chicago, Ill. In 1857 he returned to Ohio, and began the study of law at Ashland. With this fine foundation in erudition and his knowledge of men, he chose the pleasant occupation of husbandry, and returned to the homestead, which he has since enlarged and improved. Mr. Hostetter has never ceased the prosecution of his studies, to which the retirement of rural life is so favorable. His reading and research has been wide and liberal, and given him a high rank in the community for his accomplishments in the sciences and history. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but, during the Fremont campaign, he changed to the Republican faith, of which he has ever since been a staunch supporter in brain and purse. Mr. Hostetter was 2d Lieutenant in the 162d O. V. I. In religion he is a supporter and member of the Christian Church. He was married Jan. 1, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth P. Walker, of Paris Tp. A family of four children living is the fruit of this union—Carl M., in his 20th year; Almira, Atta Carrie, and Victor Grant; all at home. Two children are deceased, having died by accident: Ethel, drowning; and Arete, falling from a tree, receiving a fatal shock.

W. W. HOOPES, druggist, Minerva, O.; successor to Hoopes & Son, was born Nov. 1, 1851, in Carroll Co., O.; son of Marshall and Mary (Moore) Hoopes. In the spring of 1852 his parents moved to Minerva, and young Hoopes spent his boyhood days in the village schools of Minerva. Having completed the common schools, and entered Mt. Union for two terms, and afterward a short course at Alliance College, paying special attention to pharmacy, fitting himself for the drug business, at which he returned to engage in partnership with his father. The firm of Hoopes & Son dissolved in March, 1880, when the subject of this sketch became sole proprietor, doing a business of $8,000 annually in drugs and notions. Mr. Hoopes was married Feb. 6, 1873, to Miss Virginia Perdue, born Aug. 28, 1854. This union has been blest with two children—Mollie C., 7 years, and Bertha J., 5 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hoopes are members of the Disciples' Church, and their education and refinement place them in the best social circles of Minerva. In politics Mr. Hoopes is a Republican.

JOHN F. JEROME Lawyer; Minerva; was born May 23, 1848, in Carroll Co., and is a son of James and Isabella (Elliott) Jerome. His mother is a descendant of the Indian Missionary Elliott, of early American colonization fame. Like a great number of our suc-

cessful professional men, young Jerome was raised on a farm. In 1864 the family moved to Minerva, and John F. manifested his patriotism by enlisting in the service under Capt. Davis. At close of the war he entered the Mt. Union College, and, having prosecuted his course for a year, returned, and took a special course as a private student under Prof. Elliott of Minerva. In 1869 he began his law course under Benjamin F. Potts, the present Territorial Governor of Montana. In May, 1871, he was admitted to the bar, since which date he has been the only lawyer in Paris Tp. In 1870 he was elected by the State Senate as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Jerome has been a loyal Republican from his youth, beginning in 1869 to stump the county for that cause. In 1874 he was admitted to the U. S. Dist. Court, having an extended practice in bankruptcy causes in this and adjoining counties. The party have complimented Mr. Jerome by sending him as their representative to various committees and State conventions. In the fall campaign of 1880, he held the position of Chairman of the Garfield Club and Central Committee. Mr. Jerome's social and accommodating disposition have won for him more than a local reputation in this line. He was united in matrimony in 1872, to Miss Amy D. Perdue. The union is blest with two children—Grace, 6 years, and Mary L., 1 year.

E. MESSMORE, green-house and insurance; Minerva; was born in Columbiana Co., Feb. 12, 1826. His parents were George and Margaret Messmore, natives of Pennsylvania. He spent the years of his minority upon the farm, where he was taught the lessons of industry and management that have characterized his subsequent career. His first position where he became of age, was that of clerk, at New Chambersburg, a position that he occupied for five years. In 1856, he established a store of his own in East Rochester; the following year he removed to West Liberty, Iowa, and continued in merchandising for six years, when he removed to Minerva, Ohio, where he engaged in insurance, with the Surety Life Insurance Co., holding the general agency for four States, during a period of fifteen years. In connection with the former, he was also agent for the Mutual and Equitable. In 1880, he was appointed general manager of agencies for the Steubenville Mutual Protection Association. In 1870, he opened up the green-house business; at first a private affair, to cultivate the many choice varities of plants he had collected. The demand at home and the neighboring cities having increased until he has enlarged two houses, 11 x 70 feet, and one 20 x 70 feet. He has three plantations of strawberry beds, making in all, six acres of this fruit. His selection and collection of green-house plants is both rare and various. His most Eastern market at present being at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Messmore was united in the sacred bonds of matrimony, in 1851, to Miss Angie Montgomery. There is a family of two children—C. F., telegraph operator and Station Agent at the C. & C. R. R. The daughter is Mrs. Laura C. Calerdine of Cincinnati, O. Mr. Messmore is Republican in politics, but keeps aloof from office seeking. Mr. and Mrs. Messmore are members of the Christain Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and a Royal Arch Mason, at Hanover, O.

WILLIAM L. MYERS, farmer; P. O. New Franklin; was born in Harrison Co. Oct. 3, 1821; son of John and Fannie (Lowmiller) Myers, pioneers of Harrison Co., where William was inured to the hardships of farm life, attending district schools in the winter season. In 1844 he moved to Paris Tp., to the present homestead of David Unkefer, a farm of 40 acres, purchasing for $600, the same piece selling in 1877 for $3,200. In 1850 he moved to his present home, having purchased 128 acres, which he has improved both in buildings and cultivation. In 1860 he added 40 acres to the east. In connection with his farming, he keeps a selected drove of brood-ewes, a herd ranging from 100 to 125, of Merino blood. Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Myers, in 1844, who bore him the following children—Alpheus, farmer of Columbiana Co.; Josiah, farmer of southeast Kansas; Jacob, carpenter, Paris Tp.; Elizabeth, Mrs. S. Shively, of Nebraska. Mrs. Myers, died July 4, 1854, and he was re-married June 4, 1855, to Miss Hannah Slack, of Paris Tp. Of this union there are six children—Ephraim S., farmer, of Paris; Boughman; Ona C.; William and Charles at home. In religion, Mr. and Mrs. Myers

Sarah J., Mrs. S. Kline; Samantha E., Mrs. are German Baptists. Mr. Myers has been a Democrat in politics, casting his first vote for James K. Polk. He has been honored as Trustee of the Tp., and committee-man to various conventions.

ISRAEL METZ, farmer; P. O. New Franklin; was born in Paris Tp., Jan. 24, 1824, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Crownbecker) Metz. The former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland. Israel was engaged upon the farm until he arrived at his majority, receiving a common school education from the district schools. In 1846 he became an owner of real estate, purchasing 80 acres in Paris Tp., the paternal homestead, and remained upon the same until 1864, when he sold, and purchased his present beautifully situated farm of 160 acres in Section 2, of Paris Tp. Mr. Metz has not only conducted farming successfully but has been a wool-grower, keeping a flock of over 100 sheep. Dec. 24, 1848, Mr. Metz and Miss Lucy Freed, were married, and of this union, there is a family of six children—Harriet, Lotta, Mrs. I. Mong; Anna M., wife of Mr. L. Davis; John S. at home, farmer; Emma and Ettie B., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Metz are members of the Christian Church at Minerva. In politics he has been a loyal supporter of the Republican faith since the late rebellion. He has always held himself aloof from politics, and reaps the fruits of minding his own business, and is enjoying a well regulated home and farm in the N. E. part of the Township.

VALENTINE MONG, farmer; P. O. Paris; was born May 24, 1828, in Bavaria, Germany; a son of Nicholas and Catharine (Steine) Mong, who sailed for the United States in 1835, and located in Stark Co., Paris Tp., where Valentine attended the common school, and finished his education in the Canton schools. In 1858 he began farming for himself, when he bought a farm of 110 acres, in Sec. 30, of Paris Tp. In 1867 he purchased 88 acres in Sections 9 and 10. In 1874 he added to his present homestead 30 acres which he improved in 1877 with a fine residence and handsome farm buildings. In connection with his farming he has been a wool-grower, and keeps a well selected herd of 75 to 100 head. Mr. Mong was elected Trustee of Stark Co. Agricultural Society in 1878. In politics Mr. Mong is a Democrat, being a strong supporter of the Union during the war. He has been honored with the office of Township Trustee for fourteen years, and elected to represent the township at various county and district conventions. Mr. Mong was married in March, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Geszner, a native of Philadelphia; from which union has resulted the following children—George H., farmer, of Paris Tp.; John V., farmer; Maria, now Mrs. William Shetzley, of Paris; Emma, wife of Mr. George Klutz, of Carrol, Ellen and Clara, minors, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Mong are members of the Lutheran Church at Paris, O.

DAVID MYERS, farmer; P. O. Minerva; was born in Franklin Co., Pa., April 16, 1830; son of John S., and Catharine (Beam) Myers, natives of Franklin Co., Pa. His parents moved to Stark Co. when David was in his 4th year, and remained upon the farm until 20 years of age, when he began the carpenter's trade, which he has since so successfully followed. Mr. Myers purchased his present home in 1864, a farm of 80 acres. During his career as a carpenter he has built and assisted in building many of the dwelling and public buildings of Paris Tp. Mr. Myers was married May 22, 1851, to Miss Caroline Eyster of Paris Tp.; her parents were William and Juliana (Hinkle) Eyster. The latter was born in York Co., Pa., Oct. 28, 1778, having been a resident of Paris Tp. for fifty-four years. She is living with her daughter Mrs. David Myers, in good health with her second eye-sight, and cutting her third set of teeth. Mr. Myers has a family of seven sons—Ephraim E., farmer, of Indiana; Jeremiah E., farmer, of Columbiana Co.; Hiram E., carpenter, of Stark Co.; Sylvanus E., machinist and money broker; Ellsworth E., John W. E., and Harvey E., all minors at home. Mr. Myers is a member of the German Baptist Church, Mrs. Myers, of the Lutheran. In politics Mr. Myers votes with the Democrat party. His trade and social qualities have made him widely known in this and adjoining townships. Mr. Myers has improved his homestead and surrounded himself with many of the comforts of life, so that his last days may be his most enjoyable.

JACOB MATZ, hotel-keeper; Paris. Mr. Matz was born on the 7th day of January,

A. D. 1829, in Germany. He was a son of Jacob, Sr., and Elizabeth (Wingerd) Matz. The subject of this sketch was brought to America when he was 8 years of age. His father located in Paris Tp., and Jacob, Jr. remained with his father until his 19th year, when he married Eliza Shidler, of Paris Tp. Mr. Matz purchased 80 acres of land in this Township, on which he spent the first seventeen years of married life. He owns 260 acres of land, and the American Hotel in Paris, which he is now running. He was the father of eleven children, seven of whom still survive, four are married, leaving three in the family circle. Mr. Matz is a Democrat in politics, and in religion he and his companion adhere to the creed of the Reformed Church.

JOHN NUMAN, dry goods merchant, Minerva; was born Sept. 18, 1838. His lineage is preserved for four generations. His parents were John and Catharine (Fryfogle) Numan. His grandsire was Henry, of Pennsylvania; his great-grandfather, Peter, was a native of England, a descendant of Walter Numan. Several branches of this family will be noticed in other townships of this work. The subject of this sketch was raised upon the farm until his 15th year, when he engaged himself to John F. Reynolds, of Canton, as clerk, for one year. After returning to the farm for one year, he removed to Loudonville, O., working in a store for a short period, when he hired to a firm in Osnaburg for about a year. In 1857 he took an irregular course at Mt. Union College; on his return, engaged himself to Holwick at Osnaburg for one year. Having again returned to the farm, he was united in the holy ties of wedlock to Miss Lovina Dangler, of Osnaburg. Mr. Numan is blest with a family of eleven children—the eldest, C. H. Numan, being engaged in business with his father; Florence is the wife of W. M. Morehead; the others are minors, still at home. Willie G. and an infant are deceased. In 1861 he removed to Minerva, and acted as salesman for H. A. Foster for four years. Mr. Numan was one of the volunteers under Col. Ball, being promoted to the position of Sergeant-Major of the regiment. Returned and engaged in the livery business at Minerva for one year, after which he engaged in the shoe business with Joseph Morehead. In 1866 he purchased the entire interest, which he retained until 1869. After selling goods for J. F. Yingling for a short time, he formed a partnership with Davis in the dry goods business. In 1871 he purchased the entire interest, which store he has conducted with success, and is doing the leading business in that line at present. In politics Mr. Numan is a well-informed and enthusiastic Republican, having been honored by his party as delegate to State and district conventions at various times. Of the minor positions he holds may be mentioned: member of School Board and Town Council, and Director and Vice President of the Minerva Union Agricultural Association. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 235, and Minerva Chapter, R. A. M.

SAMUEL OYSTER, retired farmer; P. O. Paris. On the 15th day of April, A. D., 1817, while living in Columbiana Co., O., Samuel, Sr., and Barbara (Keller) Oyster, of German nationality, were gratified by the birth of a son, whom they named Samuel. When he was 9 years of age his parents removed to Mahoning Co. There Mr. Oyster lived with his father until he grew up into manhood. Then he took unto himself a wife, the lady being Catharine Landes, of Mahoning Co. Mr. Oyster then began clearing his father's forest, which resulted in the clearing of 50 acres of land, on which he had erected a rude log cabin. After having been sheltered by this cabin fifteen years, he sold his land and moved to Stark Co. He bought 160 acres of land in Paris Tp., on which he lived eighteen years. He then purchased property in Paris and retired from labor. Mr. Oyster also owns a farm of 103 acres in Tennessee. He was the father of ten children, one of whom is dead, six are married, and two are living at home. Eli is in Kansas, and has recently purchased some land. Mr. Oyster is a firm Republican.

WILLIARD PENNOCK, of Pennock Brothers, railroad-car manufacturers; Minerva. The village of Minerva had been in rather a dormant state for many years, until a few men of enterprise and skill took advantage of her many resources, and cheap rents, and started, in the year 1879, the business "boom" that has given it a stir worthy of a young city. The leaders of this new impetus were the Pennock Brothers, manufacturers of railroad

cars. This firm opened up business in February, 1874, at the corner of Walnut and Mill streets, as manufacturers of agricultural implements. After a successful career of five years, they ventured their capital in establishing more extensive works, and in 1879, they began the manufacture of freight cars, with a capital of $15,000. The demand has grown faster than their capacity to supply, although the firm did a business of $163,000 in the year ending April 1, 1881, which did not supply the demand. Not only are they running their foundry to its fullest capacity, but the amount of unfilled orders warrants the erecting of new shops, that will be completed by the middle of the summer of 1881, increasing the force to twice its present strength, which is at present forty mechanics. The difference in rents and board renders it twenty per cent more profitable to laborers in comparison with neighboring cities, at the same terms per month. The firm is composed of I. N. and Williard Pennock, both born in Carroll Co. Williard was born July 21, 1853; son of Joel and Charlotte (Van Horn) Pennock. He labored upon the farm until his 16th year, when he began clerking in the village of Minerva, in the hardware business, attending in winters the village schools. In the year 1872–3 he prospected in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and returned to Minerva and formed the above partnership with his brother. In polities he is, and has always been a Republican, casting his first ballot for Gen. U. S. Grant. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 225, Minerva.

THOMAS J. ROACH, furniture finisher; Minerva; was born in Stark Co., Paris Tp., Aug. 18, 1837, son of Samuel and Mary (Biler) Roach. Thomas spent his boyhood at farm labor and in attendance at the district schools until his 18th year, when he began the trade of carpentering at Canton. In 1859 he removed to Minerva, where he took a special course at school for one year. The following year was spent in completing his trade under McDowell, the leading cabinet-maker of Minerva. In 1861 he enlisted under Col. Ball and Capt. Davis, in the 162d O. N. G. After the service, he returned and engaged with O. J. Pitney. In the years 1866–7–8 he conducted his business at Malvern, since which time he has been engaged under Cap. Yost in furniture manufacturing. In politics he is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Roach has held many minor complimentary positions and some official. In the spring of 1880, he was elected Mayor of the city. He has been a member of the Town Council for 3 years. Mr. Roach was married in 1860, to Miss Lucinda Stein of Paris Tp. This union is blest with a family of four children, three living—Jason B., John C. and Frank. In religion Mr. and Mrs. Roach are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Roach is a temperance man and a strong advocate of rigid legislation against the traffic of liquor, or any other measures to stamp it irrevocably from existence.

A. M. SPELMAN, hotel and livery; Minerva; was born in Portage Co., June 5, 1843. His parents were M. F. and Mary A (Reed) Spelman, natives of Connecticut. Mr. Spelman remained on the farm until his 18th year, when he entered the service under Capt. Baird as Sergeant of Company I, 104th O. V. I., participating in 211 engagements and skirmishes, among which was the Georgia Campaign as far as Atlanta, during which campaign he received a slight wound from an enemy's ball upon his right thigh, accomplishing its deadly mission by piercing the vitals of a comrade, standing by his side. After his return under Gen. Thomas, he shared in the sanguinary contest, at Franklin, Tenn., in which their captain was slain, and a great number of privates. They then fell back to Nashville, following the enemy to the Tennessee River, and went to Cincinnati by water, and from thence to Washington D. C. From the capital the regiment was sent to Wilmington, N. C., and Mr. Spelman being sick, joined the troops at Newbern, N. C. After the surrender of Gen. Johnston they returned to Cleveland, and were mustered out of the service, when he returned to his Portage Co. farm, and engaged in dealing in live stock, making horse-shipping and raising a specialty. Among the steeds of local and State notoriety that he has owned, are "Maggie Smith," with a 2:35 record; "David Crockett," in the 2:22 class; "Mambrino Clay," which won first money and sweep-stakes at Northern Ohio State Fairs for two successive years; "Fire Clay," with a record of 2:42; "Mambrino

Clay, Jr.," owned by Mr. Spelman at present, a four-year-old, in 2:52 class; entered on the Indiana and Michigan circuits for the season of 1881. Mr. Spelman purchased the Unkefer House at Minerva in 1880. His long association with the public, and fine social qualities, together with a well regulated house, have already placed him at the head in this line of business at Minerva. He is also lessee of the Minerva Union Fair Grounds for 1880–81. Mr. and Mrs. Spelman are members of the Congregational Church. There is a family of two children—Dwight, in his 14th year, and Herbert, in his 5th year.

JAMES SLENTZ, wagon-maker and farmer; P. O. New Franklin; was born in Adams Co., Penn., Dec. 17, 1821; son of Jacob and Nancy (Carr) Slentz. His father was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother of the city of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Jacob Slentz moved to Richland Co., O., in 1823; afterward returned to Columbiana Co., and again, in the summer of 1840, he removed to New Franklin, Stark Co. To them were born a family of seven children. The subject of this sketch labored on the farm until his 16th year, when he learned the wagon-making trade of his father. When he was 22 years of age he set up shop for himself in Columbiana Co., where he continued his trade for twelve years. In 1855 he returned to Stark, and paid attention to manufacturing grain-cradles, which he has since worked at in New Franklin, cultivating his farm at the east end of the village at the same time. Jan. 5, 1843, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Snider, of Paris Tp. Of this union there were seven children, six living—Elmer F., Colorado; Albert O., foreman of wood department of Russell shops, Canton, O.; Orville L., at home, manufacturing grain-cradles; Parmelia, now Mrs. Ensign, of Columbiana Co.; Mrs. Ruth R. Riley, at Paris, and Mrs. Nancy K. More, of Paris Tp. In politics Mr. Slentz is a Democrat, being repeatedly elected Justice of the Peace of Paris Tp. Since 1864 Mr. Slentz has frequently represented his township in the various county and district conventions during the last few years.

ANDREW S. SUTTON, farmer and wool-grower; P. O. Minerva; was born in Jefferson Co., Ross Tp., March, 1848; son of William and Rebecca (Shane) Sutton, natives of New Jersey, and residents for several years of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was raised upon the farm and received his education from the district school. In his business education he had an excellent tutor; his father who has been one of the successful accumulators of wealth, in the wool-growing and cattle trade of Jefferson Co. In 1876, Andrew removed to Stark Co., and purchased 200 acres in Section 24, a tract of land well adapted by nature to his special line of business, having both bottom and upland pasturage, watered with nine perennial springs. Mr. Sutton keeps a drove of 200 to 225 sheep, Merino being his principal breed; of other stock he usually winters fifteen to twenty head of market cattle, buying and selling in the summer season. Mr. Sutton was married Oct. 2, 1876, to Miss Eliza A. Wallace, of Jefferson Co. They have two children—Henry, 4 years, and Mary, 2 years. In politics he was raised and remains a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton are members of the Presbyterian Church, at Minerva, he holding the position of Trustee at present. Among the younger business men of this part of Stark, Mr. Sutton holds a high rank for his liberal and upright dealings and stirring business qualities.

NICHOLAS STONEHILL, farmer; P. O. Robertsville; was born April 4, 1834, son of Solomon and Catharine (Miller) Stonehill. Solomon moved to Stark Co., in company with his father, Godfrey Stonehill, a native of Hamburg, Germany, about 1812, and located in Stark Co., Osnaburg Tp.; afterward moved to northwest part of Wayne Co., and there finished his days. Solomon purchased the present homestead of Nicholas, in 1816, of McEntaffer—the interior of Sections 19 and 20. Solomon was engaged in farming and blacksmithing until his death in 1841. During the early manhood of Nicholas, he applied himself to studies, and was fitted to teach, an occupation he afterward followed for five terms. At the death of his father he and his brother John purchased the shares of the remaining four heirs, and have continued farming the same in partnership ever since. John being yet single lives with his brother Nicholas. In 1860 he added 23 acres, making a farm of 150 acres. Mr. Stonehill has been a dealer in live stock, making wool-growing

at one time a specialty. In 1863 he was united in wedlock to Miss Eliza Keith. The marriage has been blest with five children, two still living, Ettie and John W., both at home. In politics Mr. Stonehill is a Republican. In 1879, he was elected Justice of the Peace over a Democratic candidate in a Democratic precinct by 76 majority. Mr. Stonehill is a well read farmer, and few have the reputation among their neighbors for equal fair dealing, and general information on the topics of the day. He is a non-professor in religion, and liberal in his views.

DAVID B. SHERWOOD, editor, Minerva *Monitor*, Minerva; was born in Wayne Co., Penn., Oct. 14, 1840. He remained upon the farm until his 12th year, at which time he became a "devil" in a printing office. In 1871 he removed to Illinois and continued at his profession for nine years. In the Spring of 1881 he opened an office in the stirring village of Minerva, and called into existence the Minerva *Monitor*, an eight column folio, with a circulation of 500 to start with. The paper so far published has been complimented by its patrons on every hand, and bids fair to have a long lease of life. Mr. Sherwood is a member of the A. U. W. Lodge, and is independent in politics.

JACOB SCHMACHTENBERGER, farmer; P. O. Minerva. The subject of this sketch, and whose portrait appears in this history as a representive of the pioneers of Paris Tp.; was born in Canton Tp., Stark Co. Aug. 3, 1819, and is the son of Adolph and Margaret (Rupert) Schmachtenberger. His grandfather, Adam, was one of seven brothers that figured quite prominently as soldiers in the American Army, during the Revolution. The father of Mr. S. was a native of Maryland, but moved to Ohio in 1806, and settled near Osnaburg, Stark Co. He subsequently removed to Canton Tp., where he resided for twenty-two years. His mother is still living, aged 89 years. Jacob remained a resident of Canton Tp. until 1840, and then went to Paris Tp., where he has since resided. In 1849, he purchased what is now the old home farm, just north of the village of Minerva; to this he added different purchases from time to time, until he now owns a fine property of well cultivated and valuable farm land of 181 acres, with two other farms not adjoining, as well as property purchased in Minerva, in 1868. His careful management, steady habits and good financiering have won the respect and confidence of the community in which he lives. As a result, many positions of public trust have been given him. He is now serving his twenty-ninth year as Justice of the Peace; for six years he has held the office of Assessor, and is also at present President of the School Board of Minerva Union School, and has acted as such for the last eight years. In the latter office he has shown his excellent financiering by extricating the city from a long impending debt of $7,500, and leaving the corporation free from all debt, and in possession of a fine brick Union School building. Politically he is a Democrat, and has had the honor of representing his party in various state and district conventions. Mr. Schmachtenberger has given his attention principally to agriculture and wool-growing, though he also owns a saw-mill, and has bought, sold, and handled a large quantity of lumber. He was married in 1840 to Miss Elizabeth Myers; six children have been born to them, two only of whom are living—David, a resident of Minerva, and engaged in farming, and Alvin, who still resides with his parents. Mrs. Schmachtenberger is a member of the Dunkard, and he of the Lutheran Church. Whatever his position in the community as a man of honor and ability may be, it has been gained by his own careful conduct, and always adhering to the principles of right and honesty. He now has, as the result of his frugality and industry, a fine property and a pleasant home, but best of all, he has builded for himself a name and reputation, that will ever be remembered with pride by his friends and family.

DR. H. H. SHAFER, physician; Robertsville; was born in Osnaburg Tp., Stark Co., Nov. 26, 1852; son of John and Mary A. (Roos) Shafer; his father was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa. His grandfather Fredric was a native of Germany. The Doctor's mother is still living, having her home in Sandy Tp. He attended the district schools, after which he taught a short time and entered the Canton Academy. In 1875 he entered Hiram College and prosecuted studies preparatory to his medical course, which fitted him to enter the Starling Medical College of Columbus, O., where he completed a course

in allopathy. In 1876–7–8–9 he remained in the office of Drs. B. A., and J. Whiteleather, of Osnaburg. In 1880, he opened up an office and began practice at Magnolia, where in the face of strong competition, he established a lucrative practice. In the Spring of 1881 he located in Robertsville, near his old home and is the only resident physician; he has in the short time already established confidence among his neighbors and patrons of that portion of Paris and Osnaburg Tp. Sept. 4, 1879, he was married to Miss Angia Reed, a daughter of George Reed, of Osnaburg. The union was made happy by one child, a boy—Charley S., yet an infant. Mrs. Shafer died Jan. 25, 1881.

WALTER R. WALKER, stone-mason, Minerva; born on the Battle-ground of Brandywine, Chester Co., Penn., Oct. 12, 1810; son of Jacob and Rachel (Craig) Walker, natives of Pennsylvania. His grand-father was John Walker, native of Ireland. Mr. Walker moved to Ohio in 1833. He located in Paris Tp., Sec. 24, and purchased 60 acres. At 19 years of age, Mr. Walker began the mason's trade in Pennsylvania, farming a limited amount until his trade engaged a great deal of his attention. In 1847 he purchased 53 acres. In 1851 he added 40 acres more. To illustrate the endurance and energy of the subject of this sketch, it may be recorded that he made an overland trip on foot to Philadelphia, Reading and other eastern cities, but in the later days he has enjoyed this route by rail. Mr. Walker has not only improved the neighboring farms with buildings and stonework, but has left a standing monument of his skill, by putting himself up a durable stone residence, the most capacious stone dwelling in southern Stark Co. St. Valentine's day 1838, was appropriately celebrated by the union of Mr. Walter Walker and Miss Evalina Edwards. Of this union there were six children—Anna, Mrs. Thos. Newcomer, of Stark Co.; William, farmer and carpenter, Columbiana Co.; Hiram, farmer and saw-mill, Columbiana Co.; Lewis, running saw-mill in Columbiana Co.; Walter, farmer at home; Evalina, Mrs. John Lucas. Mrs. Evalina Walker died Sept. 23, 1871. Mr. Walker was re-married to Lydia Orr, March 13, 1873, no issue. In politics he was an "old line Whig," and a Republican since the birth of the party.

ISRAEL WARTMAN, farmer, stock shipper and raiser; P. O. Paris; was born in Vienna Tp., Trumbull County, O., January 29, 1830, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Heke) Wartman. His father, a native of Berks Co., Penn. His grandfather, Abraham Wartman, emigrated to Trumbull Co., in 1818, where the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days, when at the age of 16 he moved with his father to Stark Co., and labored at farm work until he became of age. In 1850 he moved upon the present homestead situated on the State Road, the main wagon thoroughfare of the State; here he purchased 150 acres which he has improved with the finest frame residence in the northern part of Paris Tp. In 1872 he added to his farm 80 acres. About 1855 Mr. Wartman began dealing in live stock, shipping, feeding and raising. He has enlarged in this department until he ranks as the leading shipper and dealer of the township, which has given him a wide acquaintance through Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and other neighboring counties. Mr. Wartman shipped for three years from Indiana and the Western part of the State, reaching in number 9,000 sheep, besides many cattle and hogs annually. In 1870 he purchased a small herd of thoroughbred, Short-horn Durhams, of H. Wartman, of Trumbull Co., which his present herd of graded and blooded stock are from. He was united in marriage June 15, 1855, to Miss Rachel Miller, of Paris Tp., which union has been blessed with five children, three yet living—Theodore, farmer, of Paris Tp., Alfred and Howard, minors, yet at home. Mr. and Mrs. Wartman are members of the Lutheran Church, at Paris, Ohio. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket.

JACOB WALKER, farmer; P. O. Minerva. Among the descendants of the old and honorable families of Stark Co. is Jacob Walker, whose father was one of the leading men of the past generation of Stark Co. His grandfather, Jacob Walker, was a native of Ireland, born June 17, 1774, and a man of powerful endurance, making a journey in 1856 to Ohio, at the advanced age of 83, visiting among his grand-children. His father, Eli C. Walker, was born Oct. 2, 1808, in Chester Co., Penn., moved to Ohio in 1840, and located in Paris Tp., where he reared a family of nine children. His mother, Elizabeth (Barbary) Walker,

was a fit help-meet for so earnest a husband, and shared in the many hardships of early days. The subject of this sketch was the first of the family born in Ohio, which event transpired Feb. 2, 1843. His father having died Sept. 28, 1863, Jacob remained on the homestead with his mother, and farmed the place until it was sold, in 1865, when Jacob and Joseph purchased it, after which Jacob bought out his brother, making a farm of 100 acres of choice land, and Mr. Walker yet a young man. He unites general stock-raising with his farming, in that way utilizing all his own products. Sept. 29, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Miller, of Minerva, and has been blest with six children—Frederick C., 16 years; Susannah E., John Charles M., Jacob H., Alonzo Cye, Ira A.; all minors, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Reformed Church. In politics he has always voted the Republican ticket, casting his first vote for A. Lincoln.

CAPT. T. D. YOST, planing mill, Minerva; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 10, 1839, son of Philip and Elizabeth (Blasie) Yost. The family embarked for the United States in 1846. From the time he was 14, to 18, he learned the trade of furniture finishing, with the firm of Lemon & Hotchley, of Pittsburgh, Pa. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Yost enlisted under Capt. Beatty as a private. He held this rank but a short time, being promoted to the 2d Lieutenancy Feb. 8, 1862. His competency and address won him another promotion, being commissioned 1st Lieutenant March 13, 1862, and at the close of the fall campaign he received his commission as Captain of Company F. Although he passed so rapidly from the rank of private to this latter position, he was yet further honored with the appointment and commission of Captaincy of the Independent O. V. L. A., 26th Battery, holding the same command until his honorable discharge, Sept. 2, 1865. Capt. Yost was a participant in seventeen pitched battles, besides numerous skirmishes; among the more important was the Siege of Vicksburg, being in the attack the entire time, losing a lock of hair over his left ear by a rebel bullet. He was made prisoner at the surrender of Harper's Ferry in 1862. After his return he engaged in business, buying one-third interest in the firm of O. J. Pitney & Co.; remained at same for eighteen months, after which, in company with J. M. Perdue and W. F. Unkefer, he established the Pioneer Planing Mill. In 1871 the firm changed to Perdue & Yost. Four years later, Capt. Yost purchased the entire interest of his partner, and added the department of furniture manufacturing. It is the only planing mill in the village, the capital stock being $15,000, doing an annual business of $30,000, with orders unsupplied, which will demand an increase of one-fourth the present force of twenty-five men employed. Capt. Yost was married Jan. 16, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Perdue. This union has been blessed with a family of three children—Viola Elizabeth, David Eugene and William Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Yost are members of the Disciples' Church; both are active laborers in Sunday School work, the Captain being Superintendent for eight years.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

J. E. ANSTINE, farmer; P. O. New Berlin; was born in York Co., Pa., March 20, 1819; is the second in a family of eight children born to George and Catharine Anstine. George Anstine was a farmer, and during the war of 1812, was engaged in teaming from Baltimore to York, Pa. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm, and he remained at home until he was 21 years of age. He then apprenticed himself to the carpenters' trade, serving two years as an apprentice. He then purchased a carding and dyeing mill, and for five years was engaged in that business. He then engaged in farming, where he remained ten years, then came to Ohio, settling in Plain Tp., on a farm of 240 acres, where he still resides. In 1843 he was united in marriage to Catharine Landis, of York Co., Pa., who bore him twelve children, eight of whom are living, viz:—Henry, Sophia, Rebecca, John, Ellen, Malinda, George and Marne. Mr. and Mrs. Anstine are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN BAIR, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch. Jacob Bair, the father of our subject, was born near Hagerstown, Md., where he passed his childhood, and then removed to Pennsylvania, and was there married to Miss Nancy Rhodes, who was a native of Bedford Co., Pa. In 1805 he came to Plain Tp., Stark Co., O., in company with an older brother, where they erected a cabin and began to clear a piece of land. After remaining there one year he was obliged to leave on account of the wild beasts. He went to Columbiana Co., where he remained two years, and then returned to Plain, and there lived up to the time of his death. He died in 1863, aged 76 years; his widow still survives him, and has reached the ripe age of 87 years. John Bair, our subject, was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., O., June 23, 1821. The early years of his life were passed in the labors of the farm, and but little interrupted by educational pursuits, the chances for obtaining an education being scanty and of an inferior nature in the region of his home. He lived at home and worked for his father until he was 28 years of age. He soon after bought a small farm in Marlborough Tp., and there lived nine years. Disposing of it he purchased the farm where he now lives. He now owns 183 acres of well improved land. In 1849 he united in marriage with Miss Sarah Brouse, of Canal Fulton. From that marriage there have been eight children, three of whom are living—Reuben, now a resident of Indiana; Ozias, on the homestead, and Mary E., now of Cass Co., Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Bair are faithful members of the Lutheran Church, uniting with the same several years ago. Ozias Bair was born in Plain Tp., this county, in March, 1850. His childhood was passed on the farm with his parents, with whom he lived until he was 26 years of age. He received a common school education in the schools of his neighborhood. He learned the carpenter's trade and worked at the same but a short time, as he preferred farming to a trade. In 1876 he married Miss Mary Miller, of Plain Tp., and soon after he rented a farm in Canton Tp., and in 1881, returned to the old homestead, where he is engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Bair united with the church while young, and are much respected in the community in which they live.

J. D. BACHTEL, retired merchant and farmer; P. O., New Berlin; was born in Plain Tp., Nov. 25, 1832. His parents, Isaac and Susanna (Smith) Bachtel were natives of the Keystone State. When but 10 years of age the father of our subject came to Stark Co., with his parents, they settling on a farm in Plain Tp., in 1808, whereon his youthful days were spent. He obtained a common school education, and when 21 years of age began teaching school in his neighborhood, where his instructions were appreciated by all. He continued in this vocation for several years and then settled on a farm, where he lived some time and died in 1866, at the age of 67 years. He was a man greatly admired in the neighborhood in which he lived, for his true manly character and good citizenship. Our subject's youth was spent at home, he received his education in the common schools, and while young he

entered his father's store and was there engaged as clerk for eight years. In 1861 he engaged in the grocery business at New Berlin and soon after took his brother, William H. H., into partnership, this lasting three years, when he disposed of his goods and has since lived retired. He owns a farm of 188 acres in Lake Tp., and property in town. In 1857 he was married to Susan Sell, of Lake Tp. From that union there has been one child, Carrie E., an accomplished young lady. He has always been identified with the Democratic party.

M. BITZER, retired; New Berlin; is a son of John B. and Elizabeth Bitzer, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa., where the father was engaged in farming and the grist-mill business. He was engaged in farming principally, up to the time of his death in 1877, at the age of 81 years. There were ten children in the family, our subject being the oldest; was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 28, 1819. His youth was spent on the farm, and at the age of 20 he began learning the miller's trade and after working at the same for three years he returned to the farm. In 1843 he came to Summit Co., Ohio, settling on a farm north of Mogadore, and there remained until 1851, when he removed to Lake Tp., and in 1853 settled at New Berlin. He was engaged for several years keeping hotel and butchering; he also owned a valuable piece of land adjoining the town of New Berlin. At the organization of the Home Insurance Co., of Plain and Jackson Tps., he was elected President, and has filled the office up to the present time. He was called out in Co. E., 162d Regiment, O. N. G., and was out 100 days. In 1846 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Schlott, of Plain Tp. From that marriage there were five children, two of whom are living—Mary A., wife of Frank Schiltz; and Catharine E., wife of Benjamin Winger, both of New Berlin. Mrs. Bitzer died in 1878, at the age of 50 years.

JOHN BLOOMFIELD, farmer, P. O. Middle Branch; was born in Crawford Co., Penn., his birth-day occurring Feb. 18, 1821. He lived at home until 23 years of age; his parents during these years coming to Ohio, he attended the common schools, where he acquired a fair education. At the age of 23 years he began farming his father-in-law's farm, where he remained twelve years, after which time he was given the farm, making additions to the same until he owned 160 acres. After living there several years he removed to the northeastern part of Plain Tp., where he settled on a farm of 170 acres, and remained there until 1866, when he engaged in the mercantile business, which he conducted successfully for seven years, retiring from which he took up his residence in Canton, where he lived a short time, but not being engaged in business his ambition would not allow him to enjoy life, the result being a removal to the farm where he now lives. He now owns 196 acres of well improved lands. In 1843 he took for his partner through life, Miss Rebecca Wise, of Plain Tp., who bore him the following children—Emeline, Lewis, Hiram, Senia, Wm. E. and Elmer E. Mr. and Mrs Bloomfield are members of the Baptist Church, having united with the same over thirty years ago. Lewis and Susan (Krok) Bloomfield, the parents of our subject came to Stark Co. from Green Co., Penn., in the year 1833. The father, Lewis Bloomfield, bought a farm of 160 acres in Plain Tp., where he lived three years; then settled on another farm, and there remained until his faithful companion departed this life, after which he lived with his daughter until his death.

SOLOMON BAIR, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch; is the third in a family of six children born to John and Sarah Bair, who were natives of Adams Co., Pa., and in 1806 came to Stark Co., settling in Plain Tp. John Bair, the venerable old pioneer, settled on a farm when it was a dense forest, but cleared the same, and has lived in the vicinity of the place upon which he settled, ever since. He was married three times, and was the father of nineteen children. He is highly spoken of for his manliness and hospitality. Solomon, the subject of this sketch, was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., Jan 12, 1826. His childhood was spent on the farm, where he remained until he was 27 years of age. He then rented a farm in Plain Tp., where he remained thirteen years, and in 1866 he purchased 160 acres of valuable land, where he has lived since. Mr. Bair began life a poor boy, but by his industry he has accumulated considerable property. In 1835 he married Catharine, daughter of John Markley, of Lake Tp. From that union there have been seven

children—Lucy A., Susan, Mary, Andrew, Jaha, Solomon and John. Mr. and Mrs. Bair are members of the Lutheran Church.

ISRAEL CARPENTER, carpenter; New Berlin; is a son of Gabriel and Susanna (Schrantz) Carpenter, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa. In 1837, they came to Ohio, settling in Plain Tp. The husband worked for a man for thirteen years, and then removed to Lake Tp., and lived there several years. He lived with his daughter the latter part of his life, and died in 1870 at the age 70 years. There were eleven children in the family, our subject being the second. He was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1828, and when 9 years old came to Plain Tp., with his parents, and owing to their limited means he, at the age of 11 years, went to work for farmers, continuing at farm labor until he was 18 years old; he then apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, serving as an apprentice three years, he then began working at his trade in Plain Tp., and has been engaged in the same business ever since. He has been engaged in contracting largely for several years, and owing to his competency and faithfulness, he has always been busily engaged. His two sons have been engaged in the same business. In 1854, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Holl, of Plain Tp.; she died in 1864. From that marriage there were three children, two of whom are living—Clayton and Silas. He married for his second wife, Leah, the widow of Isaac Sell. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are members of the Disciples' Church.

SAMUEL CORRELL, farmer; P. O. Canton; is the second in a family of twelve children born to John and Elizabeth (Lind) Correll, who were natives of Carroll Co., Md., where John was engaged in the distilling business, and farming. In 1813 he removed to Adams Co., Pa., and engaged in farming, which business he carried on until 1834, when he removed to Stark Co., settling on a farm in Plain Tp., where Samuel now resides. He remained on this farm until death removed him from the midst of many friends, who keenly felt the loss of his amiable disposition and true manliness. Samuel, our subject, was born in Adams Co., Pa., March 10, 1815, and his childhood was spent on the farm, where he received his education in the common schools of his native county, and when 19 years of age came to Ohio with his parents. The year following, he apprenticed himself to the tanner's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years. He then worked as journeyman for a short time, and established a business in Harrisburg, this county, where he remained twenty-four years. He then removed to the farm where he now lives, (it being 1861). In 1840 he married Miss Lucetta, daughter of John and Julia Depuy, of Stark Co. From that marriage there have been seven children, five of whom are living—John H., William W., Elizabeth E., Julia M., and Samuel. Mr. Correll is a stanch Republican, and has held many township offices in a Democratic township.

SAMUEL L. CROMER, Superintendent of Stark Co. Infirmary; Canton. John and Maria Cromer, the parents of our subject, were natives of Franklin Co., Pa., where John worked at the wagon-makers' trade and coach building, and still lives in Pennsylvania in the town of Mercersburg. Samuel, our subject, was born in the town of Chambersburg, Pa., Dec. 23, 1842. He attended the school of his native town until he was 15 years of age, when he commenced learning the carriage and wagon-makers' trade, serving two years as an apprentice, after which he worked two years. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. F., 22d regiment, Pa. C., serving in the same until the close of the war, doing his duty faithfully and heroically. He was in the battles of Gettysburg, Petersburg, and other hard-fought battles. Out of 1100 of Pennsylvania's brave sons, only 169 returned; among them the brother of Samuel, who rode the same horse from the time he left home until he returned, being in many of the fiercest battles. In 1865 Samuel came to Stark Co., and commenced work as a farm-hand on the Infirmary farm; here he remained three years, faithfully discharging his duties, and gained the confidence of his employers. He removed to the city of Canton where he lived until 1871, when he was engaged to superintend the Infirmary farm by its Directors, and has remained there ever since. In 1870 he married Rachel A. Sweeney of Wooster, O., who died one year after, at the age of 24 years. In 1873 he married for his second wife, Mary C., daughter of Samuel Bair, of Plain Tp. From that marriage there are two children—

Thomas Jefferson and Fanny E. Mr. Cromer is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 76, and is a Republican.

LEVI A. COCKLIN, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch; is the sixth in a family of eleven children, born to Adam and Barbara (Gaerte) Cocklin, who were natives of Berks Co., Pa., where Adam was engaged in farming. In 1830 he came to Stark Co., O., settling in Lake Tp., on a small farm, where he lived twenty-one years. He was a shoemaker by trade, and worked at the same in connection with farming. In 1860 he removed to Plain Tp., and there lived until 1866, when he departed this life at the age of 56 years. His widow survived him until 1880, dying at the ripe age of 83 years. Our subject was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., Aug. 11, 1837, and received his education in the common schools, remaining at home on the farm until he was 21. During these years he had learned the blacksmith's trade, and worked at the same trade in Plain Tp. for nine years. He then began farming on the farm he now owns, consisting of 66 acres of well improved land. He has been very successful in life, and by his industry and economical habits has acquired considerable property. In 1863 he married Mary, daughter of John and Hannah Christ, who bore him five children. Mr. Cocklin has always voted the Democratic ticket, and has held many offices of trust in the township.

JOSIAH CORRELL, farmer; P. O. Canton; is the youngest in a family of twelve children born to John and Elizabeth (Lind) Correll, whose sketch appears in this work. He was born in Plain Tp. in November, 1836. His youth was spent on the farm, and he lived at home until he was 24 years of age; he then farmed the homestead for a short time, and afterward moved to Canton Tp., where he was engaged in farming. In 1866 he purchased the farm he now lives on, in Plain Tp., and has since resided there. In 1862 he was united in marriage to Miss M. E., daughter of David and Christina Mentzer, of Canton. From that marriage there have been five children born, all of whom are living. Mr. Correll is a Republican, and has always been identified with that party.

GEORGE DONNER, farmer; P. O. New Berlin; was born in Pennsylvania, March 17, 1831, where he lived until he was 4 years old, when his parents came to Ohio. He lived at home until he was 22 years of age, when he took the father's farm to work, and remained on the same for five years. He then bought 65 acres in Wadsworth Tp., Medina Co., and remained there sometime. He was for a short time engaged in farming in Michigan. In 1874 he purchased 60 acres of land in Plain Tp., and has lived on the same up to the present time. In 1852 he was united in marriage to Mary Boger, who died in 1872. In 1874 he was married to Lydia Pepple, widow of Samuel Roush. Mr. and Mrs. Donner are members of the Lutheran Church.

LEWIS ESSIG, farmer; P. O. Canton. Among the families who settled in Plain Tp., in 1806 was the Essig family. Jacob, the father of our subject, was a native of Adams Co., Pa., and in 1806 came to Stark Co., with his parents. They settled on a farm in Plain Tp., where Jacob worked at clearing the farm. He married Elizabeth Weaver, who was a native of Hagerstown, Md., and then settled on a farm, on Section 21, and there lived thirty years. His faithful wife died in 1852, after which he removed to Navarre, this county, and thence to the home of his son Lewis, where he died in 1874 at the advanced age of 83 years. He served his country nobly in the war of 1812. They were the parents of eight children, our subject being the youngest living. He was born in Plain Tp., this county, in December, 1828. His youth was spent on the farm, where he remained until he was of age, 21. He attended the schools of his neighborhood, where he acquired a good education. He inherited 80 acres from his father's estate, and there lived until 1872, when he bought 60 acres where he now lives. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J., daughter of John Gaff, of Plain Tp. From that marriage there have been three children, viz:—Laura, Ada, and Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Essig are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

H. W. FIRESTONE, stockraiser and farmer; P. O. Middle Branch. The subject of these few lines was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., June 3, 1839, and is the oldest surviving child in a family of nine children born to Henry and Mary (Hoffstot) Firestone, who were natives of Columbiana Co., O., where the father of our subject was engaged in

farming. In 1830 he came to Stark Co., settling on a farm in Plain Tp., where he worked faithfully until the body of woods was cleared, and the land producing. He lived on this farm up to the time of his death. H. W., our subject, spent his childhood on the farm, and in attending the schools of his neighborhood, where he acquired a liberal education. At the age of 22 he began farming on the farm in Nimishillen Tp., belonging to his father. After remaining there three years he returned to the old homestead, and a short time afterward purchased it of the heirs; he has lived on the same since. He has been extensively engaged in sheep-raising for several years. At the time the Farmers' Bank of Canton was incorporated he owned one-fifth interest in it, and was one of its Directors. He was connected with the institution three and one-half years, when he withdrew. In 1880 he associated himself with the City National Bank of Canton, and Mr. Firestone was employed by the Connotton Valley Ry. Co., as their timber agent, and has taken great interest in the building of the same. In 1861 he was united in marriage to Margaret McDowell, of Plain Tp. From that marriage there have been three children, viz: Nettie, Mary and Henry.

JACOB H. FLORY, farmer; P. O. Canton, was born in York Co., Pa., March 20, 1823, and is a son of John and Nancy (Hoffman) Flory. He received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. At the age of 21, he took charge of his father's farm, where he remained four years, at the expiration of which time he was presented with the same, and there remained until 1865. He then sold the farm and came to Stark Co., settling on the farm he now occupies, consisting of 131 acres of valuable land. He bought the mill property known as the Everhardt Mill, and has been engaged in that business, in connection with his son, John M. In 1849, he was united in marriage to Mary Musser, who was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa. From that marriage there have been six children, viz.—John M., Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Bowers of Canton Tp.; Jacob, Annie, Amanda and Milton. Mr. and Mrs. Flory are devout members of the Church of Christ, having belonged to that body for several years.

MISS ELIZA GASKINS, colored; retired; New Berlin; is a daughter of Jacob Gaskins, who was born in slavery in Winchester, Va., in 1792. He was one of 999 slaves owned by a man who at the time of his death gave freedom to all slaves in his possession, with the exception of those under age, who were obliged to work in bondage until they reached their 21st year, and in that number Mr. Gaskins was included. He then lived with a man who admired him for his industry and honesty, and after he had attained the age required, was given a certain per cent of the proceeds of the farm, but after working there four years, he came to Ohio, settling in Plain Tp., in 1817 on a small piece of land. By his industry he increased his farm until he owned about 375 acres in Plain and Jackson Tps. He lived a retired life for a few years preceding his death, and died in 1873, at the age of 81 years. He was a man respected by all who knew him, for his honesty and industry. In 1818 he married Hannah Robinson, who died in 1861. They were the parents of nine children, Eliza being the only one living. She was born in Plain Tp., Jan. 17, 1827. She had always lived at home, and at the time of Mr. Gaskins' death, fell heir to his property, and is now living a retired life in New Berlin. She is a member of the Church of God.

GEORGE HOLTZ, physician; New Berlin; whose portrait appears in this history as one of the selected representatives of Plain Tp., was born in the township where he now resides, in 1816; and is the son of John and Mary (Wortsler) Holtz, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of the latter became residents of Plain Tp., as early as 1806. At the breaking-out of the war of 1812, John Holtz entered the service of his country and proved himself to be a patriotic and gallant soldier. Returning to New Berlin, he was made Captain of their home militia company. He engaged in farming, at which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1875, in his 84th year. The early life of the Doctor was spent on his father's farm. He obtained his early education in the common schools of that date, through which he succeeded in fitting himself for a teacher, a business he followed for about ten years during the winter season. He began the study of medicine in 1844, and finished his course of

study at the Western Reserve College of Hudson, and at Cleveland. He began practice as early as 1845, though he did not receive the degree of an M. D. until 1850. He began practice in New Berlin, where he met with such flattering success among his native people as to have since remained with them. Much, perhaps, of the Doctor's popularity as a physician has been gained by his humane and conscientious principles of practice, and though he has gained a fair competency, it has been done by very modest charges and a large amount of gratutitious practice. In 1842 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Koontz, who bore him several children, one of whom is living—Miranda, now wife of Ephraim Schaffer, of New Berlin. Mrs. Holtz died in 1849, and subsequently the Doctor married Miss Maria Lininger, who died in 1862, leaving three children, all of whom are living. The Doctor has been for a number of years, a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, and since 1847 has held the office of Justice of the Peace. He is now growing old, among a community that has known and respected him for over half a century.

DANIEL HOOVER, farmer; P. O. New Berlin; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Aug. 3, 1823, and is the second in a family of nine children, born to Henry and Margaret Hoover, who were both natives of the above named county, and came to Ohio in 1827. He (Henry) was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at the same for several years at the time of his settlement in Plain Tp., and also worked on a farm of 320 acres, with the determination of converting the forest into a productive farm, which he accomplished after many months of labor. He remained on this farm for several years, and at the time of his death was 77 years of age. Daniel, the subject of this sketch, came to Plain Tp. with his parents when but four years old; his childhood was spent at home on the farm, where he remained until he was 23 years of age. At the age of 16 he apprenticed himself to the tanners' trade, and after a few years he engaged in the business, continuing in the same until 1873, meeting with good success. In 1853 he purchased a farm of 86 acres on Sec. 9, and has lived there ever since, farming the same in addition to the tanning business. In 1847 he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Christian Kryder, one of Stark Co.'s early settlers. From that marriage there have been three children—W. H., of New Berlin; J. W., of Canton, and F. K., of Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are members of the Lutheran Church.

JESSE HARTER, dealer in farming implements; New Berlin. The subject of this sketch was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in August, 1818, and is the youngest in a family of 16 children born to Jacob and Mary (Nowlen) Harter, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa., and about 1794 they removed to Centre Co., where they lived until 1812. Jacob was engaged in farming, and in 1812 he came to Stark Co., settling on a farm in Plain Tp. Section 8. The first four horse team driven over the road leading from Canton to Cairo was driven by him—he clearing the passage. He settled upon a farm which he cleared and lived upon up to the time of his death. He was a man who took a great interest in church and school matters, and delighted himself by promoting the interest of the same. He died in 1850, at the age of 77 years. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm where he lived until he was 20 years of age; he then farmed his father's farm for 13 years, meeting with good success. He then purchased a farm of 190 acres, where he lived until 1861, he at that time removing to a pleasant home adjoining the village of New Berlin. In the same year (1861) he was employed by C. Aultman & Co., of Canton, O., as traveling salesman for their works, and with this Company remained for several years. He then engaged with P. P. Mast & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, with whom he has done business since, with the exception of a few years when he represented Ludlow & Rogers, of the latter named city. Mr. Harter is considered a competent salesman, and has during the last twenty years represented the above named companies in every State in the Union of any importance to the trade in which he is engaged. In 1837 he was united in marriage to Deborah Essig, of Plain Tp., and from that marriage there have been twelve children, eight of whom are living.

H. W. HOSSLER, wagon-maker; Canton; is a son of George and Elizabeth (Hershey) Hossler, who were natives of Pennsylvania.

George came to Ohio when but 11 years of age, and lived in Marlborough Tp., this county, until he reached manhood. He worked at the wagon-maker's trade for several years, then purchased a farm in Nimishillen Tp., where he lived four years. In 1854 he bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of 160 acres of valuable land. They were the parents of seven children, our subject, H. W., being the oldest. He was born in Stark Co., O., in 1854. He attended the common schools until he was about 18 years of age, then learned the wagon-maker's trade, and worked at the same up to the present time. In 1875 he purchased a farm in Nimishillen Tp., which he rents. In 1871 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Plain Tp., and has held the office up to the present time. He has always voted with the Democratic party.

JOHN HOFFMAN, farmer; P. O. Canton; is a son of Jacob Hoffman, who was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in farming, and in 1848 came to Ohio, settling on a farm in Canton Tp., this county. He was a very prosperous farmer, an intelligent man and a good citizen. Our subject, John Hoffman, was born in Bedford Co., Pa., April 30, 1833, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1848. He obtained his education in the common schools in Pennsylvania, and at the age of 22 years began farming his father's farm, where he remained four years. In 1861 he bought a farm of 160 acres, where he has since lived, with the exception of two years he lived at Louisville, Stark Co. By industry and good management he has accumulated a handsome fortune, and now owns 371 acres of fine land in Plain and Nimishillen townships. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of William Bachtel, of Canton. She died in 1873, leaving four children, viz:—David, Sarah, the wife of Henry Keim; Jacob and William. In 1874 he married for his second wife, Catharine Thomas, who bore him two children.

W. H. HOOVER, collar manufacturer and tanner; New Berlin; is a son of Daniel Hoover, whose sketch appears in this work. W. H. was born in Plain Tp., this county, in August, 1849, he obtained his education in the common schools and Mt. Union College. After leaving college, he returned to the farm, and at the age 18 years he went to work in his father's tannery, where he was employed until 1871, when he purchased the stock of his father, and conducted the business there for two years. He then purchased the tannery at New Berlin, in which he now carries on business. In 1875 he began to manufacture horse-collars, and is engaged in the same at the present, making the best goods in that part of the State. In 1871 he was married to Susan, daughter of Peter and Catharine Troxel, of Plain Tp., who bore four children. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are members of the Disciples' Church. In politics he is a Republican, and has always been identified with the party. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 454.

JACOB HARMAN, farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in Columbiana Co., O., Oct. 5, 1812, and is a son of Fredrick and Elizabeth Harman, who came to Columbiana Co., in an early day. Fredrick was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, serving his country with commendable gallantry. Elizabeth Shenabarger, the mother of our subject, was born while her parents were crossing the ocean coming to this country. They settled in Columbiana Co., where both father and mother died. Our subject lived at home until he was 21 years of age, when he apprenticed himself to the potter's trade, and after serving three years he started in business, and was engaged in the manufacture of stone-ware for twenty-one years. He then built a steam saw-mill, and after being engaged in the latter named business for two years, removed to Stark Co., settling in Plain Tp., on 145 acres, where he has since resided. In 1837 he married Annie, daughter of Abram Shellenbarger, of Columbiana Co. From that marriage there have been ten children, seven of whom are living, namely—Rachel, Harriet, Ellen, Elizabeth, Lovina, Almira and John. Mr. and Mrs. Harman are members of the Lutheran Church.

H. H. HOUSEL, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch. The subject of this sketch was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., O., August, 1840, and is the son of Anthony and Mary (Hoover) Housel. Anthony Housel was a native of Union Co., Pa., and came to Stark Co. with his parents in 1812; the year following, he returned to his native State, and there remained two years, being engaged in farming; in 1814 he returned to Plain Tp., and settled

on a farm of 240 acres, where he lived up to the time of his death. He was a prominent man, holding many offices of trust. He died in 1869, at the age of 87 years; Mrs. Housel died in 1853, aged 56 years. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm and in obtaining a common school education. At the age of 21 he began farming the homestead, which he now owns. In 1864 he entered the United States service as a Captain in the 162d Regiment O. N. G., and was out until the close of the war. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Elmira, daughter of Henry Firestone, of Plain Tp., and from that marriage there are three children. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 60, Canton, and has always been identified with the Republican party.

M. J. HOLTZ, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch; is a son of John and Mary Holtz, whose sketch appears with that of Dr. Holtz. Our subject was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., O., June 23, 1827. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, where he obtained a liberal education. He remained at home on the farm until he was 25 years of age. He then commenced farming the homestead, where he remained for several years, farming for a certain per cent of the proceeds, and at the time of his father's death was working thus; he now owns 130 acres of valuable land. In September, 1851, he was united in marriage to Emily, daughter of David Folsom, of Ashtabula Co. From that marriage there have been born four children, three of whom are living—Elesta A., wife of James M. Spangler, of Plain Tp.; Francis M. and Minnie A., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Holtz are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Holtz has always voted with the Democratic party.

JACOB HOLL, farmer; P. O. New Berlin; is the third in a family of eight children, born to Daniel and Barbara (Leib) Holl, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa., where Daniel was engaged in farming the greater part of his life. In 1832 he came to Stark Co., settling on a farm of 160 acres in Plain Tp. He there remained until 1859, when he settled on a small farm, and there lived until 1870, when he departed this life at the age of 75 years. His widow survives him, and is living in New Berlin. Jacob, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1824. His childhood was spent at home, and in 1832 he came to Plain Tp., with his parents, where he attended the schools of the neighborhood, and received a liberal education, and also taught for several years. In 1848 he began life for himself; he first farmed the old homestead for ten years, and finally purchased 100 acres of the same, where he remained several years; afterward purchasing the 80 acre farm where he now resides. In 1847 he married Rachel Sell, of Lake Tp., who bore him three children, two of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Holl are members of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN HILL, retired merchant; Middle Branch; was born in Baltimore Co., Md., May 1, 1816. His youth was spent on the farm of his father, Richard Hill, who came to Stark Co. in 1818. Young Hill lived at home until he was 21 years of age. He then began to work at the shoemaker's trade, and worked at the same business for several years. In 1839 he took charge of a dry goods store in New Berlin, for a Canton merchant. This lasted but one year. The following year he began business for himself, and continued for three years. He then built the New Berlin hotel, and was engaged in farming. He removed to Middle Branch, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits for about eight years. In 1881 he removed one-half mile north to the village of Middle Branch, the post-office being removed at that time. In 1841 he married Margaret Smith, who bore him eight children, of whom the following are living, viz:—John S., George W., Vincent and Lewis L. The last named three are engaged in the mercantile business at Middle Branch, and the youngest son, J. B., is in Canton.

CLAYTON HOLL, coal and lime operator and farmer; P. O. New Berlin; is a son of Jacob and Rachel Holl, whose sketch appears in this work. Clayton was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, April 4, 1849. He attended the common schools and the Greensburg Academy, where he procured a good education, after which he returned to the old homestead, where he remained until he was 25 years of age. He then purchased 56 acres of land, where he now resides, the land being made valuable by the amount of coal and limestone it contains, which Mr. Holl, for the last few years, has been developing quite ex-

tensively. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Samantha J., daughter of David Hess, of Stark Co. From that marriage there have been born four children.

DAVID KUTZNER, farmer; P. O. Cairo; is the eldest in a family of six children, born to Isaac and Mary Kutzner, who were natives of Franklin Co., Pa., where Isaac was engaged in the distilling business. In 1823 he came to Stark Co., settling on a farm in Plain Tp., where he lived until 1852, when he removed to DeKalb Co., Ind., where he and his wife both live. David, our subject, was born in Franklin Co., Pa., June, 1821, and in 1823 came to Plain Tp. with his parents, with whom he lived until he was 24 years of age. He then purchased a farm of 160 acres, where he lived 19 years, and in 1868 he purchased the farm he now lives on. Mr. Kutzner has been a hard-working man, and by his industry and economical habits has secured considerable property. In 1845 he was married to Annie, daughter of Henry Hoover, of Plain Tp., and from that marriage there have been four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Mary, widow of J. J. Smith; Calvin, and Ida, wife of Edward Wise; Calvin, the only son, remains on the farm with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH KLINKER, farmer; P. O. Canton. This gentleman is a son of John and Sarah (Lawrence) Klinker, who were natives of Northampton Co., Pa. They were the parents of eight children; our subject being the sixth, was born in Northampton Co., Pa., Aug. 13, 1822. He received a common school education, and at the age of 5 years he went to live with his grandfather, after his father's death, and with him remained until his mother again married; he then lived with his stepfather until 1844, when he came to Stark Co., Ohio. He learned the carpenter's trade and worked at the same for several years, when he purchased a small farm of 30 acres in Pike Tp., where he remained two years; thence to Perry Tp., where he lived eleven years, and in 1867 he bought the farm where he now lives. Mr. Klinker commenced life a poor boy, and by diligence and economy has become one of Plain Township's most successful farmers. In 1850 he was united in marriage to Catharine Kryder, an estimable lady, who bore him five children—Theodore, Sarah, Emma, Warren and Joseph. Mr. Klinker has always voted the Democratic ticket.

L. W. KAMP, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch; is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Freyberger) Kamp, who were natives of the Keystone State. Jacob came from Union Co., Pa., to Stark Co., at any early date, and lived at home with his parents until he reached manhood, when he began life for himself as a farmer, in Lake Tp., where he lived several years. He was a man of great ambition, and not being satisfied with the advantages of Lake Tp., removed to DeKalb Co., Ind., where he lived until 1867—dying at that time at an advanced age. Our subject was born in Lake Tp., Starke Co., O., in November, 1827; his youth was spent on the farm, where he remained until he was 18 years of age. He then worked by the month for several years, and by his economical habits accumulated means sufficient to enable him to purchase the 100 acre farm in Lake Tp., where he lived until 1864, when he bought and settled on the farm where he now resides. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Mary Kahler, a native of Lancaster Co., Pa. From that marriage there have been eleven children born, six of whom are living—John, Sarah C., Milton, Libbie, William, and Cora C. Mr. Kamp has always been identified with the Democratic party.

PETER LOUTZENHEISER, farmer; P. O. Canton. This venerable pioneer of Stark Co., and whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Beaver Co., now Lawrence Co., Pa., April 13, 1800, and is the third in a family of nine children born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Weaver) Loutzenheiser, who were natives of the Keystone State. Jacob was a carpenter by trade, and worked at the same for several years previous to coming to Ohio, in connection with running a small grist-mill, which was operated by his wife in his absence. In 1806 they came to Stark Co., settling on Section 34 in Plain Tp., there being but two other families of whites in the township at that time. The Indians were numerous, and very frequently surrounded the Loutzenheiser cabin, so attached were they to the family. Jacob was the first Justice of the Peace ever in Stark Co. He died in 1810, and his widow

in 1812. Peter, the subject of this sketch, came to Ohio when but 6 years of age; his childhood was spent in the woods of Plain Tp., and at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade, serving three years apprenticeship, at which trade he worked seven years. In 1824 he commenced farming the old homestead, where he remained until 1833; he then removed to the place where he now lives. He has owned several hundred acres of land, which he disposed of as he approached old age. He served as Associate Judge of Stark Co. for two terms, and Justice of the Peace for over twenty consecutive years, filling both positions with the best of satisfaction. He was elected President of the Stark Co. Pioneer Association, still having the honor of being a resident of Stark Co. longer than any other man therein. In 1823 he united in marriage with Rebecca Kimmel, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and from that marriage there have been eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz:—William, Jacob, Joseph, George, John, Hannah, Peter V. B., Amanda and Rebecca. Mr. and Mrs. Loutzenheiser are members of the German Reformed Church. He has been a life-long Democrat, and has held many offices of trust in the county and township.

BENJAMIN LEIHTY, coverlet-weaver; P. O. New Berlin; was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Aug. 30, 1811. His parents, John and Mary Bassler) Leihty, were natives of Switzerland, and came to the Keystone State, where the father was engaged in farming, and there lived up to the time of his death. Our subject spent his youth on the farm, and obtained his education in the common schools. At the age of 17, he was apprenticed to a coverlet-weaver to learn the trade, and served two years at the same. He then worked at the trade for two years, and in 1832 came to Ohio, settling in Stark Co., and after remaining there three years removed to Bristol, and was there about nine years. During this time he had started a shop, and employing several men. He then settled on a farm in Jackson Tp., and remained on the same until 1861, when he removed to New Berlin, and has remained there ever since. In 1836 he was married to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Schlott, of Lancaster Co., Pa. She died in 1858, and he soon after married Susan Myers, of Canton Tp. From the first marriage there were five sons, three of whom are living—Daniel, a physician; W. H., and Jacob, all residents of Illinois. The five sons enlisted, the oldest one being promoted to First Lieutenant, and died in New Orleans. From the second marriage there are two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Leihty are members of the Evangelical Church.

WILLIAM LESH, retired; P. O. New Berlin; was born in York Co., Pa., Dec. 1, 1813, and came to Ohio with his parents when but 3 months old. He obtained his education in the common schools, which in those days afforded but poor opportunities of receiving an education of much advantage. He lived at home on the farm until he was 21 years of age, when he went to work in Nimishillen Tp., and after working at shingle-making for several years, he bought a farm in the same township, where he lived several years, when he bought another farm, and there remained until 1875, when he removed to New Berlin, where he still resides. He owns two valuable farms and considerable town property. In 1838 he married Catharine A. Young, of Canton, and from that marriage there were four children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Lesh died in 1846. For his second wife he married Sarah Schlott, of New Berlin, who died in 1873; she bore him three children. He married for his third wife, Mary, widow of William Shook, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lesh is a member of the Reformed Church, and Mrs. Lesh of the Disciples.

JAMES McDOWELL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Canton. The subject of this sketch, and whose portrait appears in this history, as a representative pioneer of Plain Tp., was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., Sept. 9, 1809, and was the fourth child of a family of five children, born to James and Elizabeth (Kearns) McDowell, who were of Scotch parentage, though they were born in the North of Ireland. They remained residents of their native land until 1802, in which year they were married, and shortly after this event emigrated to America and settled in Cumberland Co., Pa. They remained in that State until 1820, and then came to Stark Co., and and settled in Tuscarawas Tp., where they resided for three years, and then removed to Richland Co., Ohio, where they resided until their death, his occuring in 1843, his widow

surviving him until 1856. In 1820 James came to Stark Co. with his parents; he was then a lad of about 11 years of age. At 14 he was employed as assistant shepherd by W. R. Dickinson, one of the most successful stock-raisers in Northern Ohio. This occupation prevented his attending school, and to improve the time he carried books and papers with him and spent his spare moments in study. He soon picked up a thorough and practical knowledge of sheep-raising, which, in after years proved of great advantage to him, and has been largely conducive to his success. Proving himself to be worthy of confidence, he was soon given the care of a large flock, and for fourteen years from the time of his engagement as assistant shepherd, he remained in the business, in the employ of Mr. W. R. Dickinson, and Mr. Adam Hildenbrand. During this time he had accumulated some capital, and in 1836 bought 320 acres of land in Jackson Tp., Stark Co., selling the same six months after at an advance of $2,700. He then bought 160 acres of the farm where he now resides, and soon after added to it 200 acres more, the whole of which now comprises one of the finest improved places in Plain Tp. The stock of sheep owned by Mr. W. R. Dickinson, were of the original Spanish importation, made by Col. Humphrey in 1802. When Mr. Adam Hildenbrand became owner of these flocks, Mr. McDowell took charge of them for him, and when he quit the employ of Mr. Hildenbrand, he purchased and placed upon his new farm some of the finest pure bloods of the flock; and though since then he has usually kept a flock of from four to five hundred head, his aim and object has been to keep fine, pure-blooded stock rather than an extensive flock of an inferior breed. His name and reputation as a breeder of fine sheep is the best proof of his success. He took an early and active part in political affairs, espousing the cause of the Republican party upon its organization; he has remained firm in adhering to the principles of his faith. He early took an active part in the advancement of the schools of Plain Tp., and their success in later years has well repaid his efforts, not only in the advantages derived by his own children, but in the satisfaction of having aided in placing Plain Tp., among the first in the county in her school system. In 1874 he joined in the organization of the Farmers' Bank, of Canton, in which he is a stockholder, and one of the directors. His son, Thomas C., has been cashier of this bank since 1874. In 1835, he was married to Eliza, daughter of Michael Hildenbrand, of Jackson Tp., who was prominent among the early pioneers of the county. Mrs. McDowell's death occurred in 1867, in her 55th year. Mr. McDowell still resides on the old home farm, which long years of pride and good management have made a beautiful country home, and in which he is peacefully and contentedly enjoying the fruits of his early economy and industry.

JACOB S. MILLER, farmer; P. O. Cairo; is a son of Henry and Julia A. Miller, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa., and came to Stark Co. in 1820, and settled on a farm in Lake Tp., where Mr. Miller was engaged in farming and working at his trade, it being that of a stone-mason. After remaining in Lake Tp. ten years, he removed to Portage Co., where he died. He was twice married; his widow lived until 1877. Jacob S., our subject, was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., O., in 1840. He obtained a common school education, and when 15 years of age began learning the carpenter's trade, working at the same for five years, after which he went to farming, and has been engaged in farming up to the present time. In 1880 he erected a saw-mill on his farm, and has been engaged in sawing in connection with farming. In 1860 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of J. H. Bair, of Plain Tp., and from that marriage there were ten children, all of whom are living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the German Reformed Church.

SOLOMON M. MILLER, distiller; P. O. Cairo; is a son of Abraham Miller, who was a native of Huntington Co., Pa., where he was engaged in farming. In 1812 he came to Ohio, and settled in Plain Tp., on 160 acres of land. He was one of the first officers of Plain Tp. He continued farming up to the time of his death. Solomon, our subject, was born in Plain Tp., Sept. 23, 1822. He lived at home on the farm until he was 25 years of age. He then took charge of his father's farm, and four years after he bought 80 acres, where he has lived ever since. In 1850 he engaged in the distilling business, and has been engaged

in the same up to the present time. He has been very successful in his business pursuits. He now owns 180 acres of valuable land, and the Summer Hotel at Congress Lake. In 1847 he was married to Eliza Bishop, of Lake Tp., who died in 1863, leaving three children, viz:—L. Artilda, wife of William Wise; Jemima, wife of George Lamberson, of Summit Co., and Nathaniel, at home. In 1872 he married Hettie, the widow of John Gebble, of Plain Tp.

J. S. MILLER, farmer; P. O. Cairo; is a son of Henry and Julia A. Miller, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa., where Henry worked at the stone-mason's trade. In the year 1820 he came to Ohio, settling on a small farm in Plain Tp., this Co., where he lived ten years, then removing to Lake Tp., where he remained about the same length of time. He then removed to Randolph, Portage Co., where he died at the age of 54 years. He was twice married, J. S. being the third in a family of five children, born of the last marriage. Our subject was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., April 10, 1840; his childhood was spent on the farm, where he received a common school education, and at the age of 15 years was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and worked five years at the same after serving his apprenticeship. In 1869 he purchased a farm of 70 acres, where he had lived for several years previous to the purchase. Mr. Miller has been engaged in the saw-mill business, and had followed threshing for twenty years. In 1860 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizebeth, daughter of J. H. Bair. From that marriage there have been ten children born, all living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the German Reformed Church.

CHARLES MARTIN, rope-maker and farmer; P. O. Canton; is a son of George and Catharine (Kroft) Martin, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa., where George was engaged in rope-making up to the time of his death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving manfully throughout the war. He died in 1824, aged 60 years; his widow survived him several years. They were the parents of eight children, Charles, our subject being the youngest. He was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., July 20, 1823. He lived with his widowed mother until he was 10 years old; he then left home for the purpose of learning the printer's trade, at which he worked a short time, and then learned the rope-maker's trade, and has worked at the same ever since in Stark Co., as his mother moved here in 1831. He has been very successful at his trade, and has accumulated a handsome recompense for his diligent working. In 1872 he bought and settled on 83 acres of valuable land two miles north of Canton, and has remained there ever since. In 1844 he was united in marriage to Delilah, daughter of John Smith, of Stark Co. From that marriage there have been five children, two of whom are living—William and Mary. Mr. Martin has always been identified with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM J. MATHIE, farmer; P. O. New Berlin. Peter and Susan Mathie, the parents of our subject, were natives of Paris, France, and came to Stark Co., O., at an early day. Upon their arrival in Stark Co., they purchased a farm in Plain Tp., and there lived until 1853, removing at that time to Lawrence Tp., this county, where they settled on a farm, and there remained until he died. His father was one of the soldiers of the great Napoleon, and fought in the battles in which Napoleon figured so conspicuously. William J., our subject, was born in Stark Co., O., Jan. 31, 1841, his youth being spent on the farm, where he remained until he was 24 years of age, when he left home and began life for himself, first engaging in farming and threshing, which he followed for several years. In 1873 he purchased 108 acres of well improved land, where he still resides. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Eliza Hershey, a native of Pennsylvania. From that union there have been born seven children, three of whom are living, viz.: Enos, Clara and Eva G.; Olivia, Jesse, Emma and Viola, are the names of the ones deceased. Mr. Mathie is a Democrat, and has held many offices of trust with the best of satisfaction.

M. T. MEYER, farmer; P. O. Canton; is a son of Judge S. Meyer, of Canton, whose sketch appears in this work. Our subject was born in Canton in April, 1842; he received his education in the Union schools of that city and Bacon's Commercial College. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 4th Regiment, O. V. I., as a private, and in October of the same year he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Co. I, 64th Regiment, O. V. I.,

by Gov. Dennison, holding that position for two years, and was in many fierce engagements. He resigned his commission and returned home, and worked for five years in the Aultman, Miller & Co. works of that city. In 1872 he settled on a farm of 108 acres, where he now resides. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Lucinda, daughter of William Williams, of Canton, and from that marriage there have been born three children. Mr. Meyer has always been identified with the Republican party.

OBED OBERLIN, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch; is a son of John and Susan (Sharp) Oberlin, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa., where they were engaged in farming. Obed was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1828, where he spent his childhood, receiving a common school education, and in 1853 came to Ohio, settling on a farm in Plain Tp., and after running this farm a few years, he removed to Green Tp., Summit Co., and there remained three years. He returned to Plain Tp., and purchased the Grist mill known as the Centre Mill, and for nine years he was engaged in the milling business. In 1866 he bought and settled on a farm of 150 acres, where he still lives. In 1850 he married Catharine Smith, who bore him eleven children. Mr. and Mrs. Oberlin are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican, and has always voted the Republican ticket.

ANDREW PONTIUS, farmer; P. O. Canton; whose portrait appears in this history as a representative of Plain Tp.'s leading citizens, is a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Essig) Pontius, who were natives of the Keystone State. Jacob was born in Union Co., and in 1816 he came to Stark Co., with his parents, who settled in Plain Tp. He obtained his education in the common schools, and was engaged in farming up to the time of his death. His widow survives him, and is living with her son, Andrew Pontius, in Plain Tp. They were the parents of three children, our subject being the second. He was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1829. At the age of 3 years his father died, and his early training and education was dependent on his mother and grandfather. He lived with the latter until he was 20 years of age, and one year later he settled on a farm, where he lived until 1881, when he purchased the Monnin farm, now known by the name of Mt. Vernon farm, which he has improved extensively since the purchase. Mr. Pontius is a man who by honesty and integrity has become one of Stark Co.'s foremost men. He was Deputy Treasurer of the County for several years; President of the Agricultural Society for 4 years, and much of the prosperity of the society is due to his energy and push. He has also been Justice of the Peace for 15 years. In 1850 he was united in marriage to Sarah J. Correll of Plain Tp. From that marriage there has been seven children, as follows: Lorin W., Jackson W., Glancy C., Lucy M., Chas. A., Willie J., and Rebecca E. Mr. and Mrs. Pontius are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN PONTIUS, farmer, P. O. Canton. The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work as a representative of Plain Tp., was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in August, 1827, and is the oldest of a family of three children, born to Jacob and Rebecca (Essig) Pontius, who were natives of the State of Pennsylvania, and settled in Plain Tp. while it was a wilderness. Jacob, who was the youngest of a family of four children born to Frederick and Margaret Pontius, came to Plain Tp. in 1816; his life was that of a farmer, and he underwent many hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. He was married to Rebecca Essig in 1825, and died in 1833 at the age of 30 years; his widow still survives him and is living with her son, Andrew Pontius. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm where he remained until he was married. He received a common school education and farmed the old homestead for one year, then purchased the 143 acres he now lives on and has remained there since. In 1880 he purchased 80 acres of land of the Connotton Ry. Co., situated on the railroad in the northeastern part of the township, and at once commenced dividing it into village lots. It was given the name of Middle Branch, the post office being removed there from the place where it was located for many years. During this short period Mr. Pontius has been the cause of its rapid building up and settlement. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Elmira, daughter of Henry Firestone; from that marriage there has been three children.

PETER PIERSON, merchant; New Berlin; is a son of Peter and Catharine Pierson, who were natives of the province of High Rhine, France, and came to America in 1828, and settled in Jackson Tp. Previous to coming to this country, the father of our subject followed the trade of a weaver. He served under Napoleon in the fiercest of his battles in Spain and Germany. He settled on 100 acres of land in Jackson Tp., where he lived until 1857, when he was removed by death from the midst of many friends. He loved his adopted country and its institutions; he was an honest, upright citizen, a kind husband and a loving father, and by his death a true Christian man was removed, at the age of 69 years. Peter Pierson, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was born in France, February, 1818. At the age of 10 years he came to Ohio with his parents, and remained at home on the farm until he was 30 years of age, when he, in company with his brother, erected a small brewery on their father's farm, and was engaged in the brewing business for two years. They lost all by fire, and soon after re-built and conducted the business until 1849 or 1850, when he came to New Berlin, and engaged in the mercantile business, being engaged in the same up to the present time. In 1880, he in company with his son Joseph Pierson, established a lumber trade, and is engaged in the same at present. In 1847, he was united in marriage to Catharine Donz, who bore him four children, as follows:—Peter L., Joseph A., Mary, wife of Urias Ream, and Edward H. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson are devout members of the Catholic Church. The second son, Joseph A., was in 1878 appointed to take charge of one of the wards in the Insane Asylum at Newburgh; after remaining there about one and one-half years he resigned his position. Soon after his return home he was engaged by the officers of the Longview Asylum at Cincinnati; after remaining there a short time he was promoted to another position, which he filled with the best of satisfaction. He resigned the position on account of ill health. He is now engaged in the lumber business in company with his father.

EZRA PEPPLE, farmer; P. O. New Berlin; was born near Hagerstown, Md., Aug. 8, 1810. His father, William Pepple, was a native of the same place, where in his early manhood he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1825 he came to Plain Tp., and lived on rented farms for several years. He then purchased a farm in Washington Tp., and there remained several years, afterward removing to New Berlin, and thence to Williams county, where he died. There were nine children in the family, our subject being the third. He obtained his education in the common schools, and in 1825 came to Plain Tp., with his parents, and lived with them on the farm until he was 21 years of age. He worked at the carpenter's trade for ten years, and then purchased 50 acres of land in Plain Tp., which he increased to 70 acres. In 1834 he was married to Catharine Wartenberger, who was a native of Stark Co. From that marriage there were two children—Lydia, wife of George Donner; and Susan, wife of Eli Shook, of Kalamazoo Co., Mich. Mr. Pepple has always voted with the Democratic party.

DANIEL PAULUS, farmer; P. O. Canton; is a son of Jacob and Annie (Brougher) Paulus, who were natives of the Keystone State. Jacob was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at the same in Jackson Tp., this county, until old age prevented him. He then worked at the gunsmith's trade for several years, and being a superior mechanic he was never idle. He is still living in Jackson Tp. Daniel, our subject, was born in Jackson Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 27, 1835. His childhood was spent at home on the farm, where he remained until he was 24 years of age, receiving in the meantime a common school education in the schools of Jackson Tp. In 1867 he purchased the farm he now lives on, consisting of 81 acres. Mr. Paulus is a man with a character that has made him friends. He was ordained a preacher in the Church of Christ some years ago, and has filled his position and calling with the best of satisfaction. In 1857 he married Miss Mary A. Hoover, who bore him ten children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Amanda, Annie, Monroe, Sarah, Ellen, Mary, Nathaniel, Jacob, and Isaac.

PETER PONTIUS, farmer; P. O. Canton; is a son of Frederick and Anna (Morget) Pontius, who were natives of Union Co., Pa., where Frederick was engaged in farming. In 1816 he came to Stark Co., settling on a farm in Marlborough Tp., of 160 acres, where he

lived until his death, which occurred in 1860, at the age of 86 years. Peter, the subject of this sketch, was born in Union Co., Pa., Aug. 13, 1801. His childhood was spent at home on the farm, he obtaining a fair education in the schools of his neighborhood, and when he was 16 years of age came to Stark Co. with his parents. He lived at home until he was 28 years of age, and then settled on the farm he now lives upon, and has remained there ever since. Mr. Pontius has accumulated a handsome fortune by his industry and economical habits. In 1828 he was united in marriage to Catharine Essig, who bore him seven children, of whom the following are living, viz: Emanuel; Maria, now Mrs. Daniel Betler, of Portage Co., and Andrew. Mr. and Mrs. Pontius are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are highly respected by their neighbors and acquaintances for their charitable disposition.

GEORGE PHILLIPS, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch; is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Phillips, natives of Adams Co., Pa., where they were engaged in farming. George was born in Adams Co., Pa., Dec. 28, 1812. He received a common school education, and at the age of 18 years was apprenticed to a blacksmith to learn the trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. In 1833 he came to Canton, and after working as journeyman for two years, he started in business for himself, and continued it until 1856, meeting with good success. In 1856 he purchased the farm he now lives on, consisting of 173 acres well-improved land in the northern part of Plain Tp. In 1836 he was united in marriage to Eliza Lininger, of Canton, and from that marriage there were eight children, seven of whom are living, Elizabeth, Henry E., Miranda, Charles, Letta, Mary, Ella, and George E. Mrs. Phillips is a member of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Phillips of the Presbyterian. He has always been identified with the Republican party.

SAMUEL REESE, farmer; P. O. Canton. John and Hannah Reese, the parents of our subject, were natives of Maryland; but removed to Franklin Co., Pa.; after sojourning there a few years he (John) came to Stark Co., O., and upon his arrival in 1814, bought a farm and lived on the same up to the time of his death. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and at the time of his death had reached his 73d year; his widow survived him until 1853, dying at the ripe age of 82 years. They were the parents of eleven children, our subject being the youngest. He was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., O., Aug. 26, 1816. His childhood was spent on the farm, and at the age of 18 he took charge of the homestead, and then purchased 160 acres of wood-land, clearing the same in four years time; but sold it, and bought another farm where he lived several years, when he bought and removed to the one he now occupies, now owning 564 acres of well improved land. In 1840 he married Mary Lesh, of Nimishillen Tp., who bore him the following children: Mary, Hannah, Amanda, Lydia, Sarah, Emma, Ellen, Lucetta, William and Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Reese are members of the Evangelical Association, uniting with the same body over 30 years ago. Mr. Reese has always voted the Republican ticket, has been very successful in life, and owes his success to his honesty, industry and economy.

SAMUEL RINGER, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch; was born in Stark Co., O., April 1824, being the seventh in a family of twelve children born to John and Catharine Ringer, who were natives of the Keystone State. John Ringer came to Stark Co. in 1802, in company with his father, and entered about 1300 acres of land in Stark and Wayne Cos. They made the journey on foot, and subsisted on the game they killed. They returned to Pennsylvania, where John lived until 1806, when he returned to Stark Co., and in the dense forest in the west part of Nimishillen Tp. he settled. He was yet a single man, and for two years lived a solitary life in his little log cabin. In 1808 he went to Pennsylvania, and was there married to Catharine Truby, they returning to his new home immediately. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and the first Constable of Stark Co. He was engaged in farming up to the time of his death. Samuel's early life was spent on the farm, and he received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood; he lived with his parents until he was 31 years of age, then bought 80 acres of the old homestead, and has lived on the same up to the present time. He now owns 245 acres of well improved land, and has by his industry

and economical habits become one of the wealthiest farmers in the township. In 1853 he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Adam Zentz, of Stark Co., and from that marriage there have been born thirteen children, eleven of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Ringer are members of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB RUPERD, farmer; P. O. Canton. The subject of these lines was born in Adams Co., Pa., June 19, 1826. His youth was spent on the farm, and at the age of 9 years he came to Stark Co. He there began to work for Samuel Lind, of Plain Tp., for whom he worked ten years. During this time his education was neglected, but as soon as he had accumulated sufficient means to enable him to prosecute his studies, he attended the Academy at Canton, where he remained sometime, and acquired a knowledge sufficient to enable him to teach school, which vocation he followed for several years. He then engaged with a merchant in Shelby, O., to sell goods, with whom he remained two years. He returned to Plain Tp. and worked on a farm for a short time; then rented a farm, and at the time of his father-in-law's death, he purchased 100 acres of the old Gaff farm, and has lived on the same up to the present time. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Hannah Gaff, who were among the early settlers of Plain Tp. From that marriage there have been six children, five of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Ruperd are consistent members of the M. E. Church. He has always been identified with the Republican party.

SAMUEL RUFFNER, farmer; P. O. Canton. The subject of these few lines was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., January 26, 1830, and is the only son born to Samuel and Delilah Ruffner, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Stark Co., at an early date. Our subject remembers nothing of his father, as he was but 13 months old when that parent died. His widowed mother removed to Canton where she lived two years. She then married George Ecker of that city, and soon after removed to Pike Tp., where our subject spent his youthful days, remaining there until he was 27 years of age, when he moved on the farm he now occupies, inheriting the same from his father's estate. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. E. 104th Regiment O. N. G. and served until the close of the war, when he returned, and has remained on the farm ever since. In 1857, he was united in marriage to a lady in Pike Tp., who died in 1860. In 1868, he married for his second wife, Malinda, daughter of Samuel Essig, of Canton; from that marriage there have been two children. Mr. Ruffner has always voted the Republican ticket.

HENRY REAM, farmer; P. O. Canton; this gentleman is the youngest in a family of twelve children, born to Phillip and Mary (Aultman) Ream, his birth occurring Sept. 28, 1823, in Canton, Stark Co., O.; his youth was spent on the farm, receiving a common school education in the schools of his neighborhood. In 1846, he began farming the old homestead, and there remained three years. In 1852, he purchased 81 acres where he now resides. Mr. Ream has been an auctioneer for over thirty years. In 1846, he was united in marriage to Anna, daughter of Adam Oberlin, and from that marriage there have been born nine children, six of whom are living—Josiah W., Ellen, Edwin, Eunice, Manias D., and Charles W. Mr. and Mrs. Ream, are members of the Reformed Church. The parents of our subject were natives of Westmoreland Co., Pa., where Phillip was engaged in farming. In 1806, he came to Ohio, settling in Columbiana Co., where he remained one year; he then came to Canton Tp., settling on a farm where he lived until a short time before his death, which occurred in 1851, at the age of 83 years; his widow died in 1852, at the age of 70 years.

AMOS REEMSNYDER, farmer; P. O. New Berlin; is a son of Daniel and Barbara (Hower) Reemsnyder, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa. When Daniel was but 15 years of age his parents came to Ohio, settling in Plain Tp., where he worked on the farm until he became of age, when he began to work at the carpenter's trade. He worked for several years at his trade, when he began the undertaking business at New Berlin, being engaged in the same up to the time of his death. His third son Elias D., who now carries on the business, was born in Plain Tp., in 1857, and at an early age began the carpenter's trade. He has worked at his trade in that section of the country with good suc-

cess. Amos A., was born in Plain Tp., in 1851; he remained at home until he was of age, and worked at the carpenter's trade for three years, then purchased part of the old homestead where he new lives, owning 70 acres of valuable land. In 1873 he was married to Susan, daughter of John Mohler of Plain Tp.

W. B. REED, brick manufacturer and farmer; P. O. Canton; is the fourth in a family of nine children, born to William and Sarah Reed, who were natives of Berks Co., Pa., and who in 1835 came to Stark Co., settling at Waynesburgh. Our subject was born in Berks Co., Pa., in 1825, and in 1835 came to Ohio with his parents, with whom he lived until he was 18 years old. He received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of 18 began working in a brick-yard, where he remained seven years. In 1850 he started in business for himself in Canton Tp., and in 1873 he leased the "Smith" yard, where he is still engaged, and makes a quality of brick which he disposes of easily. In 1849 he was united in marriage to Eliza, daughter of George Williams, of Wayne Co., and from that union there have been born four children. Mr. Reed is a member of Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F., and a Republican in politics.

FRANK SCHILTZ, stock-raiser and butcher; P. O. New Berlin; is a son of J. N. and Apalonia (Hoffman) Schiltz, and was born in New Berlin Jan. 30, 1841. His father was a native of Belgium, where he worked at shoemaking for several years. About the age of 23 he came to Stark Co., and, after working at his trade a short time, he went to Pennsylvania, and not being satisfied with his location, he returned to New Berlin, where he was engaged in business up to the time of his death. He was the father of seven children, our subject being the oldest. His youth was spent at home, and after receiving a liberal education, went to work in his father's shop, and there worked until he was 17 years of age; but not being satisfied with the trade, he went to work on a farm, and was there engaged for three years. At the organization of Co. A, 19th Regiment, O. V. I., he enlisted, serving in the same company through many engagements. At the battle of Stone River he was shot through the lungs, and was offered his discharge, but declined, and was sent to the hospital, and a short time afterward returned to his company. At the close of the war he returned to New Berlin, where he established a meat market, and has ever since been engaged in that business. In 1868 he began buying and shipping stock, which business he has continued up to the present time. In 1866 he was united in marriage to Mary A., daughter of Michael Bitzer, whose sketch appears in this work. From that marriage there have been five children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Schiltz has always voted with the Republican party.

HIRAM SCHICK, retired farmer; P. O. New Berlin; is the third of a family of nine children born to Peter and Susan (Palmer) Schick. Peter was born in Washington Co., Pa., and came to Ohio with his parents in 1809. He learned the tailor's trade, and was the first tailor in Plain Tp., and by his industry and economy he accumulated means sufficient to enable him to put a small stock of goods in his tailor shop. He was the first merchant in the township, and after being engaged in the business for several years, he removed to Smithville, Wayne Co., O., where he continued the same business. Thence went to Plain Tp., this county, where he died in 1876. He was twice married; first to Susan Palmer of Jackson Tp., whose parents were the first white family in the township. Our subject was born in New Berlin, Stark Co., O., Dec. 29, 1833, his childhood being spent on the farm, where he remained until he was 24 years of age. He then engaged in farming, and has continued in the same up to the present time, now owning 105 acres of valuable land. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Margaret, daughter of Daniel Winger, of Lancaster Co., Pa. From that marriage there have been three children, viz.: —John W., William P., and Wilton. Mr. and Mrs. Schick are members of the Disciples' Church. He has always voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Schick, the postmaster of New Berlin, and William Schick, now manager of D. F. Huntsberger's store, of Uniontown, O., are brothers of our subject.

JACOB SHENABARGER, retired; New Berlin. Among the early settlers of Plain Tp., is the Shenabarger family, who settled there in 1806. Jacob, the grandfather of our

subject, was born in Lower Alsace, Germany, and came to Cumberland Co., Pa., previous to 1800, and there worked in mills and on a small farm until 1806, when he came to Plain Tp., settling in the woods two miles northeast of Canton, where he cleared a farm and lived on the same up to the time of his death. John Shenabarger, the father of our subject, was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., in 1791; came to Ohio with his parents in 1806, and assisted his father in clearing the land they settled upon. He lived at home up to the time of his father's death, and then purchased the farm now owned by Jacob. He died in 1862, at the age of 71 years. Jacob was born in Plain Tp., Nov. 22, 1817; his education was obtained in the common schools, and he lived at home until his father died, when he took charge of the homestead, purchasing the interest of the remaining heirs. He continued farming for several years, and in 1877 purchased the farm known as the Harter farm, now owning 224 acres of well improved land, and a handsome property in New Berlin, where he lives. Nov. 8, 1877, he was united in marriage to Rebecca, widow of Edward Breen. Mr. Shenabarger has through industry and economy, accumulated considerable property. He has always voted with the Republican party.

H. J. SOMMER & BRO., millers, Canton. Joseph Sommer, the father of our subjects, was a native of Germany, and for some years previous to his coming to America worked in a grist-mill. In 1840 he came to America, coming direct to Stark Co., O. His first work was in a brewery in Perry Tp. There he worked for a few years, when he went to Butler Co., O., and worked on a farm; then returned to Stark Co., and had been engaged in farming there for several years. In 1869 he purchased what is known as the Plain Centre Mill, and was engaged inthe milling business until 1881. Mr. Sommer has been a hard-working, honest man, and accumulated a handsome property, but, owing to his generous disposition, lost much of it. He married Miss Catharine Augspurger, of Butler Co., who bore him twelve children, H. J. being the second. He was born in Perry Tp., this county, in 1848, and lived at home until he was 21 years of age, when he began learning the miller's trade, which he completed in 1876. He was then given the Superintendency of his uncle's brewery in Perry Tp., and continued in the business until 1880, when he purchased the Plain Centre Mill in company with his brother John J. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Mary C. Kropf, and from that marriage there have been two children. John J. is a native of Stark Co., his birth occurring in 1849. He learned the miller's trade, and has worked at the same from 1869 up to the present time, with the exception of one year, which he spent abroad. In 1878 he was married to Fannie Kropf, of Jackson Tp., who bore him two children.

WILLIAM SPANGLER, farmer; P. O. Canton; is the second in a family of ten children born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Koon) Spangler, who were natives of Adams Co., Pa., where Joseph was engaged in the milling business. In 1814 he came to Stark Co., settling in Plain Tp. He went to work in the old grist-mill that stood where the Plain Centre mill now is; here he remained about three years, then went to Summit Co., and took charge of a mill for five years. In 1822 he returned to Plain Tp., and purchased 120 acres of land where William now lives; he lived on the farm until he was removed by death. Our subject was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., July 9, 1815. His childhood was spent on the farm where he remained until his father died, when he took charge of the farm and lived with his widowed mother until he was 21. He then rented the farm, and was a renter for three years; he then bought 75 acres of it and has lived on the same ever since. In 1835 he married Elizabeth Lind, a native of Stark Co., who bore him ten children; those living are—Joseph, John, Hiram, Charles, George, Murray, Elizabeth, Harriet, Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL C. SHEETS, farmer; P. O. New Berlin; is the son of John and Mary (Cassler) Sheets, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa., where John was engaged in farming. In 1842 he came to Stark Co., settling in Plain Tp., on a farm of 107 acres, where he lived twenty-three years. He then removed to a small farm, where he lived until 1880, when he removed to New Berlin, where he still resides. He began life a poor boy, but by his industry has become one of the wealth-

iest men in Plain Tp. Samuel C., the subject of this sketch, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 10, 1834, and in 1842 came to Stark Co. He received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and lived at home until he was 24 years of age; he was then given the farm he now lives on, consisting of 116 acres of valuable and well improved land. In 1860 he married Henrietta, daughter of Christian Brilhart, of Canton. From that marriage there were two children, one of whom is living, namely, John. Mrs. Sheets is a member of the Disciples' Church. Mr. Sheets is a Republican, and has always been identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM SMITH, farmer; P. O. Cairo; was born in York Co., Pa., in 1801, and is one of four children born to William and Christiana (Bucher) Smith. The father was a native of Maryland, and the mother of York Co., Pa. In 1818 he (William, Sr.) came to Plain Tp., and settled on a rented farm, where he remained eight years. Having a good knowledge of surgery, he gave it his exclusive attention up to the time of his death. The subject of this sketch came to Ohio with his parents in 1818, and lived at home until he was 21 years old. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at the same for twelve years after his apprenticeship was served; he then bought a farm of 160 acres, where he now resides, and has lived on the same ever since. In 1827 he married Mary Christ of Lake Tp. From that marriage there were seven children, five of whom are living, viz:—Susan, wife of P. Hate; Alfred, of Stark Co.; Elizabeth, wife of Jno. C. Shaffer, of Plain Tp.; Mary, wife of Albert Cluff, of Canton, and Allen at home. Mrs. Smith died at the age of 70 years. She was an estimable lady, and much missed by her many friends. Mr. Smith is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Plain Tp.

BENJAMIN F. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Canton; is a son of George E. Smith, who was a native of the Keystone State, and came to Stark Co. with his parents while young. He was apprenticed to the tanner's trade, and after serving his apprenticeship carried on the business for thirty-five years in Lake Tp., where he accumulated considerable money, which he invested in land, and was at the time of his death one of the largest landholders in Stark Co. He died in 1879 at the age of 80 years. His widow (she who was Sarah Christ) is still alive. They were the parents of eight children, our subject being the fifth child, and was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., O., Aug. 5, 1838. His youth was spent on the farm, where he lived until he was 22 years of age. He then bought the farm he now lives on, consisting of 90 acres of well improved land, and has worked diligently on the same until it now ranks among the best in improvements, it being rented for thirty-two years before he purchased it. In 1870 he married Harriet, daughter of John and Nancy Smith, of Canton Tp., who bore him three children, viz:—George E., Jessie May Bell, and Stella I. Mr. Smith is a Republican, and in 1862 and '63 fought for his country in Co. B, 115 Regiment, O. V. I.

ELI SMITH, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch; was born in Franklin Co., Pa., January, 1815, being the fifth in a family of eleven children born to Daniel and Mary Smith, who were natives of the above named county. Daniel was a farmer, and in 1825 he came to Ohio, settling on a farm in Stark Co.; he cleared the farm and lived on the same until 1856, when he departed this life at the age of 82 years; his wife died in 1851. At an advanced age, Eli, the subject of this sketch, came to Plain Tp., when but 10 years old; he lived on the farm until he was 19, when he apprenticed himself to the tanner's trade, which trade he has worked at from 1833 up to the present time. In 1855 he purchased 160 acres of the old homestead, and has remained on the same up to the present time. He now owns 260 acres of valuable land in Stark Co. In 1840 he united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of George Kreighbaum, of Stark Co. From that marriage there have been eleven children, eight of whom are living—Abram, George, Daniel, Lewis, Frank, Harvey, Catharine and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat, and has held many offices of trust in the township.

HENRY SNIDER, farmer; P. O. Canton. Among the early settlers of Plain Tp. were the parents of our subject, namely, John and Elizabeth (Holtz) Snider, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Plain Tp. in 1810. They settled on the farm Henry now occupies,

it being then a dense forest; but with a willing hand and hopes of future happiness, he set to work and converted it into a fine farm. He assisted in the building of the first church in Plain Tp., and died in 1847. Our subject was born on the farm he now lives on, Oct. 11, 1820; he received a common school education in the schools in his neighborhood; he remained at home on the farm until he reached manhood; he bought 88 acres, and has lived on the same ever since. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Maria, daughter of John Kunfare, of Marlborough Tp. From that marriage there were seven children, five of whom are living, viz.—Adam, of Canton; Sarah, wife of Hiram Sell, of Plain Tp.; Henry A., George W. and Jacob, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Snider are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Snider has always voted with the Democratic party.

E. C. SHEETS, farmer; P. O. New Berlin; is a son of John Sheets, mention of whom is made in this work, and was born in Stark Co., O., Dec. 6, 1843. His childhood was spent on the farm, where he remained until he was 25 years of age. In 1868 he settled on the old homestead, consisting of 106 acres of valuable land, and one of the best improved farms in the county. In 1869 he married Lydia, daughter of Samuel Reese, whose sketch appears in this work. From that marriage there have been two children. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. E, 162d Regiment, O. V. I., being in the service but a short time. He now owns 256 acres of land in Stark Co.

J. C. TRUMP, farmer; P. O. Canton; is the oldest in a family of nine children born to P. P. Trump, whose sketch and portrait appear in this work. Our subject was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., O., in December 1824. His childhood was spent, like that of other farmers' sons, on the farm. He received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and taught school for several terms, and at the age of 24 he began farming the homestead, where he remained until 1864, where he removed to Canton, where he remained two years, and while there was engaged in the grocery and provision business. Not being suited with the business, he purchased in 1867, 114 acres of valuable land, where he now lives. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Weaver, of Plain Tp. From that marriage there has been one child.

WM. H. VINE, farmer; P. O. New Berlin; is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Thomas) Vine. Jacob was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., and came to Ohio with his parents in an early day. He learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at the same for twenty-three years in Nimishillen Tp., then purchased 85 acres of land, and was engaged in farming until 1873, when he removed to Louisville, Stark Co., where he still resides. There were three children in the family, our subject being the oldest child. He was born in Nimishillen Tp., Nov. 2, 1848, and obtained his education in the common schools, and at Mt. Union College. After leaving College he began teaching school, and has been engaged in school teaching up to the present time, in winter seasons. He attended a musical college for one year, and has since then taught many terms of singing school. In 1881 he purchased 83 acres of land in the northwest corner of Plain Tp., where he now resides. In 1873 he married Sarah A. Stuckey, who died one year later, leaving one child. In 1875 he married for his second wife, Lydia Stoner, of Lake Tp., who bore him two children, Annie and John.

ELIAS T. WISE, farmer; P. O. New Berlin; is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Tombaugh) Wise, who were natives of Washington Co., Pa. Peter Wise, the grandfather of our subject, came to Plain Tp. in 1807, and entered about 1200 acres of land; he then returned home, and the following year returned to Plain Tp. with his family. In 1811 Daniel built the first grist-mill erected in Plain Tp., it being situated on the middle branch of Nimishillen creek. He exchanged his mill for 320 acres of land, where he lived up to the time of his death. He died in 1818, at the age of 34 years, and his widow married, in 1824, Judge John Hoover, of Canton, who was one of the most energetic and cultured men Stark Co. had. Mr. Wise, our subject, was born in Plain Tp., at the Middle Branch Mill, Sept. 24, 1813; his youth was spent on the farm of his father, and he obtained such an education as the common schools of that day afforded. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, working at the same for sixteen years, part of the

time being in Pennsylvania. In 1847 he began farming the old homestead of the Speelman family, and after remaining there seven years (in 1854) he bought the farm he now occupies, owning now 350 acres of valuable land, and is considered one of the most successful farmers of Stark Co. In 1843 he was united in marriage to Margaret, daughter of Valentine Speelman, of Plain Tp. From that marriage there were four children, three of whom are living, viz.—Margaret, wife of Urias Schrantz, of Plain Tp.; J. W., at home; and Henry A. Mrs. Wise died in 1850. For his second wife he married Catharine, daughter of Jacob Price, of Montgomery Co., Pa, From that marriage there were seven children, three of whom are living—Elias P., attending college at Ashland; Milton P. and Annie C., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Wise are members of the German Baptist Church.

WILLIAM WARSHELER, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch; is the only son in a family of four children, born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Essig) Warsheler, whose families settled in Plain Tp., among the first. Samuel came to Plain Tp. in 1807, with his parents, he being then only 2 years old. His youth was spent at home, and when large enough to use an ax he was put to work to lessen the trees which surrounded his father's cabin, and in that continued for several years. At the age of 24 years he married Elizabeth Essig, whose father's family settled in Plain Tp. in 1811, and with whom he lived until 1878, when he departed this life at the age of 73 years. William Warsheler, the subject of this sketch, was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., O., Oct. 15, 1835. His youth was spent, like that of all country boys, on the farm, and there remained until he was 21. He then began farming the homestead, where he continued until 1880, when he purchased the same he now owns—71 acres of valuable land, underlaid with coal and limestone—which in 1881 he began to operate. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Eliza Dine, a native of Franklin Co., Pa., who bore him nine children, four of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Warsheler are members of the Lutheran Church.

SOLOMON WARSTLER, farmer; P. O. Cairo; is a son of George and Mary (Freeze) Warstler, who were natives of Hagerstown, Md., and came to Ohio about 1802, settling in Plain Tp. They were among the very first families in the township. The father learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at the same for several years. He then settled on a farm and at the time of his death owned about 800 acres of land in Plain Tp. He donated the land upon which the Warstler Church is built and was one of the organizers of the same. Our subject was born in Plain Tp., July 27, 1808, and spent his youthful days on the farm where he remained until he was 13 years of age; he then began teaming for his father, hauling goods from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cleveland O. At the age of 21 he purchased the farm he now lives on, and has remained on the same ever since, with the exceptions of fifteen years he lived on the homestead, and six years in New Berlin. He now owns 180 acres of valuable land in the northern part of the township. In 1829 he married Hannah Platner, who bore him two children, one of whom is living—Sarah, wife of William Bachtel. Mr. and Mrs. Warstler are members of the Presbyterian Church.

A. M. WISE, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch; was born in Washington Co., Pa., in 1833. His early life was spent at home on the farm, and he obtained his education in the common schools and the academy of his native town. At the age of 23 years he came to Ohio, settling in Delaware Co., where he remained but one year, when he removed to Stark Co., settling on a farm in Plain Tp., where he has since resided. His farm contains 144 acres of valuable land, upon which he has been engaged in sheep-raising extensively, since coming to the county. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Phœbe C., daughter of Adam Wise, of Canton. This lady died in 1872, leaving five children. In February, 1873, he married for his second wife, Lydia Archer, of Canton, who bore him three children. Mr. Wise is a member of the M. E. Church of Canton. His father, Solomon Wise, was a native of Washington Co., Pa., where he was engaged in farming and the distilling business. In 1858 he sold his interests in his native county, and removed to Marshall Co., Ill., and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for several years. He then purchased a farm where he lived up to the time of his death.

DANIEL WARSTLER, retired; P. O. Canton. Is a son of Christian and Barbara (Bair) Warstler, who were natives of Adams Co., Pa., where Christian was engaged in farming. In 1803 he left his native town in Pennsylvania for the purpose of making a new home in the far West (as it was so considered in those days). He settled in Columbiana Co., O., where he remained until 1807, when he came to Plain Tp. and purchased a farm of 250 acres, now owned by our subject, situated near the church which bears his name. He was thrice married; first to the above named lady, then to Elizabeth Schaffer, the third being a Mrs. Dake. He died Dec. 26, 1858, at the ripe age of 89 years. The subject of these few lines was born in Columbiana Co., O., Sept. 24, 1804, and in 1807 came to Plain Tp. with his parents. He lived on the farm they settled on until 1875, when he retired from farming, and is nov living a retired life. In 1831 he married Catharine Lind, who bore him eleven children, eight of whom are living, viz:—Isaac, John, Christian, Aaron, David, Levi, Catharine and Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Warstler are members of the Lutheran church, and have been for fifty-five years.

R. Z. WISE, farmer and county surveyor; P. O. Middle Branch; is a son of Peter M., and Catharine Wise. The mother was a native of Cumberland Co., Pa., and Peter M., was born in Washington Co., Pa., where he was engaged in farming with his parents, and came to Ohio in 1811; he soon after returned, and in 1819, settled on a farm in the northeast corner of Plain Tp., where he lived up to the time of his death. In 1836 he represented the district, including Stark Co., in the Legislature, and was one of the most prominent men of his county; he died in 1876, at the age of 82 years. Our subject was born in Plain Tp, Stark Co.. O., Aug. 26, 1836. His childhood was spent on the farm, and in attending the common schools and the college of Mt. Union. After completing his education he taught school for several terms, in Plain and in the adjoining townships. In 1880 he was elected surveyor of Stark Co., on the republican ticket. In 1860 he was united in marriage to Lydia, daughter of Benjamin Gans, of Lake Tp. Mrs. Wise died in 1877 leaving five children. In 1879 he married for his second wife, Rebecca A., daughter of Charles and Susanna Poe, of Navarre, this county.

JONATHAN WARSHTLER, farmer; P. O. New Berlin; was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., in January, 1810. His youth was spent at home on the farm, where he lived until he became of age. He received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, they affording but poor opportunities. At the age of 22 he rented a farm in Plain Tp., where he lived but one year, and then bought a farm of 115 acres, and has lived on the same ever since. In addition to attending to his farming duties, he worked at the carpenter's trade for several years. In 1833 he was married to Mary Hossler of Marlborough Tp. From that marriage there were eleven children, four of whom are living, viz:—George of Clark Co., Ill., Matilda, wife of Christ Stoner, of Canton; Lucinda, wife of Levi Druckenbrode, and Cyrus. Mr. and Mrs. Warshtler are members of the Presbyterian Church.

PETER C WISE miller; Middle Branch; was born in Holmes Co., O., in 1846. His parents, George and Susanna (Christ) Wise, were natives of Pennsylvania. Peter, our subject, came to Lake Tp., with his parents at an early date, his childhood being spent on the farm. At the age of 22 he apprenticed himself to the miller's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years in the Snow Flake mills at Canton. He then took charge of the Middle Branch mill, and has remained there since. In 1881 he purchased the mill, and is now doing a good business. In 1878 he was married to Louise Minser, of Stark Co. Mr. Wise, although a young man, has excellent business qualifications, being one of the best millers in the county—a master of his trade.

CYRUS YOUNG, farmer; P. O. Canton; is the third in a family of nine children born to Samuel and Susan (Fouser) Young, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa. Samuel Young worked at the cooper's trade in his native State for some time before he came to Summit Co., which was at an early date. He first settled in Summit Co., where he worked at his trade for ten or twelve years. He then leased a coal bank and did a successful business for several years, when he removed to Stark Co., and has remained a citizen of the same up to the present time. Our subject, Cyrus Young, was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., O., in

December, 1840. His childhood was spent at home, receiving a common school education, and when large enough, was set to work in a coal bank. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. B, 115th Regiment, O. V. I.; was in many engagements, doing his duty faithfully, and at the close of the war returned to Plain Tp., and commenced farming; he also working for two years in the works of Aultman, Miller & Co., of Canton. He bought a farm of 63 acres in 1873, and has lived on the same since that time. In 1866 he was married to Louisa Voglegesang, of Stark Co. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Evangelical Association.

NIMISHILLEN TOWNSHIP

B. T. BERLIEN, nurseryman; P. O. Louisville; is a son of Isaac and Rebecca (Trump) Berlien, and grandson of John Berlien, who was born in York Co., Pa., Jan. 8, 1777. He was married to Elizabeth Mourer, in Pennsylvania, and by her had eleven children. He came to Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1827, and emigrated from there to Perry Co., Ohio, in 1833. From Perry Co. he moved to Butler Co., Pa., and from thence came to Nimishillen Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in 1863, where he lived and finally died, at the advanced age of 101 years, two months and twenty-seven days. Isaac Berlien was born in York Co., Pa., in 1810. He came with his parents to Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1827, and soon afterwards came with his brother to Stark Co., where they engaged in making shingles, roofing, building, etc. He was married in 1836 to Rebecca Trump, and by her had a family of eight:—B. T., Sarah, Mary, Josiah, deceased, Resugus, Rebecca, Henry, deceased, and Eliza, deceased. He started in life a poor boy, but at his death left what is far better than gold—an honorable record. His death occurred Jan. 28, 1876. His widow is yet living. The subject of this biography, was born in Nimishillen Jan. 26, 1837. His early life was passed in hard labor on the farm. His first marriage was to Sarah Gehman, Aug. 13, 1865; this lady died Feb. 2, 1874, leaving her husband one son—Henry, who was born March 12, 1866. Mr. Berlien's second marriage was with Leah (Miller) Wolf, widow of William Wolf, and was celebrated Oct. 1, 1874. By her first husband Mrs. Berlien had two children—Harvey and Mary. The former was born September 20, 1864, and the latter April 23, 1866. Mr. Berlien followed carpentering in Louisville and neighborhood until he engaged in his present occupation; he now owns one of the largest and best selected stocks of fruit trees, shrubbery, berry plants, rhubarb, etc., of any nursery in Stark Co. He expects to steadily keep on enlarging and improving his stock, so that the people of Stark and adjoining counties will find it to their interest to patronize home nurseries.

DR. W. O. BAKER, physician; Louisville; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Dec. 12, 1827. He is the youngest son of Jacob H. and Anna (Overholt) Baker, who were parents of three children—George, Susan and William Overholt. The father, Jacob H., was a shoemaker by trade. In 1836 he and family came to Wadsworth Tp., Medina Co., Ohio, it then being a new country. He is yet living in Medina Co., hale and hearty. Mrs. Baker has been some time deceased. Dr. Baker's early life was one of labor and self-denial. He received a common education in youth, and the winter he was 20 years of age, taught his first term of school. Having an uncle practicing medicine in Wooster, Mr. Baker determined to make that his vocation in life, much against his parents' wishes. When 21 he commenced his studies, and the winter of 1852–53 attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. His financial resources failing, he was compelled to discontinue school and go to teaching. For two years he taught school, during which time he still continued his studies. In 1855 he came to Nimishillen Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1858 he came to Louisville, purchased property, and has remained here since that time. In 1856 Dr. Baker and Miss Rebecca Utt were united in marriage. Mrs. Baker is a daughter of Elias Utt, of New Jersey. She was born in Pennsylvania, in September, 1833, and is of English descent. Dr. Baker's grandfather, George Baker, was descended from German ancestors, but his mother's people were of German-English descent. There is nothing that particularly characterizes the Bakers. They were of that honorable class of yeomanry that is only found in the better grade of American society. The Overholts were people of a larger mental capacity, taking to books and professions more than physical labor. There has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Baker, nine children—Alfred J., Anna E., Amanda C., Mary E., John W., Ada, Charles W., Minnie, and one that died unnamed. Of these, only Annie E., Amanda C., Mary E. and Charles W. are living. Dr.

Baker has been quite successful in his practice; is a member of the United Brethren in Christ Church, of which denomination he is a local exhorter.

G. F. BAUMANN & SONS, Merchants, Louisville. Gustavus F. Baumann was born in Baden, Germany, in 1828. He is a son of Carl and Sophia (Regenold) Baumann, who were natives of Germany, and the parents of four children. The father was a physician, and served some time in the French army under Napoleon. At the age of 15 Gustavus apprenticed himself to a tin and coppersmith to learn the tin trade; and after serving three years, mastered this business, and the following three years traveled and worked at his trade. In 1848 he participated in the German Revolution of that date. Mr. Baumann was taken prisoner, with a number of others, and after lying four months in prison, his trial came off. When captured Mr. Baumann had no arms in his possession, and this fact alone saved him a heavy penalty. In April, 1849, he took passage for the United States on board a sail-vessel, and after a voyage of six weeks arrived in New York. Through the influence of a fellow traveler, Mr. Baumann was induced to come to Canton, Stark Co., O., where for six months he worked for Henry Bockius. In February, 1860, he came to Louisville, which has been his home and place of business until the present. Mr. Baumann first started in Louisville with a small tin shop, such as his means at that time would allow. After working a time he would peddle his goods out to the citizens. By economy and close attention to business, he soon made enough to enlarge his buildings as his increase of trade demanded, and is now considered among the leading business men of his town. In 1849 he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Wang, of Canton, but formerly of Germany. To this union were born nine children—Josephine, Gustavus, Charles, Henry, Louis, Theresa, Mary and Anna, twins, and one that died in infancy. As soon as his sons became of age, Mr. Baumann admitted them to a partnership in the business, the firm name now being G. F. Baumann & Sons. Mr. Baumann started in life with but very little means at his command, but by his own labor he has acquired one of the best trades of any house in Louisville. Besides a general tin and stove trade, this firm makes a specialty of slate and tin roofing, galvanized cornice-work, spouting, &c., during the summer season. It would be safe to say, there are no firms of this kind in Stark Co. that do a more extensive business, or have the confidence of the public any more than G. F. Baumann and Sons. Mr. Baumann is a member of the A., F. & A. M. of Louisville.

ISRAEL BIXLER, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Louisville; was born in Lake Tp,. Stark Co., Ohio, in 1828. His father, David L. Bixler, was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., his birth occurring in 1796. His parents were in indigent circumstances, and he being one in a family of ten, induced him to come to Ohio, that he might not deprive his younger brothers and sisters of comforts that would be divided with him were he among them. In 1810, he together with the Markley family, came to Stark Co., locating in Lake Tp. For three years succeeding his arrival, young Bixler worked for the Markleys, sending all his earnings home to his parents in Pennsylvania. He then commenced working for the neighbors at odd jobs, and being a sober and industrious youth, saved up his earnings, so that when 21 he was able to make some good improvements on a farm he had entered about that time. About 1816 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Markle, and by her had five children. This lady died, and Mr. Bixler's second and last wife was Catharine Richard, who bore him nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first. Mr. Bixler died in 1867, and his widow in 1871. He was one of the leading citizens of his locality. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion a German Baptist. Israel Bixler began for himself when 19 years old, by going to Miami Co., Ind., where he hired out to a farmer and nurseryman at $120 per year. He was at this business about two and a half years, but during the first year's service managed to buy 80 acres of land for $300, which at the end of two years he sold for $500. With this amount he went to New York, where he embarked for Panama. After crossing the isthmus, he took passage on board the ship "Croton" for San Francisco. While sailing for that port, they met with adverse storms, which bore them far out of their course, and

only in the most dilapidated circumstances reached their destination, after sixty-nine days. On his arrival, all Mr. Bixler had of the $500 was $1.50, and that amount just lacked fifty cents of being enough to pay for one meal. He immediately engaged his services as a day laborer at $12 per day, continuing at this until he had $400. He then went to Sacramento, and from there to Marysville, working at each place about ten days. Then in company with others went to the middle branch of Feather River, where he began mining. He remained here six months only, making about $3 or $4 per day. Not finding this very satisfactory, he went to the west branch of the same river, and working at mining made in eight months $5,000. Then in company with four others, Mr. Bixler purchased the "Iowa City Claim" on the middle branch, paying $15,000 for the same. They went to considerable expense in digging a *race*, through which they turned the river's course, and then began operations in the original river's bed. This movement proved financially a failure, Mr. Bixler losing about all he had previously made. He then worked on a saw-mill at $6 per day, until his collateral amounted to about $800, and then formed a partnership with O. W. Sowers in the "packing" business. They would buy their own provisions in Marysville, and *pack* them on mules' backs to the miners in the mountains, where they would make an admirable profit on their investments. This business proved very remunerative, until they were attacked by Indians, and lost twenty-seven mules with their packs. After this loss Mr. Bixler again worked on the saw-mill until he had about $1,500, when he returned to Ohio, and the first eleven weeks succeeding his arrival attended school. This was the greatest amount of schooling Mr. Bixler ever received at one time. He was married Jan. 8, 1853 to Sarah M. Smith, and by her had ten children—Martha, Leona, Orlando, Sarah, Cora, Loretta, Byron, Ellsworth, Elmer and Ida, deceased. Soon after his marriage Mr. Bixler rented his father-in-law's farm, which he finally purchased in June, 1877. He now owns 241 acres of excellent land. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

JOSIAH L. COY, carpenter and joiner, and school teacher; Louisville; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Jan. 30. 1854. He is a son of John and Magdalena (Pence) Coy, a sketch of whom accompanies this work. Josiah came with his parents from Bedford Co. in 1854, to Stark Co., O., and this county has been his home ever since. In 1876 he began in life for himself, working at the carpenter's and mason's trades in the summer, and teaching school in the winter. On Feb. 22, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Clara A. Wilson, daughter of S. P. Wilson, of Nimishillen Tp., but formerly of Sandy Tp. To this union there were born three children—Bertha E., deceased, John F. and George Van P. Mrs. Coy was born Feb. 3, 1858. Mr. Coy moved to his place in Louisville, where he now resides, in 1878. In politics he is a Democrat; was elected Township Clerk in 1879, and since has twice been re-elected. He and wife are members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Coy is an intelligent, enterprising young man, being a teacher of eight terms experience. He bids fair to be among the most prominent citizens of his township.

JOHN COY, farmer; P. O. Louisville; is a native of Washington Co., Md., his birth occurring in July, 1819. His parents were John and Hannah Coy, and his grandfather was Wolentine Coy, who was a native of Germany. Mr. Coy was one in a family of twelve, of whom only Joseph, John, David, Daniel, Susanna and Elizabeth, are living. Mr. Coy's father's occupation was that of a common laborer. He moved from Maryland to Pennsylvania in 1825, and died about 1848, his mother dying about ten years later. John Coy apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith's trade with David Gantz in 1849; and after serving three and a half years, commenced for himself. He first formed a partnership with a Mr. McClain, in Frederick Co., Md., which continued about two years. The partnership was then dissolved, Mr. Coy following the business some seventeen years. Having by this time saved up some money, Mr. Coy came to Ohio (1854), purchased 70 acres of land in Nimishillen Tp., Stark Co., paying for the same $2,400, and in the spring of 1855 located on the place which has been his residence ever since. He has since increased the farm, until he now owns 90.72

acres. This farm is located on section 14, and is a portion of the old Mathias homestead. There is an apple-tree yet growing on the place that must have been planted very near three-quarters of a century ago. Mr. Coy and Miss Magdalena Pence were united in marriage October 24, 1843. To this union there were eight children born: George A., born Feb. 12, 1845, died Aug. 27, 1845; Lewis A., born July 16, 1846, died Dec. 30, 1850; David, born Feb. 17, 1849; Amos, born March 24, 1852; Josiah, born Jan. 30, 1854; Augustus, born Nov. 25, 1856; Mary, born June 28, 1859; and Martin, born April 8, 1863. Mrs. Coy was born March 4, 1819; David married Mary A. Felgar, and lives in Stark Co.; Amos married Mary Andric; Josiah married Clara Wilson, and they also live in Stark Co. Augustus married Emma Stuckey, and lives with his parents. Mary is the wife of Levi Hartenstine, and is a resident of Carroll Co., O. Mr. and Mrs. Coy are consistent members of the Reformed Church, and the Coy family is among the best in the township.

JOSEPH M. D'OSTROPH, farmer and merchant; P. O. Louisville; one of the leading French residents of Stark Co., Ohio, is the subject of this biography. He was born in Lorraine, France, in 1835, and is of French parentage. Joseph D'Ostroph, his father, was the proprietor of a large glass factory in Lorraine, which he sold, and moved to Austria, when our subject was but two years old. After a residence there of six years, he concluded to come to America; consequently about 1844 he came to the United States, and established a glass factory in Vermont. Not succeeding very well there, he sold out, and went to Williamsport, N. Y., where he and two others started a glass factory. After some time he found he was losing instead of making money, and he accordingly returned to Austria, where he still continued the business, and where he died in 1867. Joseph M., is one of a family of three—Mary, Catharine and Joseph M., the last one being the only one of the family living. He was raised mostly in New York, and during his youth received an excellent education. He studied for the priesthood, but after his graduation at Fordham College, he concluded to relinquish his intentions and assist his father, who was then needing his assistance. Not returning to Austria with his parent, he was sent by Bishop DeCharbonell, of Toronto, to Brantford, Canada, where he organized the first Catholic school at that place. After teaching here two years he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and from there to Dunkirk, same State, teaching at each place about one year. He then went to Kenosha, Wis., and after teaching one year there was employed by the United States Government, through President Buchanan, as a teacher among the Menomonee Indians. He remained with them two years, and then resigned his position to fill the office of Clerk of Courts of Shawano Co. While in Wisconsin Mr. D'Ostroph held various positions of honor and trust, among which we mention his being Postmaster at Kershena, Clerk of Courts, State Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, and Township Trustee. In 1866 he came to Stark Co., where he was employed in the Catholic school of Louisville, and in teaching music. When he first commenced the school was in a very poor condition, but with his usual characteristic energy, Mr. D'Ostroph instituted reforms and new rules, so that at the end of a year it was considered among the best of its kind in the State. In 1857 he married Margaret Hawkins, who bore him three children—Edward, Arthur and Mary. The mother died in 1865. Two years after that event he married Victoire Gladieux, widow of John B. Menegay. To this union there was born one son—Louis. Mr. D'Ostroph is one of the leading business men of Louisville. He owns a provision store, which he carries on in connection with his farm (115 acres), and besides this he owns town property in Shawano, Wis., and another store building in Louisville. Without flattering Mr. D'Ostroph, we can say he is one of the best educated men in Louisville, as it was demonstrated by his receiving the Indian Commission over thirty-three competitors. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, and an enterprising citizen.

ELIAS ESSIG, P. O. Louisville; son of Adam Essig, and grandson of Simon Essig, was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Sept. 6, 1833, and is one of a family of twelve children. Adam Essig was a native of York Co., Pa., his birth occurring in 1787. At the age of 18, he left home and came west to Ohio, locating in Plain Tp., Stark Co., where his father previously purchased a tract of land.

Mr. Essig was a poor boy when he came to Ohio, the only property of which he was possessor being the land given him by his father. He immediately settled on his land, and with the energy characteristic of the Plain Tp. pioneers, began improving and tilling the land he possessed, suffering many hardships and privations that are incident to the early settlers' life. At the age of about 26 he was united in marriage with our subject's mother—Catharine Lichtenwalter. During the war of 1812 he was called out and served for some time in that war. After a long life of usefulness, Mr. Essig died in 1866, and Mrs. Essig in 1864. Elias Essig passed his youth and early manhood on the old farm in Plain Tp., receiving the benefits of the common schools. Oct. 28, 1860 he married Melinda Lesh, daughter of Jacob Lesh, an old settler of Nimishillen Tp., and to this union were born two children—Ella and Phœbe B. When his father died the farm was sold, and Mr. Essig then took charge of a saw-mill for his father-in-law one year. In January, 1869, he purchased an interest in the planing mill at Louisville, and has ever since remained a partner. Mr. Essig has been one of the leading men of Louisville for the last ten years. He assisted in establishing the woolen factory at this place, and is also at present a partner in the manufacture of baskets. He is a member of the Town Council and School Board of Louisville. The Essigs are of German descent, but it is not definitely known when they came to America. Simon Essig was one of the brave and tried men who fought for the freedom of the colonies in the war of the Revolution.

JOSEPH FRANTZ, farmer; P. O. Louisville. In taking notes of the history of the Frantz family, we find that it was mainly through their influence that induced the first French settlement in Stark Co., Ohio. Joseph Frantz is a native of Lorraine, France, and was born Feb. 12, 1822. His parents were named respectively Thiebaud and Frances (Menegay) Frantz. This couple were parents of twelve children, whose names are—Joseph, deceased; John P., Therese, Mary Ann, Margaret, Peter E., Loui Frances, Christina, Catharine and Joseph, and one that died quite young. Mr. Frantz was an agent in the employ of the canal company there, and under Napoleon's last call, enlisted in the French army, where he served but a short time. Financially speaking, Mr. Frantz and many of his neighbors were very poor, Mr. Frantz finding very often hard work to feed so many mouths in his family. From 1820 to 1825, all Europe was being agitated by many of its people flocking westward across the Atlantic, where poor people had equal chances with rich; where work was plenty and wages good; and where their sons as soon as they arrived at manhood, were not pressed into the army, to be separated from friends, and finally die on the battle-field in some distant country. In 1825, Mr. Frantz determined on sending his two daughters, Mary Ann and Margaret, to America, in order to learn if the reports were true they heard. After a long voyage they arrived in New York, and there finding work plenty and prospects bright, wrote back home, giving glowing accounts of the country and people. This letter had the effect of bringing Mr. Frantz and family and four other families to the United States. In the spring of 1826 these families started from Havre on board a sailing vessel, and after a perilous voyage of forty-two days, landed in New York. On their arrival at this point, the great cry of immigrants was Ohio; and Mr. Frantz with his companions determined to go there. Arriving in Cleveland, they left their families in a barn while they would go out in the country and select a suitable location. After considerable search they came to Canton, where there was a small Catholic organization. Mr. Frantz made the remark after seeing the Catholic cross, that that was the first one he had seen since leaving the city of New York, and he should go no farther. They went back to Cleveland and brought their families down to Nimishillen Tp. Mr. Frantz settled on a small tract of land all woods and entirely devoid of clearing. He was an honest, enterprising citizen, and was the leading spirit of all the French in Nimishillen Tp. More of his history and that of other early French settlers will be found in the history of Nimishillen Tp. Mr. Frantz lived a long life of usefulness, and finally died in 1851, followed by his widow in 1869. Joseph Frantz was reared to hard labor on the old homestead. He early learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked

twenty-six years. In 1849 he was married to Magdalena Favier, and by her had eleven children—Joseph S., Josephine, August T., Frank, Jane, Mary, Loui, Euphrasia, Sophia, Henry and Adaline. Mr. Frantz steadily followed carpentering until 1863, when he moved to his present place, having purchased 68 acres, which he has since increased to 112 acres. He is pleasantly located near Louisville, where he is surrounded by an intelligent family. His son August is one of the leading enterprising young men of his township.

JACOB FREEDY, merchant; Louisville; was born in Louisville, Ohio, in 1843. He is a son of Jacob and Augustine (Monnier) Freedy, who were both natives of France. This couple were parents of five children—Alexis—drowned at Toledo; Catharine, now the wife of T. Bobay; Justine, widow of Jeremiah Favret; Frank married Anna Ream; and Jacob. Those alive are now residents of Louisville. The father was a farmer, and came to the United States about 1828, locating in Nimishillen Tp., Stark Co. He was born about 1809, and when near the age of 18 married Augustine Monnier. Mr. Freedy was a much respected citizen of Stark Co. Early in 1843 he came to Louisville with the view of going into business, but soon after his arrival took sick, and after three day's illness died. Jacob Freedy, the subject of this biography, was born shortly after his father's death. His youth and early manhood was passed in Louisville, and when about 15 years of age, started to learn the shoemaker's trade. He worked at this until November, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. H., 19th O. V. I., and was with that regiment in all its engagements until he was finally mustered out Oct. 25, 1865. Among some of the leading battles he was in were—Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Kenesaw Mountain, and a number of others, of which appropriate mention will be made in another part of this volume. Mr. Freedy was an efficient soldier, and too much honor cannot be given the brave defenders of our country. At the close of the war he came home, and soon afterward entered into a partnership in the boot and shoe business with Peter Beuchat, which after a few years was dissolved, Mr. Freedy retiring from the partnership. For three or four years following he was employed at his trade by Mr. Beuchat, and also had a saloon. In 1876 he again formed a partnership with Peter Beuchat, which has continued to the present. The firm name now is Freedy & Beuchat, dealers in boots and shoes, and everything pertaining to their business. They keep a stock worth from $4,000 to $5,000 on hand, and their establishment is much the largest of any of its kind in Louisville. Mr. Freedy was married in 1868, to Amelia Beailet. They have one child—Louise Bandlier. Mr. Freedy is an intelligent, enterprising citizen, and such men as he are worthy of honor in any community.

S. FLICKINGER, proprietor of Louisville Star Flouring Mills; Louisville. This gentleman was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1828. His parents are Jacob and Eva (Kline) Flickinger. Jacob Flickinger was born in 1800, and when 4 years of age came with his parents to Tuscarawas Co. The locality in which they first located was a vast forest, that required all the courage of the early settler to determine it his future home. In 1837 Mr. Flickinger died, leaving a widow with seven small children for whom to provide, our subject being the third. Simon Flickinger's early career was passed on a farm, where he received common school advantages. His marriage with Rachel Heckaman was celebrated in 1851, and to this union were born seven children, only the following named being now alive—Francis M., Henrietta, Lucy and Neal. Mrs. Flickinger died in 1861, and for his second and present wife, Mr. Flickinger married Emily Dowell, who bore him four—Nora C., Rosa, William D. and George. At the age of 28 Mr. Flickinger left the home farm, and in connection with John Snellbaker, purchased a flouring mill in Tuscarawas Co. After remaining there a short time he sold out and came to Louisville, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Flickinger is a practical miller in every respect, and one that thoroughly understands all the details of his business. For a record of the mill, see the History of Louisville in another part of this work.

MARTIN HOUSER, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Barryville; the date of the

Houser family's advent in Stark County is not definitely known, but from some of the earliest settlers the writer of this biography has learned that it must have been somewhere about the year 1810. Martin Houser was born in Nimishillen Tp., in October, 1826. He is one in the following family born to Daniel and Mary (Hoover) Houser—Esther, John, Magdalena, Anna, Catharine, Martin, Lydia, Daniel, Barbara and Jacob. The father of these was a son of Martin Houser, who was a native of Pennsylvania. One of the interesting episodes in the life of this gentleman, was that while he was with his father and two brothers, chopping in the woods at one time, they were surprised by the Indians. His father and two brothers fled and escaped, but Martin stood his ground bravely, and was captured. The Indians took him with them, and young Houser remained four years a captive among them. He then made his escape, and went back to Pennsylvania, and from there to Stark Co., locating on the farm now owned by S. P. Wilson in Nimishillen Tp. They erected in 1831, about the first brick house in the township, the mortar for which was mixed very differently from what it is now—that is, by horses tramping it. Our subject's parents were Dunkards, religiously. The mother died in the fall of 1837, and the father in the spring of 1838. They were of the old pioneer class of people, hardy, honest and respected people. Martin Houser was reared on the farm, receiving but a limited education. He was married in 1852, to Mary Aur, of Lexington Tp. By her he has had six children: Aaron A., Phœbe A., deceased, Marietta, Benton, Frances and Charles. Marietta is the only one married; she is the wife of Aaron Slusser, who is the present principal of the Harrisburgh schools. Mr. Houser commenced dealing in stock soon after his marriage, and after a time in wool. He now lives in Nimishillen Tp., and owns 210 acres of land in Stark Co., the most of which he has acquired through his own exertions. He started with but $200, and is now worth about $30,000. Mr. Houser is also a partner in a first-class butcher shop in Canton. He is a Republican in politics, and is one of the leading citizens of his township.

SAMUEL IMMEL, Louisville; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Dec. 22, 1822. He is the second son of Jacob and Sarah (Klingaman) Immel, who were parents of John, Samuel, Mary, David, Joseph, Elizabeth and Rebecca. The father and mother were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at a very early day. To better their circumstances they were induced to remove to Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in 1831, where they purchased 80 acres of land, on which they resided until their respective deaths. Mr. Immel was a hard-working, industrious man, and by his upright conduct made many true and kind friends. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, passed his youth and early manhood on the farm, and when 20 years of age went to the carpenter and joiner's trade. After serving two and a half years apprenticeship, he worked journey-work for a few years, and has ever since combined his trade and farming to his advantage. In 1849 he purchased his present home, and he now has 65 acres of well improved land. In politics he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Kimmel, and by her had a family of six—Franklin J., Sarah M., one that died in infancy, John J., William H., and Harvey G. Mr. Immel is an enterprising and influential citizen.

CHARLES L. JUILLIARD, farmer; P. O. Louisville; is a native of France, and was born near Montbelaird, May 1, 1823. He is a son of John N. Juilliard, who was also a native of France. His grandfather was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and was killed in the battle of Verona. John N. Juilliard was early sent to Switzerland to be educated. When about 15 or 16 years of age he returned to France, where he remained until 18 years old, and then was drafted in the French army, under the last draft made by Napoleon. While his company was on its way to Italy, Napoleon's great disaster overtook him, and the company was recalled. Mr. Juilliard returned home, and in 1820 married Ann N. Berlet, and by her had this family—Juliann, Charles Louis, Charles Frederick, Catharine, George, August D., and Hannah. Mr. Juilliard having imbibed the spirit of freedom while at school in Switzerland, and having four sons who would soon become men subject to draft-duty, determined to cross the Atlantic and seek for himself and family the great boon of

freedom in the United States. Accordingly in the spring of 1836 he and family embarked on board a sailing vessel, and after a journey of thirty-six days, arrived in New York. After visiting friends a short time in Massillon, he located in Washington Tp., Stark Co., O. After a residence at this place some time, Mr. Juilliard moved to Paris Tp., same county, where he resided until his wife's death, which occurred in 1875. He then moved to Louisville, making his home with his son, Charles L., until he too died. His death occurred in 1877. Charles L., the subject of this biography, remained with his parents until 1846, when he and a brother obtained possession of a saw and grist-mill on Sugar Creek, following that business until 1849. Mr. Juilliard at this time took the gold-fever, and packing some necessities he made his way to Wellsville, Ohio, there taking a boat to New Orleians. From this point he went to the Isthmus of Panama, after crossing which he went to San Francisco. Soon after his arrival, he in company with others, went to what is now Trinity County, where they mined that season, making an average of $12 per day per capita. During the winter of 1850–51 he staid in San Francisco, and the next spring started out prospecting. After quite a while unprofitably spent at this, he and brother purchased a train of mules, and began "packing" provisions to the miners in the mountains. Soon after this they started in connection with their "packing," a trading-post in Trinity County, and this business they continued with success until the fall of 1857. Mr. Juilliard then came back to the States, and for three years was partner in a dry-goods house in Bucyrus, Ohio. He then sold out and removed to Nimishillen Tp., Stark Co., O., where he has ever since resided. In the spring of 1858 his marriage with Louise Feusir was celebrated, and to their union were born Emma, August, Alfred, Lora, Clara, Florence and Etta, living; and Loui and Edward, deceased. Mr. Juilliard is a farmer, and owns a large farm in Osnaburg Tp.

HENRY KRALL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Middle Branch; was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., Feb. 22, 1827. He is a son of Tobias and Catharine (Werner) Krall, who were parents of Catharine, Sarah, Joseph, Elizabeth, Jacob, Henry, Mary Ann and Christiann (twins), and Fanny. These are the grandchildren of Leonard Krall, and this gentleman's parents were natives of Germany. Being poor people Tobias Krall and family came to Plain Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in 1829, that he might obtain more land, and cheaper, so as to give his children proper advantages when they were ready to start in life. He was one of the early pioneers of Plain Tp., and of him it is said he was a sober, hard-working and industrious man. He died August 31, 1848, a member of the United Brethren Church. Mrs. Krall died in the fall of 1875. Henry Krall passed his youth and early manhood on the farm, during which time he received an ordinary education. He was married Oct. 15, 1849, to Miss Catharine Ringer, and to this union were born ten children—Carlesta, Mary M. (deceased), Ephraim, John H., Sarah C., Jennie, Emma J., Ada L., Lydia and Hattie M. Mrs. Krall was born in Nimishillen Tp., Sept. 13, 1830. After his father's death, Mr. Krall took charge of the home farm, living there twenty-one years. He then sold it, and in 1870 purchased the farm he now owns, which consists of 165 acres of fine farming and grazing land. In politics Mr. Krall is a Democrat. He and family are well known and highly esteemed citizens of Plain and Nimishillen Tps.

MOSES KEIM, P. O. Louisville; was born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1810. He is a son of Nicholas and Fanny (Hostetter) Keim, his mother being the second wife of his father. The Keims are of German descent, and Moses was reared in the Omish faith. His early life was passed at home until he arrived at 16 years of age, when he went to Maryland to live with his uncle. In 1833 he came to Holmes Co., Ohio, where he lived a number of years. March 13, 1834, his marriage with Lydia Domer was solemnized. To this union were born six children—Josiah, present minister of a German Baptist Church near Louisville; George, who was killed by a fall when 7 years old; Catharine, now the wife of Jacob Lutz; Jonas, Jacob and John. Josiah married Sarah Hill; Jonas married Mary Keim; Jacob married Jane Campbell; he is a professor in the Ashland College, at Ashland, Ohio; John married Sophia Klingaman, and is a resident of Louisville. In 1845 Mr. Keim moved to near Bolivar, Ohio, and after

a residence there of five years, moved to Osnaburg Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, and there remained seventeen years. During the spring of 1869 he came to Louisville, where his son John had previously engaged in the hardware trade. In 1875 Mr. Keim and his two sons, Jonas and John, formed a partnership and erected the present Keim Block, in which they have one of the largest and most complete stock of general hardware of any house in Louisville. In the spring of 1881, this firm opened the Louisville Deposit Bank, mention of which is made elsewhere in this work. Since their arrival in Louisville, the Keims have taken an active and leading part in building up the town, and they are considered among the most substantial men of the place.

JACOB KETTRING, deceased; son of Adam and Barbara (Agely) Kettring, was born in Blair Co., Pa., June 9, 1810. He was the oldest of five children, whose names respectively are:—Jacob, Catharine, Adam, John and Conrad. The parents of these moved from Blair to Bedford Co., when Jacob was but a boy, and lived there the balance of their lives. They were very poor people, the father being a farmer and blacksmith, and the mother a weaver. When Jacob was 21, the family made a sale of all their possessions, the receipts of that sale amounting to only $72. After their parents' death, the children married and separated. Catharine is the wife of Elijah Binkley, and lives in Missouri. Adam married Susan Teeter, and lives in Bedford Co., Penn. John married Martha Harris, is a widower, and lives in Indiana. Conrad married Catharine Hoover, and is a resident of Black Hawk Co., Iowa. Jacob Kettring and Nancy Ann Barnet were united in marriage in Bedford Co., Penn., Oct. 22, 1836, by Henry Fluck, Esq. This lady was a daughter of James and Mary (Finley) Barnet, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., and she was born in Bedford Co., Jan. 27, 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Barnet were parents of a family of twelve—Eliza, deceased; William, deceased; Nancy Ann, Jacob, Mary, Rebecca, deceased; Elizabeth, Sarah, Hetty, deceased; James, George, deceased; and Ephraim, deceased. James and Ephraim were soldiers in the late war. The latter was taken prisoner, conveyed to Andersonville, and there starved to death —a victim of the traitorous leaders of the War of the Rebellion. George was killed in battle with the Indians in Nebraska. Jacob married Hannah Myers, and lives in Canton Tp. Mary is the wife of Jonathan Fockler, and lives in Stark Co. Elizabeth is the wife of Benjamin Ober, and lives in Indiana. Sarah is the wife of James Hinton, and lives in Plain Tp.; and James is married and lives in Iowa. The father of these was a tailor by trade, and the Barnets are of Irish ancestry, while the Kettrings are of German descent. To the union of Jacob Kettring and Nancy Ann Barnet there was born a family of six children: Maria, born Dec. 21, 1838; Elizabeth, born Feb. 9, 1841, died Feb. 16, 1841; Caroline, born Feb. 8, 1842; Sarah Ann, born May 24, 1845, died Dec. 31, 1850; William, born March 22, 1848; and Henry, born April 13, 1850. Maria is the widow of Abram Hoover, who died from disease contracted in the army. She has two adopted children—Emma Davis and Eddie Smith; Caroline, the wife of David R. Smith, and has by him six children—Jacob, Jane, Herbert, Ella, one that died in infancy, and William H., deceased. They live in Nimishillen Tp. William married Susan Landis, and by her had three children—Minnie, Milton and Anna. Henry is single, and is in the employ of C. Aultman & Co., of Canton. In addition to the above, the Kettring family have reared and adopted one daughter from childhood—Emma Davis. After his marriage with Miss Barnet, Mr. Kettring resided in Pennsylvania until he came to Ohio. The start they had to begin married life with was $300 in money and a bed and bedstead, one cow, a bureau, and willing hands. Mr. Kettring was a rough carpenter and blacksmith. While there he framed twenty-seven barns, and when they came to Ohio in 1851, they had $3,700. They came to Stark Co., located on lot 7, where they purchased a farm for $3,000. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kettring were hard-working, saving and industrious people. In a financial way they were very successful with the start they had to begin with. From poverty they rose by degrees to a position of wealth and affluence. Mr. Kettring died Feb. 24, 1880, leaving his heirs property to the amount of $46,000. His two sons, William and Henry, have recently purchased one of the finest farms in

Stark Co., in Jackson Tp., for which they paid $30,800. They also own the old home-farm of 161 acres in Nimishillen Tp. Mr. Kettring left a good home for his widow, and $10,000, with which to live in ease and comfort the balance of her days. Mr. and Mrs. Kettring were members of the United Brethren in Christ Church; and Mr. Kettring a Republican in politics, as are also his sons. The Kettrings are among the leading citizens of Stark Co., where they are well known and universally respected.

RICHARD MOFFITT, deceased; was born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1794. In 1815, through the influence of his brother James, who had preceded him, he was induced to leave his native country and come to America. He went to Dublin, where he was to sail from, and while there he barely escaped being drugged and shipped on board a vessel bound for some very distant land. On his arrival he was employed in a book-store for some time, and then came to Pennsylvania, where he resided until about 1821. He was married in this State August 17, 1823, to Margaret Glass, and by her had John, James, Patrick, Frances, Hannah, Henry, Richard, Peter, Matthew, and three that died in infancy. In 1821 Mr. Moffitt came to Nimishillen Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, and for a few years worked for his brother James, who had previously settled here. In 1825 he settled on his brother's farm, the old Carrel place, on lot 33, and after erecting the well-known old-fashioned pioneer's log cabin, began life in the woods. This farm, now owned by his son James, was entered by him from the United States Government, and at that time had never seen the pioneer's ax. Mr. Moffitt was a man of good education and extended information. He was a Catholic, and through his assistance the Catholic organization in Louisville was first established. He early became identified with the township's interest, and when he died the township lost one of its ablest and most respected citizens. His death occurred Aug. 19, 1872, and that of his wife Feb. 17, 1870. James Moffitt, his son, was born on the old Carrel farm, Jan. 1, 1828. He received the education the boys of that early day received from the common schools. In the spring of 1852 he was united in marriage with Julia Whipple, and to this union were born a family of eleven—John, deceased; Matthew, Catharine, George, Ellen, Maria, Julia, Anna, deceased; Mary, deceased, and two that died in infancy. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church at Louisville. He owns a fine farm of 144 acres of farming and grazing land, which is underlaid with an excellent quality of coal, and if properly worked should prove a fortune to the owner. Mr. Moffitt is one of the enterprising men of his township, aiding and assisting any enterprise that tends to benefit the people, and taking a leading part in various ways. He and family are well-known and honored citizens of Nimishillen and Osnaburg Tps.

JOSEPH C. MENEGAY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Louisville. Among the early French settlers who braved the perils of an ocean voyage from the Old to the New World, is the family of Menegay, who arrived in this country in 1828. The subject of this sketch was born in Dudaubs, France, June 19, 1815. He is one of a family born to Joseph and Mary (Poinssot) Menegay, who were induced by their relative, Mr. Frantz, to emigrate with Mr. Menegay's family and his father to the United States. They traveled with wagons eight days, before reaching Havre, where they embarked on a ship for New York, which port they reached after a prosperous voyage of forty-two days. From here they went to Cleveland *via* Buffalo, and from there to Akron by canal. On their arrival in Nimishillen Township, Mr. Menegay purchased 320 acres of land, near where Louisville now is, and with the usual energy and vigor of those old, time-honored emigrants, set to work improving their farm. Like the majority of their countrymen, this family were devout members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Menegay was among the most enterprising men to take an active part in the improvement of the churches and schools of this denomination. Mrs. Menegay died in 1850, and Mr. Menegay in 1872. Our subject was reared on the farm with his parents, and before his coming to America, received an excellent education in his native land. In 1840 he married Miss Mary R. Violand, and by her had a family of eight—Mary, Josephine, Joseph S., Louisa, Catharine, Melinda, Louis, and Louis deceased.

The Menegays are noted for their honesty and hard labor. In politics they are Democrats.

DANIEL MATHIAS, Jr., deceased. There is no greater pleasure for the hand and pen of the historian or biographer to perform, than in recording notable events in the lives of the first settlers of a locality, tracing their steps from comfortable homes in the East, to the dangers and hardships of the vast forests of the West. In the spring of 1806, Daniel Mathias, Sr., and his two sons, Jacob and Daniel, together with their respective families, started overland from Fayette Co., Penn., with one wagon, to seek homes in the State of Kentucky. When near Wellsville, Ohio, their wagon stuck fast in the ice and mud, and was only with the utmost difficulty extricated. This event changed their views regarding their journey to Kentucky, and instead of continuing, as was their intention, they crossed the Ohio river, and pushed westward into Ohio. After they reached what was known as the Alexander settlement in Columbiana County, all traces of a trail or road was lost, and from this point the men were compelled to go ahead of the wagon to clear a route and "blaze" trees, in order to find their way back if so desired. They finally reached what is now lot 14, Nimishillen Tp., Stark Co., in the evening. Their first night was passed under a tree, with no roof to cover their heads but the blue sky. The next day they erected a rough camp in which they resided until they erected a log house for permanent use. Jacob located on what is now lot 3, and Daniel and his father on lot 14. These early pioneers never returned to the East to live but immediately commenced clearing up their land with an indomitable energy, passing through many hardships and trials incident to that early time. Daniel Mathias, Jr., was married in Pennsylvania to Julyan Sanor, who bore him eight children—Michael, Catharine, Jacob, Daniel, Henry, Lewis, Susanna and Samuel. All of these are living, except Michael and Samuel. Michael married Frances Prifogle, both of whom are dead. Their daughter is the wife of Dr. J. P. Schilling, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. Catharine is the widow of John Gilbert, and is yet living in Nimishillen Tp. Jacob married Mary Stambaugh, Daniel married Elizabeth Paulus, and both are living in Michigan. Susanna is the wife of Michael Eshelman, and resides in Nimishillen Tp. Samuel married Polly Hershey, and his widow is living in West Salem, Ohio. The father of these was born May 3, 1775, and died Feb. 5, 1859, followed by his widow Sept. 25, 1866. Henry Mathias, whose portrait appears in this history as a representative pioneer, was born in Nimishillen Tp., Sept. 9, 1809. Like his brothers his early years were passed on the home farm where he assisted his parents in clearing and improving the place. When about twenty-one years of age he left home and commenced working at the carpenter and joiner trade for about ten years. After this he farmed a number of years, then moved to Louisville, and has ever since resided at that place. He was married Feb. 12, 1832, to Catharine Stambaugh. To this union no children were born, but they raised one child—Margaret—who is the wife of William Etchberger. Mrs. Mathias died August 3, 1880. She was a kind and loving wife, an exemplary christian and a true lady in every respect. Henry Mathias, her husband, is yet living in Louisville, where he is widely known and universally respected. Lewis Mathias was born May 3, 1813, in the first log cabin in the township. His marriage with Sophia Gilbert was solemnized May 6, 1837. This union was blessed with nine children—Susanna, B. F., Lucetta, Keziah, Julyan, Henry G., D. W. Josephine and Benton. These children are all living except Henry G., who died in childhood. Susanna married John Hart; B. F. married Melissa Etchberger; Lucetta married Joseph Dennis; Keziah married Ephraim Ollinger; Julyan married George Trump; D. W., married Cora Bowen; and Josephine married O. W. Slusser. Benton is yet single. Mr. Mathias is living in the village of Louisville, where he is engaged with his son in buying grain. The Mathias family have always been among the most highly respected citizens of Nimishillen Tp.

DR. A. C. PONTIUS, dentist; Louisville. The subject of this biography is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born Oct. 14, 1843. He is a son of Ezra and Emily (Turney) Pontius, grandson of Jacob Pontius, and great-grandson of John Pontius, who was a native of Germany. The time of this family's arri-

val in America is unknown, but it must have been early in 1700. For generations previous to Ezra Pontius, the occupation of this family was farming. Our subject's father was a native of eastern Pennsylvania. In about 1817 he removed to Armstrong Co., same State, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In that county Dr. Pontius was reared. He received the advantage of the common and high schools of his native town, finishing his general school education with one year at Meadville College. The latter part of his schooling was taken in view of applying it in his study of medicine, which occupation he had chosen as his vocation in life. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the First Board of Trade Battery of Chicago, commanded by Captain Stokes. He served with this Battery through the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and Nashville, and through ill health was discharged for disability in the spring of 1864. He then returned home to Pennsylvania, remaining there until the fall of the same year, when he re-enlisted as a private in the Fifth Pennsylvania Artillery, but was soon promoted to First Lieutenant. Dr. Pontius still has the sword and sash presented him by his Battery. At the close of the war, he returned home, and in the fall of 1865 commenced the study of medicine in his native town under Dr. Hosack. During the winter of 1867–8, he attended lectures at the Michigan Medical College at Ann Arbor, where he graduated the term of 1868–9. After his graduation, Dr. Pontius commenced practicing in Kellersburg, Pa., but at the end of a year removed to Ellerton, where he still continued his practice. While here his office was used as a dentist's room, and during this time Dr. Pontius paid special attention to dentistry. His health being somewhat broken down by active practice, he concluded to make dentistry his future occupation. In 1876 he came to Louisville, Ohio, where he has since been. His previous practice as a physician, together with his knowledge of dentistry, ranks him among the best dentists in the county. In June, 1868, Dr. Pontius and Emily Hastings, were united in marriage. This union has been blessed with two children—Wilda L. P., and Albert A. H. Mrs. Pontius is a daughter of Enoch Hastings, and is of Scotch descent. Dr. Pontius is among the leading Republicans of Nimishillen, a member of the I. O. O. F., and a gentleman.

A. V. PONTIUS; Louisville; was born in Plain Tp., Dec. 21, 1840. His father, Peter Pontius, is one of the oldest pioneers of Stark Co., a portrait of whom will be seen in another part of this work, as well as the general family history. His mother is Catharine (Essig) Pontius, who was also an early resident of the county. A. V. Pontius passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, during which time he received the common-school advantages. He was married Oct. 25, 1870, to Maria Yoder, and in the fall of 1875 discontinued farming, moved to Louisville, where he built a fine two-story brick dwelling-house, and has resided here ever since. During the spring of 1881, he leased the Buckeye Brick-yard, and is at present actively engaged in the manufacture of brick in Louisville, running a force of about twelve men. In May, 1841, he formed a partnership with Jacob Geib, under the firm name of Jacob Geib & Co. This firm has now in course of erection, what will be one of the largest grist-mills in Stark Co. They expect to confine their business to merchant milling, and this establishment will be the largest manufacturing house in Louisville. Mr. Pontius is a young man of enterprise, and is among the leading men of his town.

DR. J. H. ROGERS, physician and druggist; Louisville; is the only son of John and Elizabeth (Hutchison) Rogers, and grandson of Thomas Rogers, who was a native of Ireland. Thomas and John Rogers came to Wayne Co., in 1816, where the subject of this biography—Dr. Rogers—was born Nov. 23, 1847. He received a common school education in early years, which was finished at Haysville Academy. In the fall of 1873, he commenced the study of medicine at Fredericksburgh, under the instruction of Dr. Barns. During the winter of 1875–6 he attended medical lectures at the University of Wooster, situated at Cleveland, and in the spring of 1876 located at Beach City, where he commenced practicing. In the fall of 1878, he came to Louisville, where he has ever since remained, practicing his profession, which has rapidly increased from the first. In September, 1880, he formed a partnership in the

drug trade with L. Warstler, under the firm name of Rogers & Warstler. In 1865, Dr. Rogers enlisted in Co. C, 184th Regiment, O. V. I., and was employed mostly in guard duty at Nashville and Bridgeport. In 1871, he was united in marriage with Viola C. Craig, of Missouri. Dr. Rogers is a Republican in politics, a member of the United Brethren Church, and I. O. O. F., and is a genial, intelligent gentleman.

R. T. ROTHROCK, tailor; Louisville; was born in Mifflin Co., Pa., in 1817. He is one of the following family, born to John Adam and Susanna Rothrock—Drusilla, Mary, R. T., and Melona. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but they were descended from an old and honored family in Germany. When the subject of this biography was but 2 years old, his father died, and when 13 years old he began life's battle on his own responsibility. He commenced learning the tanner's trade, but at the end of two years, discontinued that occupation, and apprenticed himself to a tailor in Perryville (now Milford), with whom he remained about five years. He opened a shop of his own in 1838, at Mogadore, Summit Co., Ohio, and since then has worked in a number of other places, but has been mostly at Canton and Kent. While working in the former place, the war was in progress, and Mr. Rothrock was induced to enter the service in the 76th Regiment, Co. K., O. V. I. He participated in the engagements of Ft. Donelson and Shiloh, and also in a number of skirmishes. After serving over a year he was discharged for disabilities. In April, 1873, he came to Louisville, opened a shop, and meeting with considerable success at tailoring, has remained there ever since. Mr. Rothrock has been twice married, his first wife being Nancy Ann Newburg, who bore him four children, only one—Louisa—of whom is yet living. She is the wife of J. L. Woodard, and lives in Kent. His wife died in 1865, and in June, 1871, Mr. Rothrock married Lucy (Bliss) Bruner, a widow of G. W. Bruner, and the mother of four children. Mr. Rothrock is a first-class tailor in every respect, and is giving good satisfaction where he is now living. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

JONAS SPANGLER, retired; Louisville. The subject of this notice was born in Adams Co., Penn., Sept. 11, 1810. His parents, Jonas and Susanna (Rosenmiller) Spangler were parents of six children, whose names are—Christina, Sophia, Barbara, Jonas, David and one that died in infancy without being named. He is a grandson of Rudolph Spangler, who came from Germany to the United States, and settled in Pennsylvania. Our subject came with his parents to Stark Co., Ohio in 1832, locating in Osnaburg Tp., where they lived two years on a rented farm. At the conclusion of that time, they moved to the farm now owned by Jonas Spangler, Jr., it being at that early time almost covered with timber. Mr. Spangler was a thrifty, hard-working, sober man. When he came to the county, he was in straitened circumstances, but at the time of his death left a good home. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran Church. His death occurred in 1835, and Mrs. Spangler's in 1846. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and farming has always been his vocation. In youth his education was very limited, as his father was very poor, and unable to spare the money to give him the education he craved. Nothing daunted however, he would work for the neighbors, splitting rails, and with the proceeds go to school. Since arriving at years of discretion, he has, by self-instruction, acquired a good practical education, and is a teacher of several terms' experience. In 1869, he was united in marriage with Anna Ringer, and since his arrival in Nimishillen Tp., has always made that his place of residence. He now owns a tract of 120 acres of nicely improved land, on which he and his estimable lady live a quiet, retired life. Truly "labor has its own reward."

D. M. SLUSSER, merchant; Louisville; is a native of Canton Tp., Stark Co., O., and was born in 1827. He is one in a family of twelve, born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Minchick) Slusser, and their names respectively are—Jesse, Catharine, John, Jacob, Elizabeth, George, Rebecca, Eli, Michael, Daniel, Benjamin and David. All these are living except John, Benjamin, Michael, Jesse and George. The parents were of Germanic descent, but were born in Pennsylvania. This family came to Canton Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in 1804, settling in a forest in which but few

settlers then lived. The father had very poor health, and he remained almost all the time in the house working at his trade—shoemaking—while he hired his out-door work done until his boys were old enough to do it. The family lived here in the woods, clearing and improving the place, until Mr. Slusser's death, which occurred in 1837, aged thirty-seven years. The fall before he was twenty years of age, D. M. Slusser went to Indiana, where he lived two years. Learning that he could obtain land partially cleared just as cheap n Ohio as Indiana, he returned to Stark Co., working on the old homestead one year. He then formed a partnership with his brother-in-law in the provision business at Louisville, under the firm name of Slusser & Holdwick, with stock valued at about $1,000. This partnership continued for five years and was then dissolved; Mr. Slusser clerking in the retail store of Lawrence & Mathias. He remained with this firm two years, and then, in 1868, started the manufacturing of baskets in Louisville, a business he followed with success for some time, and from that business again started in the provision trade. He now owns one of the best grocery stores in town, and does a general dealing in produce. In 1879, he admitted as a partner his son, O. W., and the firm name now is D. M. Slusser & Son. The year before he came to Louisville, Mr. Slusser was united in marriage with Lydia Holdwick, daughter of one of Canton Tp.'s early pioneers. To this union were born nine children—O. W., A. O., Alice, Lucy, Harvey, Lincoln, Cora, Ada and Mary E. The last-named was first born but has since died. Mr. Slusser is one of Louisville's substantial and leading citizens. He is a Republican, and the Slussers adhere to the United Brethren Church in their religious views.

DR. A. S. SHEETS, farmer and physician; P. O. Barryville. Dr. Sheets was born in Columbiana Co., O., in 1824. He is a son of Samuel and Matilda (Grice) Sheets, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of two children—Sarah and A. S. The father was a farmer, and when our subject was but six months old was thrown from a horse and killed. After remaining a widow about two years, Mrs. Sheets married Aaron Duble, and soon after her marriage our subject was given to the neighbors to raise. When about nine years of age he went to live with Dr. John Dillenbaugh, with whom he resided until 22 years old; and while with him, read medicine to a considerable extent, and the last year practiced in connection with him. About 1846, he moved to Fremont, Ohio, where he practiced medicine for three years; and from there moved to Huntington, Ohio. At the latter place Dr. Sheets' health failed from over-work and exposure, and he was compelled to relinquish active labor in order to recuperate his broken constitution. After a lengthy time passed in treatment with some of the leading physicians of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, without success, he determined to try a sea-faring life for a time; which he did for about six months. This was the main action that resulted in his recovery. In 1857 he came to Harrisburg, Stark Co., Ohio, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Frifogle. On the breaking-out of the war, this partnership was dissolved, Dr. Frifogle entering the army. Dr. Sheets has ever since carried on the business alone. In later years he has devoted some attention to farming in connection with his practice. He was married in March, 1859, to Phebe A. Thomas, and to this union were born—Sally, Charles, Franklin, Whitman and George. Mrs. Sheets is a member of the United Brethren Church, while the Doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal. Dr. Sheets is an honest, upright man, and a staunch Republican.

DR. JOHN SCHILLING, Louisville. The subject of this biography was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Oct. 10, 1794. His early life was passed chiefly in going to school and in the acquirement of knowledge. He received an excellent classical education, and when about twenty-five years of age commenced the study of medicine. Mr. Schilling received instructions from the best medical professors of Europe, among whom was the celebrated specialist, Prof. Schoenlein. He finally, about 1836, graduated with honors at Wurtzburg Medical College. For ten years succeeding his graduation, Dr. Schilling practiced medicine in Germany. A spirit of enterprise then taking possession of him, he determined on crossing the Atlantic, to seek a home and fortune in America. During the spring of 1837 he came to the United States via Havre

and Baltimore, and from the latter place came to Bolivar, Tuscarawas Co., O., where he practiced about eight months. He then came to Louisville, Ohio, where he remained until 1841, and then removed to Osnaburg, where he still continued practicing. In 1852 his health failed from over-exertion and exposure. To avoid his large practice he moved to Crestline, Ohio, engaging in the drug trade. After a residence there of eighteen months he returned to Louisville, where he again actively engaged in medical pursuits, continuing so until 1875, when he retired from active life, his son, J. P., superseding him. During his early career, Dr. Schilling's practice extended over a large territory. He made a specialty of diseases of the eye, operating for cataract quite frequently by what is known as the "lateral operation," all of which were successful. He also paid considerable attention to deformities, such as club-foot, hair-lip, etc., often being called far beyond his usual practice to attend to such cases. He was one of the earliest and most successful practitioners of Nimishillen Tp. He was married in Germany, in 1835, to Elizabeth Schroeder, and by her had seven children—Catharine, Conrad, J. P., John, John, Edward and Tillie. Only Catharine, J. P., Edward and Tillie are now living. Catharine is the wife of J. G. Prenot; J. P. married Kate Mathias; Edward married Ella McGregor; Tillie is single, and all are living in Louisville. J. P. Schilling commenced the study of medicine under his father about 1857, and in 1860 took a course of lectures at the Western Reserve College in Cleveland. He graduated from the Starling Medical College at Columbus during the winter of 1863–4. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the 34th Reg. O. V. M. I. as assistant surgeon, and served with that regiment until it was captured in January, 1865, at Beverly, West Virginia. He then served under contract for six weeks at Camp Chase, after which he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 88th O. V. I., and was finally discharged at the close of the war. His marriage with Miss Mathias was celebrated November 13, 1866. To this union were born—Charles, Frederick and Ida May. The drug store of J. Schilling and Son was established in 1853, and is among the leading business houses of Louisville.

JOSEPH SCHILLIG, deceased; was born in Alsace, France, in 1812. When 15 years old he came with his parents to the United States, locating in Columbiana Co., where his parents lived the remainder of their lives. For the first two years succeeding his arrival, Mr. Schillig engaged his services as hostler in a tavern in New Garden. He then went to Pittsburgh, engaging in the same business for twelve consecutive years with one man. While here he was head hostler for most of the time, obtaining this position through his integrity of character and close attention to business. In 1838 he married Sophia Cupper, and by her had a family of ten children—Joseph, Catharine, Mary Ann, Magdalena, Josephine; John, deceased; Jacob, deceased; John, Adam and Emeline. The year of his marriage, Mr. Schillig purchased the farm now owned by his widow on Sec. 12, Nimishillen Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, on which he moved in 1841. He was a hard-working man, industrious and honest; was a Democrat in politics, and he and wife were members of the Roman Catholic Church. His death occurred Nov. 16, 1863. His widow is yet living on the old homestead. Joseph Schillig, the oldest son, was born in Nimishillen Tp., April 18, 1841. He was reared on a farm, and farming has always been his chosen occupation. In 1869 he purchased and moved on his present farm, which consists of 80 acres, on Sec. 16, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage, Jan. 9, 1868, with Miss Louise Menegay, and to this union has been born John, Clara, deceased; and Mary Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Schillig are of the same religious faith as their forefathers, strictly adhering to the doctrines taught by the Church of Rome. In politics Mr. Schillig is a Democrat. He has twice held the office of Township Clerk, and is the present Township Assessor. The Schilligs are descended from an old and honored race of people, who were noted for their honorable conduct and uprightness of character. The present generation have a like reputation, and are considered among the leading citizens, in whatever locality they reside.

WILLIAM SHAFFER, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Louisville; was born Nov. 18, 1839, in Washington Tp., Stark Co., Ohio. He is a son of John and Margaret (Cairns) Shaffer, who were parents of a family of five

—William, Andrew J., Joseph, James, and Jane. The mother of these was a native of Scotland, and the father was born in Washington Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in 1819. The subject of this biography is a grandson of William Shaffer, who came to Stark Co. about 1815, from Pennsylvania. John Shaffer was a farmer. He was an honest and upright citizen, and a man highly respected. His death occurred in 1866; his widow being yet living on the old farm in Washington Tp. William Shaffer passed his youth and early manhood with his parents on the farm, and since has made farming his occupation. He received a good common-school and academical education, and in March, 1865, married Lydia, daughter of Peter and Catharine (Shaffer) Trump. By her he has a family of eight children—Ida J., Ella, Lillie, Charles, Ada, Clara L., Elmer and Nettie. Mrs. Shaffer was born April 14, 1841. In 1865 Mr. Shaffer moved on, and purchased 68 acres of the farm he now owns, which he has increased to a fine farm of 139 acres. He started out in life with but little means at his command, but with the help of his wife, has made a valuable and pleasant home. Mr. Shaffer is a teacher of nine terms' experience in the public schools. He is a Democrat, and has held various township offices. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church, and are respected and intelligent citizens.

ISAAC SHAFFER, conductor, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.; Louisville; was born in what was then Freedom, now Alliance, July 8, 1845. He is a son of Samuel and Mary M. (Berger) Shaffer, a detailed sketch of whom will be found in the biographical department of Lexington Tp. Isaac Shaffer was reared in his native town until he was 17 years of age. He then (1862) left home and went to Chicago, where he had a brother on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., as conductor. Obtaining a position on the same road as brakeman, he remained here some eight months, and was then transferred to Alliance, where he remained about nine months as brakeman. He was then promoted to conductor of through freight. He remained in this capacity until 1869, when he was appointed conductor of the construction and wreck-train running between Salem and Wooster, with headquarters at Louisville. He has been ever since at this, and has a record of nineteen years of steady work on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Mr. Shaffer was married April 14, 1864, to Miss Sarah C. Henry, daughter of Frank C. Henry, and by her had a family of five children—Charles W. (deceased), Cora I., Grace I., Samuel O. and Ralph. Mrs. Shaffer was born Sept. 1, 1844. Mr. Shaffer is a staunch Republican in politics, and his wife is amember of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN B. VIOLAND, retired; Louisville. Among the early French settlers in Nimishillen Tp., is the father of the subject of this sketch, John B. Violand, who was born near Belford, France, Oct. 12, 1817. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Marchand) Violand, who were natives of France, and parents of the following family—Elizabeth, Therese, John B., Rosa, Joseph, Francis, Celestine, Marion and George. Mr. Violand was a farmer and teamster while in the old country, and, having a large family on his hands, determined to go to the United States that he might give his children proper advantages. He and his family embarked at Havre, and after a long voyage of sixty days, arrived in New York in safety. From this place he came to Stark Co., Ohio, and at the time of his arrival only had $300. This he gave for 80 acres of land in Nimishillen Tp., on which he immediately settled. Mr. and Mrs. Violand were industrious and honest people, and strict adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. They both died in 1863, leaving an untarnished record for their children to follow. John B. Violand was married in 1842 to Ludivine Menegay, and by her had five children—Mary, Josephine, John, Loui and Joseph. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Violand's total wealth consisted of only $50, but by hard labor and honest, upright dealing, he has made enough to present each of his children with considerable property, reserving enough to keep him and wife in their old age. Mr. Violand is a Catholic, and one of the leading French settlers of Stark Co.

MATHIAS WALKER, livery; Louisville. Among the descendants of some of the old settlers of Osnaburg Tp., is the subject of this biography, who is a son of Mathias and Elizabeth (Baughman) Walker. Mathias Walker, Sr., is a native of Somerset Co., Penn., and was born April 29, 1810. At the age of

17 he came to Ohio a poor boy, and located in Osnaburg Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, where he soon obtained possession of a small farm. On this he cleared a sufficient space on which to erect a log cabin, and then sent back to Pennsylvania for his parents, who, on their arrival, kept house for him until his marriage with Elizabeth Baughman, which took place in 1829. This union was blessed with five children—Jacob, Eli, Caroline, Albert and Mathias; all of whom are living except Caroline. Mr. Mathias was a leading citizen of his township, and an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church. His death occurred Sept. 24, 1876. His widow is yet living in Osnaburg Tp., on the farm where she was born and raised. She was born Jan. 12, 1815, and her parents were among the old pioneers of Osnaburg Tp. Mathias Valker, Jr., was born Feb. 21, 1858, and was raised on the home farm. He was married Dec. 20, 1879, to Minnie Maxhimer, daughter of John Maxhimer. After his father's death our subject farmed three years. He then moved to Osnaburg, purchased livery property there, and remained until April, 1881, when he came to Louisville. Mr. Walker keeps a stable second to none in the town in regard to stylish turnouts. His stable is run in connection with the Commercial Hotel, where he is always ready to do anything in his line as cheap as the cheapest. He is already building up a good business, and bids fair soon to be among the permanent fixtures of the village.

LYCURGUS WILSON, livery; Louisville; is a son of Douglas and Janette (Brownson) Wilson, and grandson of Douglas Wilson, who was one of Stark Co.'s earliest pioneers, and who located in Osnaburg Tp., at a very early date, it being at that time an almost unbroken forest filled with Indians and wild beasts. The history of the Wilson family will be found in the biographies of Sandy Tp. Lycurgus Wilson was born in Osnaburg Tp., Aug. 5, 1856, on the same farm on which his father was born. He was reared on a farm, and when 9 years old moved with his parents, near Waynesburgh, in Sandy Tp. He received a common school education in the schools of Waynesburgh, living with his parents until the spring of 1880, when he left home and came to Louisville, where he has since resided. He began in Louisville, in the livery business, and since he first started has enlarged and improved until he now has one of the leading stables in town. Mr. Wilson keeps a first-class line of buggies, horses, &c., and aims to do the right thing by those that patronize him. His prices are reasonable and those desiring anything in the livery line will do well to call on him. He is a Republican in politics, and a young man of push and enterprise.

GEORGE WERNER, deceased, is a son of Henry and Susanna (Shaffer) Werner, who came to Stark Co., Ohio, as early as 1816. Susanna Shaffer was a native of Germany and came to the U. S., when about eleven years old, where she afterwards met and married Henry Werner, and by him had a family of twelve—Mary, Henry, Daniel, John, George, Nancy, David, Benjamin, Jacob, Eliza, Susanna and Christiann. Of these all are living except John, Nancy, Eliza, Susanna and George. The father was a miller by trade and a native of Pa. Being in very ordinary circumstances he concluded to come west, and take up land cheap that would as time passed by become very valuable. Accordingly in May, 1816, he came overland with horses and wagons, bringing his family to Stark Co., Ohio, locating on the north-west quarter section of land in Nimishillen Tp., a piece of property he had purchased the year previous, giving what was then the extraordinary price of $2,500. Mr. Werner was a sober, industrious man, and before many years had passed by, made the wooded home he had selected here look more like a place inhabited by human beings than wild beasts. He took an active part in the building of the schools and church of his neighborhood and the United Brethren church, of which he was a prominent member, situated on the old Werner farm, is still known as the "Werner Church" named in his honor. He was born in 1782 and died in 1864. His wife died in 1860. George Werner, their son and the subject of this biography, was a native of Franklin Co., Pa., his birth occurring July 27, 1813. He came with his parents to Stark Co., where he resided until his death. When 18 years old he left home, went to Canton, and there commenced the printer's trade, but not being satisfied with this he discontinued it and learned the cabinet-maker's trade, serving a four years' ap-

prenticeship. He then worked at his trade four years and also at carpentering. For a time he engaged in mercantile pursuits in New Baltimore, and while here met Sarah Hickman, who became his wife in August, 1839. This lady's father was William Hickman and his father was a native of Chester Co., Pa. Her mother was a Mercer, grandmother a Buckingham, and great grandmother a Shellcross, who were natives of England. After his marriage Mr. Werner remained in New Baltimore about two years and then moved back to Nimishillen Tp., where he re-commenced carpentering. In 1844, he purchased a farm adjoining the old homestead where he resided up to the time of his death. To his union with Miss Hickman there were born five children—William H., Emma C., Lydia H., Ellen L., and Joseph F. or "Frank" as he is more generally known. All these are living and all are married. Mr. Werner was an honest, straightforward man, and an exemplary citizen. He died June 18, 1881. Emma, his daughter, married J. C. Craven, and lives in Alliance. Lydia is the wife of J. R. West, and also lives in Alliance. Ellen is the wife L. D. Durban, and is a resident of Newcastle, Pa. William H. Werner was born in New Baltimore, June 6, 1840, and up to the breaking-out of the war remained at home. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K. 76th Reg. O. V. I. He was an active participant in the engagements of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Pea Ridge, Corinth, Chickasaw, Arkansas Post, Milliken's Bend and the siege of Vicksburg. He was discharged in December, 1863. Nov. 30, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Holibaugh, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Harmony) Holibaugh, and by her has three children—Carrie, Minnie and Francie. After his marriage he farmed with his father in-law, three years. April 1, 1868, he purchased an interest in the grist-mill at Marlborough, which he sold Sept. 1, 1874. In partnership with Mr. J. W. Gaskill, they bought of Mc Clure and Co., March 1, 1875, their present general store under the firm name of Werner & Gaskill. In March, 1880, his brother Frank was admitted into the partnership and the firm name now is Werner Brothers & Co. Frank Werner was born Aug. 17, 1852. Nov. 6, 1879, he married Laura L. Wetzel and to this union is born one daughter—Jessie. The present generation of Werners are staunch Republicans in politics and are among the leading citizens of Stark Co., Ohio.

MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

BLOOMFIELD FAMILY, Marlborough Tp. Of the early pioneers who endured the hardships and braved the perils of frontier life, who felled the forests and laid the foundation for the inestimable blessings the present generation now enjoys, but few are now remaining. Occasionally one of these old frontiersmen is met with who has survived the storms and ravages of time; but his silvery locks and his feeble step tell us that ere long he will lay himself down from his labors, "within that tent whose curtain never outward swings." In no way can the present generation honor so well these old heroes of the early time as by imitating their virtues and preserving inviolate the blessings guaranteed unto us in the civil, educational and religious institutions founded and fostered by their wisdom and self-sacrifice. Among the early pioneers of Marlborough Tp., are the Bloomfields. To give a correct history of this family we will go back to when James the First inherited by birth the crowns of both England and Scotland, and undertook to make all his subjects conform to his religious views. This was strongly resented by many of his subjects and especially by a sect in Scotland called the Cameronians. These people were particularly odious to the King, and after years of persecution a number of them were arrested and put upon an old ship called the Caledonia, which was unseaworthy, without compass or chart, and with only a small stock of provisions, with the threat that if they return-

ed they should all be put to death. When fairly out at sea, in the utmost despair, a man came suddenly from the hold of the ship, bearing in his hands a compass and quadrant. They accepted him as captain, and he said he would try and steer them to America. He steered for New York but struck the coast of New Jersey, opposite Amboy, and all were landed in safety. In that vessel was a young woman, Marion Renwick, and her blood flows in the veins of all the descendants of Thomas Bloomfield. She was descended from the royal Bruces of Scotland. Marion Renwick was married to Adam Hude, and they had a daughter named Anna, who became the wife of Andrew Bloomfield, the father of Thomas, the pioneer. There was another Thomas Bloomfield, a contemporary and cousin of the pioneer of Crawford Co., Pa., who was a Captain in the Revolutionary War, and afterwards made Attorney-General of New Jersey, and elected Governor of that State in 1801, and held the office until 1812, when he received the commission of Brigadier General in the war of 1812. Thomas Bloomfield, the pioneer of Crawford Co., Pa., was born in New Jersey Nov. 23, 1746. At the age of 25 he married Elizabeth Morris, a niece of Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution. About the year 1792, Thomas and Elizabeth left their home in New Jersey and came into Pennsylvania, tarried a short time in Lancaster Co., from there to Fayette, and from thence to French Creek; Crawford Co., was not then organized. They settled there in the woods and took up large tracts of land, and when the townships of the county received their names the one in which this family resided received the name of Bloomfield Tp., in their honor, a name it still bears. Thomas Bloomfield lived there in the woods until his death, which occurred Jan. 15, 1814. He was buried on the land which he settled. Elizabeth, his widow, died in 1829, and was buried by the side of her husband. One of their children was Lewis Bloomfield, born in 1781. He married Susannah Kirk, and in 1829 removed with his family to Stark Co., Ohio, and died in 1864, aged 83 years. Lewis and Susannah (Kirk) Bloomfield were parents of nine children—Margaret, Joseph, Eliza, Sarah, Lewis M., John, Judith, Susan and William. Lewis M. Bloomfield was born in Bloomfield Tp., Crawford Co., Pa., Dec. 10, 1815. He came with his parents to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1829, locating on Sec. 3. He lived with his parents until his marriage with Lydia Ingledue June 7, 1838. About 1845 he purchased his present place of 240 acres across the county line in Randolph Tp., Portage Co., and has lived there to the present. To his union with Miss Ingledue there were born five children—Alpheus S., Celestine, Thomas M., Susan G. and Asenath. The mother of these departed this life Dec. 8, 1876. She was one of the few true and noble women of her day; she was a kind and loving wife, and an exemplary mother. He death was sadly regretted by a large concourse of friends who followed her remains to their last resting place—the grave—but by none more than her loving consort whose union with her was one of unalloyed happiness. Thomas M. Bloomfield was born Aug. 26, 1844. He was raised a farmer; and was married Sept. 29, 1878, to Miss Samantha Chain, and by her has a family of two—Maud L. and Nellie Blanche. The mother was born Nov. 20, 1845. Thomas Bloomfield is a Republican in politics as is also his father. He is at present one of the township's Trustees, and is also President of the Farmer's Insurance Company of Marlborough Tp. In conlusion we can say that the present generation of Bloomfields have not deteriorated from the older stock, but are to-day numbered among the most substantial and leading citizens of their respective neighborhoods.

A. M. BAILEY, of the firm of Bailey, Taylor, Crocker & Co.; Marlborough; was born in Millersburg, Ohio, in 1847. He is a son of B. F. Bailey, who came from New Hampshire, and Katie Ann (Black) Bailey, of Ohio. B. F. Bailey came to Tuscarawas Co. in 1840, and there met and married Miss Black. By her he had four children—James M., A. M., Levi M., deceased, and O. F. Mr. Bailey was a wagon-maker by trade, and in 1852 moved to Davis Co., Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1859 he sold out and came back to Tuscarawas Co., where he again embarked in business. His death occurred in 1872. When A. M. Bailey was 15 years old, he apprenticed himself for three years to learn the tinner's trade. In 1875 he came with his two brothers to Marlborough and engaged in the tinning business. After three years he

started in the notion business, but being away from home a great deal he concluded to settle down, and with this determination he purchased 24 acres of land in Marlborough Tp., and went to gardening. He commenced canning some of his products in 1874, and seeing that it might end, if continued, in a good business, he kept increasing the amount canned, until now the business he is conducting is the largest of its kind in the State. The firm, properly speaking, commenced as Bailey & Co., but during the spring of 1881, the name changed to Bailey, Taylor, Crocker & Co., with three factories, one situated in Marlborough, one in New Baltimore, and one in Limaville. Their books show a business annually done as follows: 1874, manufactured about 144 cans; 1875, 200 cans; 1876, 2,400 cans; 1877, 27,000 cans; 1878, 37,000 cans; 1879, 75,000 cans; 1880, 260,000. They will can about 800,000 cans during the season of 1881. Their goods are of the best, and are found in all the principal cities of the United States. Throughout all their transactions, Mr. Bailey has been the principal factor, as well as the founder of the business. He was married in 1869 to Marietta Boston, and by her has one daughter—Jennie B. Further reference to the canning business will be found in the history of Marlboro Tp.

SAMUEL S. BOWERS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Marlborough; was born in what is now Blair Co., Pa., July 13, 1835. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Bowers, and grandparents Peter and Susanna (Brumbaugh) Bowers. Peter Bowers was a Pennsylvanian and a farmer. He was twice married, his second wife being the mother of our subject's father. Jacob Bowers was born in Blair Co., Pa., Dec. 28, 1814. By choice he was a farmer, but in connection with that followed horse doctoring to a considerable extent. Being an excellent judge of horses, he did quite an extensive business in handling and taking care of stock. May 1, 1834, he was married in Blair Co., to Elizabeth Rhodes, who was born in Blair Co., July 12, 1816. To this union there were born three children—Samuel S., Sarah and Mary. Sarah is now dead; Mary is the widow of William Wolfe, and resides in Marlborough Tp. To better their condition financially they came to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1845, locating in Lake Tp. The last sixteen years of his life Mr. Bowers kept hotel at different places, the last being in Marlborough. He died Aug. 13, 1873. Samuel S. Bowers was reared on a farm. In June, 1864, he enlisted for 100 days in Co. H, 162d, O. N. G., and was discharged at the expiration of his term of service. March 6, 1855, he married Catharine Brumbaugh, daughter of Jacob and Susan (Ditch) Brumbaugh, and by her had four children—Ida, born Feb. 3, 1857, died May 29, 1861; Jacob, born Sept. 29, 1858, died May 26, 1861 (both died within three days of each other, of diphtheria;) Martin, born April 10, 1860, and Carrie, born Aug. 14, 1867. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Bowers came to Marlborough Tp., and rented his farm for ten years. Having accumulated sufficient money by the end of this time, he purchased the place, paying part cash. Since then, by thrift and enterprise, he has paid all his indebtedness, and now has a fine farm of 145 acres, situated on Sec. 11. He and wife are members of the Disciples' Church. He is a Republican in politics, and a good citizen. His mother died on his place, June 25, 1881.

F. N. BRYAN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Baltimore. John Bryan, father of our subject, was born in Maryland Aug. 17, 1821. He is a son of Peter and Catharine (Mathias) Bryan, and when 16 years old came with his parents to Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., Ohio. Peter Bryan was a blacksmith by trade and a poor man. He had come to the county previous to his settlement, and, liking the "lay of the land," purchased 80 acres on Sec. 19, where he lived a number of years. After his arrival here he discontinued his trade, and arduously commenced clearing up up and improving the place. In 1858, having accumulated sufficient property, he purchased a small place adjoining the village of New Baltimore, where he finally died in 1871. His wife died in 1867. This family, in olden times, used to write their name O'Bryan, but finally the prefix was dropped, making the present name of Bryan. In about 1844, John Bryan and Hannah Young were married, and they were the parents of four children—Harriet C., now wife of W. L. Nash; Lucetta P., wife of S. R. Dickson; Franklin N. and Ira B. The last-named married Isadore Kindig, and lives in Marlborough Tp. Mr. and Mrs.

Bryan are living retired in the village of New Baltimore. Frank N. Bryan, the subject of this biography, was born in Marlborough Tp., March 31, 1850. He was reared on the farm, and received a good common-school and collegiate education. On the 4th day of May, 1871, he was united in marriage with Mary C. Yarian, and to this marriage were born four children—Clyde A., Nellie I., John B. and Nina P. The mother of these was born April 21, 1850. F. N. Bryan and wife are members of the Disciples' Church, of which Mr. Bryan is an Elder. He is a Democrat in politics and is the present Justice of the Peace of his township. He owns 120 acres of good land, and is an enterprising and desirable citizen.

EDWARD BROOKE; Marlborough. The Brooke family of the United States are descended from English ancestors, and the progenitor of that name in the United States was Robert Brooke, one of the younger sons of the Earl of Warwick. In England the eldest son inherits the title and estate of a titled personage; this being the case in this instance. Robert was twice married, his first wife dying in England, the second coming with him to America in 1650, and locating at the mouth of the Patuxent River, where they founded a colony. Robert Brooke was the father of Roger, who married Elizabeth Hutchings, and by her had a family of ten, one of these ten being James Brooke, who was born in 1705. Previous to the time of James Brooke, the family were of the Roman Catholic faith, but this gentleman formed an attachment with a Quaker girl. To obtain her for a wife he renounced the religion of his fathers, married her, and their union was fruitful in a large family; their second son being Roger, who married Mary Matthews, and by her had ten children, the eldest being Samuel Brooke, the father of the subject of this biography. Samuel married Sarah Garrigus, of Philadelphia, who was of French origin. Their marriage resulted in nine children, eight of whom lived to reach their majorities. These were—Mary, Ann, William, Margaret, Abraham, Samuel, Edward and James B. In 1831 Abraham and William emigrated westward, and located in what is now Marlborough Tp., and their coming was soon followed by the others. Edward Brooke was raised a farmer, and such has been his chief employment through life. A few years after he came to the county he married Hannah Lukins, and by her had four children—Alfred, Mary, Walker and Joseph. Alfred married Eliza W. Mendenhall, in 1864, and by her has one daughter—Ellen. Edward Brooke has been one of the leading men of his township since his first settlement. He was an active Republican during the war, and after its close he reasoned that the mission of that party was accomplished, and he became a Democrat. By that element he has been elected to the State legislature; a position he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents.

GEORGE CLAPSADDLE, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Marlborough; was born in Fairfield Tp., Columbiana Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1817. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Keefer) Clapsaddle, grandson of George and Christina (Gilbert) Clapsaddle, and great-grandson of George Clapsaddle, who emigrated from Germany to the U. S. He settled in Franklin Co., Pa., where the family resided until they came to Ohio, about 1815. John, our subject's father, with the view of bettering his condition took up 140 acres of land in Columbiana Co., and lived and died there. He married Elizabeth Keefer there, and this lady bore him eleven children: George, Jonas, John, Mary, Julia, Samuel, Lovina, Maria, Elizabeth, Albert, deceased, and Albert 2d. Six are yet living. Mr. Clapsaddle served in the war of 1812. In politics he was neutral, and in religion a member of the United Brethren Church. He died in Washingtonville in 1846, and his widow in Alliance, on Christmas day, 1872. George Clapsaddle was reared a farmer, receiving a good common-school education. July 1, 1841, he was united in marriage with Lovina Neigh, daughter of Lawrence and Nancy (Welch) Neigh, and to their union were born nine children—Franklin, George L., Lucretia N., wife of Joseph Gaskill; Elizabeth, Mary, deceased; James and John, twins; Samuel and Charles. The oldest married Sarah Lingo, and lives in Malborough Tp. George married Carrie Gaskill, and lives in Iowa. James married Ella Roath, and resides in Columbiana Co.; John and Samuel are single; Charles married Carrie Haag, and lives in Marlborough Tp.; Franklin enlisted in Co. F., 115th Reg. O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, and was discharged May 20, 1865. He was

mustered into service at Camp Massillon, and from there was sent to Camp Dennison. During the fall of 1863 he was sent to Murfreesboro, Tenn., and from there to the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. Block-house No. 1., to do guard duty. On the 4th of December he and a number of others were taken prisoners by Gen. Buford, with a detachment of troops from Gen. Hood. He was taken to Meridian, Miss., and after four weeks was taken to Andersonville. After enduring the sufferings that were imposed on our boys there by the traitorous leaders of the South, he was paroled and taken to Vicksburg April 1, 1865, where he remained until the 16th, when he took passage for the North on board that ill-fated steamer "Sultana." About 2 o'clock A. M., of the 17th, he was awakened from his sleep on the hurricane deck by the explosion of steam. Realizing immediately what was the matter, Mr. Clapsaddle made for the companion-way, down which he hurried to the deck below, where, grasping the sides of the vessel, he swung himself clear from the wreck into the river. He remained in the cold water on a plank about five hours, when he was picked up by a boat, and was then taken to the hospital in Memphis. After about a week there he was sent to Columbus via Cairo, where he was finally discharged. After his marriage, George Clapsaddle, our subject, taught school some thirteen terms. His chief occupation, however, has been farming. In 1846 he removed to near Alliance, and in 1858 purchased his present place, 80 acres—where he has lived ever since. In politics Mr. Clapsaddle is a Prohibitionist, and he and wife are members of the Disciples' Church.

H. S. E. DAY, painter; New Baltimore. About two hundred and thirty-three years prior to the writing of this biography (1881), there died in Hartford, Ct., one Robert Day, the first of that name, who, filled with the spirit of enterprise, left his native land and emigrated in 1634 to the New World, that was then draining all Europe of its enterprising people. At the time of his emigration he was 30 years old, and his wife, Mary, 28 years, as shown by the record of passengers of the good ship "Elizabeth," upon which they took passage from Ipswich, Eng., for Boston. This family originally came from Wales, and tradition has it that the name was derived from a small river in that country, originally pronounced Dee, which was probably applied to some ancestor dwelling upon its banks. It was called by the English Daye, which was easily contracted into Day. In preparing a history of this family, space forbids the writer going back farther than to Lewis Day, who was born July 19, 1754. Early in May, 1799, Lewis Day, his son Horatio, and two others, from Granby, Conn., left their homes in a one-horse wagon for the purpose of finding a home in the far West. They wended their way through an almost trackless forest to what is now Deerfield, which was named from a town in Massachusetts, in honor of Sarah Munn, the mother of Lewis Day, who was a native of that place. In the fall of that same year Mr. Day returned to Connecticut, and in 1800 removed his entire family to his new home in Ohio. During the war of 1812, four of this family served in defense of their country. These four were—Horatio, Alva, Seth and Lewis, Jr. Horatio was married Jan. 28, 1802, to Hannah Hinman, and to them were born six children—Dr. J. H. Day (deceased), Julia A. (Mrs. William Endly), Malvina S. (Mrs. McNair, deceased), Almira S. (Mrs. Peter Gee), Dr. Anson H., and Solon F. Dr. Anson H. Day is the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born at Deerfield, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1815; began the study of medicine in 1840 under his brother, Dr. J. H. Day, and commenced practicing in 1844. He commenced his labors in New Baltimore in the fall of that year, and has remained in the county principally ever since. He was married Sept. 14, 1843, to Samantha Hamilton, and by her has one son—Hamilton S. E. Dr. Day and wife are still living in New Baltimore, old and honored citizens. The subject of this sketch was born May 25, 1845, in New Baltimore. When 18 years old, he enlisted in Co. B, 6th Regiment O. V. C., the date of his enlistment being Jan. 28, 1864. He was in the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Sheridan, and participated in quite a number of engagements, the most prominent being Harrison's Landing, Stony Creek, Rapidan Station, Coal Harbor and that twenty days' raid through the Shenandoah Valley. He served his command faithfully, and was discharged June 28, 1865. After his discharge he came home and began working at his trade, and has

been engaged at that up to the present. He does a general business in coach-painting. Mr. Day was married in September, 1874, to Ella Whetstone, and by her has two children—Mary S. and Belle. Mr. Day is a member of the A., F. & A. M., of Alliance, No. 271. He is a Republican in politics, and an enterprising, intelligent citizen.

JOSEPH W. GASKILL, merchant; Marlborough. There is no greater pleasure for the hand and pen of the historian or biographer to perform, than recording the notable events in the lives of the first pioneers of a locality; tracing their steps from homes of ease and comfort in the East to dangers and hardships in the great forests of the West. The history of Marlborough Tp. would be incomplete without a detailed sketch of the Gruwelle and Gaskill families, whose history, and especially that of the former, is so intimately connected with that of Marlborough Tp. The Gaskills are of English descent, but the date of their advent in the United States is not definitely known. Daniel Gaskill was born in New Jersey in 1802, and at an early day came with his parents to Ohio, locating in Lexington Tp., Stark Co. In 1824 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Gruwelle, of Marlborough Tp. The Gruwelle family are of French descent. Peter Gruwelle, the grandfather of Elizabeth, was a native of "sunny France," and during the struggle between the colonies and Great Britain, came with Lafayette to assist the colonies in their cause. Mr. Gruwelle never returned to his native clime, but located in Virginia, where they in after years became identified with the "Friends," or, as more commonly known, "Quakers." This sect of people, as is well known, were intensely opposed to slavery even in its mildest forms, and this, no doubt, is the cause of the family's removal to Ohio in the spring of 1807. They located in Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., where, on the 20th of the following August, Elizabeth, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born, she being the first white child born in the township. The Gruwelles lived in Stark Co. until they all finally emigrated to Iowa, after they lived to see the wilderness in which they located on their arrival in Ohio turn into a prosperous and beautiful country. To the union of Daniel Gaskill and Elizabeth Gruwelle there were born a family of ten—Alice, Mary, Huldah, Jane, Hannah, Eliza, Nathan, Rachel, Joseph and Caroline. All are living except Alice, Hannah and Jane, and all are living in Iowa except Joseph and Huldah. The latter is the wife of Joel Heacock. The father died in 1854, and the mother is yet living in Iowa. Joseph W. Gaskill was born in Marlborough Tp., March 22, 1843. Until he was 19 years old he remained in his native township, during which time he received a common-school education. July 12, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 104th Regiment O. V. I., 23d Army Corps of the 3d Division, as a private. The first six months of his service was passed principally in the hospital. From the expiration of that time until the close of the war, he participated in all the battles of his regiment, except the storming of Ft. Anderson. He was appointed Corporal at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., June 1, 1864, and was finally mustered out of service at Cleveland in June, 1865. In 1867 Mr. Gaskill went to Iowa, where he remained until the fall of 1868, when he came back to Ohio, and on the 8th of October of the same year married Lucretia Clapsaddle. Soon after his marriage Mr. Gaskill and wife went to Iowa, where Mr. Gaskill engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1874. In that year he returned to his native town, formed a partnership with W. H. Werner in a general store, and has resided in Marlborough ever since. To his union with Miss Clapsaddle there have been born three children—Eula, Cora and Ralph. Mr. Gaskill is a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Disciples' Church. His mother, Elizabeth Gruwelle, was a daughter of Timothy Gruwelle and Alice Pennock. The Pennock history will be found in this volume. Joseph Gaskill is the only representative of his family now living in Marlborough Tp. He is a young man of push and enterprise. He and wife are well-known citizens of their township, and are universally respected.

HAMILTON FAMILY, New Baltimore; Robert M. Hamilton was born in Hancock Co., West Virginia, Aug. 20, 1802, son of John Hamilton and Isabella (Filson) Hamilton, and grandson of John and Susanna (Morgan) Hamilton. John Hamilton was a native of England, and he together with a brother came to the United States before the

Revolutionary War, locating on the Susquehanna River in Maryland. John soon began holding slaves, which he used kindly on his large plantation. In later years, seeing the evils of slavery, he gave his slaves their freedom, but many remembering his kindness toward them, refused to leave. After living on the Susquehanna a considerable length of time, he moved to West Virginia where in after years he died. Hamilton John Hamilton was born at this latter place, and as he assumed manhood, took a very decided stand against slavery, even in its mildest forms. It was here also that he married, and where he and his wife finally died. Robert Hamilton lived in his native state until 17 years old, when he determined, as has many another poor boy, to "go West;" accordingly in 1819 he went to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1827, he married Mary Hatcher, and by her had a family of eight—Samantha, Alpheus, Amfield, Elwood, Morgan, Orsemus, Emeline and Mary Ann. All are living except the last-named. In 1829, Mr. Hamilton came to Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, entering 80 acres of land, all woods. He also opened a blacksmith shop which he ran four years. He then sold out and went about a mile north of New Baltimore, where he engaged in the same business he had started in Marlborough Tp. In 1873, he and wife moved to New Baltimore, where they are living a retired and peaceful life; they are members of the Disciples' Church, and he is a Republican in politics. Mr. Hamilton started out in life a poor boy. By his own labors he has made a fortune, a great part of which he still retains. Alpheus Hamilton was born in Marlborough Tp., March 29, 1828. He lived with his parents until he became a man, during which time he received a common-school education. He was married June 26, 1851, to Lucetta Wise, and by her had two children—Charlie, born Feb. 28, 1856, and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Hamilton was born Sept. 14, 1829. Charlie married Mary Haughawout, and lives in Marlborough Tp. The first ten years after his marriage Mr. Hamilton farmed and ran a saw-mill, and then sold out and purchased his present farm. He now has 112 acres of excellent land in Marlborough Tp., and 20 acres in Portage Co. Farming has been Mr. Hamilton's chief employment, but for two years he was in partnership with his brother Morgan, in the show business, and during that time cleared the snug sum of $10,000. In 1864, he enlisted in Co. H., 162d Reg. O. V. I., and was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He was discharged at the close of the war, having during his military career been twice elected Lieutenant and twice Captain. He is one of Marlborough Township's most substantial citizens, and is a Republican in politics. Morgan R. Hamilton was born in Randolph Tp., Portage Co., Ohio, Feb. 5, 1834, and was there reared to manhood. When 21 he left home, went to New York and took the steamer "George Law" for Aspinwall. He there disembarked, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and re-embarked on the steamer "Golden Gate," and after meeting a number of adverse storms, arrived in San Francisco in safety. On his arrival he joined a number of other men, and together they went to the Northern Mines on the Sierra Nevada range. After a short stay here he went back to the Sacramento Valley, and there started in a general ranche business, and remained there about three years. In 1859 he returned home to Ohio, and on Feb. 7, 1861, he married Candace Whetstone, and by her has three children—Kate, Tommy and Paul. Mrs. Hamilton was born Feb. 5, 1842. After his marriage he removed to Hancock Co., Ohio, and farmed there for three years. He then sold his farm of 120 acres and went to Oil City, Pa., where he began speculating in oil and coal. He was successful in his speculations, but after nine months, came back to Stark Co., purchased 118 acres and farmed for several years. He then with his brother, Alpheus, started in the show business, continuing three seasons after his brother had dissolved the partnership. Throughout his varied career, Mr. Hamilton has been singularly fortunate in his ventures, and to-day he is one of the solid men of his neighborhood. He owns 133 acres of well improved land, is a Republican in political views, and he and wife are members of the Disciples' Church.

SAMUEL HOLIBAUGH, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Marlborough; was born in Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, May 16, 1826. He is a son of Joseph and Lydia (Hossler) Holibaugh, and grandson of Philip and Bar-

bara (Hildebrand) Holibaugh, and Philip Holibaugh's father was a native of Germany. Just when this family came to the United States is not definitely known, but it was long before the colonies had gained their independence. Philip emigrated from Chambersburg, Pa., to Plain Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in 1810, and was among that hardy class of pioneers who were the fathers of Stark Co. It was an almost trackless forest when they first came, filled with savage beasts, and, far worse, savage men. Their early life was one of self-denial and hard labor. Constantly on the alert for fear of a surprise from the Indians, they would always keep the ready flint-lock guns at hand when at work to defend themselves. They lived in Plain Tp., until 1836, when they came to Marlborough Tp., locating on Sec. 21, where Philip Holibaugh died about 1839. Joseph Holibaugh, son of Philip, was one in a family of eight, his birth occurring in 1800. He came with his parents to Plain Tp., where in 1824 he married Lydia Hossler. Immediately after his marriage he moved into Marlborough Tp., where two years afterwards the subject of this sketch was born. He purchased a farm—158 acres—on Sec. 28, where he ever afterwards lived. He was a good, sober and industrious man, and commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He died in 1880. His widow is yet living. They were the parents of a family of five—Samuel, Daniel, Caroline, Aaron and Lydia. All of these are living in Stark Co. except Daniel, who lives in Summit Co. Samuel Holibaugh was raised a farmer. He was married in 1847 to Sarah Ringer, and by her had eight children:—Lydia, Aaron H., Thomas B., Mary, Alonzo H., Cora, Cornelia and Hattie. Lydia and Cornelia are dead; Cora and Hattie are single. Aaron married Mary Miller, and lives in Canton. Thomas married Alice Reed, and lives in Marlborough Tp. Mary is the wife of George Lower, and lives in Nimishillen Tp. A biography of Alonzo will accompany this work. Mr. Holibaugh has always lived on his present farm. He owns 305 acres, is a Republican in politics, and a gentleman in every respect. He and wife are members of the Disciples' Church.

H. A. HOLIBAUGH, cigar manufacturer and merchant; Marlborough. The subject of this biography was born in Marlborough Tp., May 14, 1855. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Ringer) Holibaugh, a notice of whom will appear in another part of this work. H. A. Holibaugh, or Alonzo, as he is more familiarly called, was reared on his father's farm, during which time he received a common-school education, finishing at the union schools of Marlborough. He learned the trade of making cigars before reaching his majority. In 1876 he began traveling, wholesaling cigars, but at the end of about six months came back and re-commenced working at his trade, which he continued until March, 1880. He then purchased a stock of provisions, and opened a grocery and provision store in Marlborough, in connection with his cigar manufacturing, and since starting, has been very successful in his dealings, being one of the leading merchants of his town. His cigars are also some of the best in the market, and his goods are found all over the State. The "Rocket" is manufactured by him, and this brand is one of the best now on the market. Mr. Holibaugh keeps an average force of two men at work all the time. He was married in 1877 to Amanda Powell, daughter of William and Lydia (Lower) Powell, and by her has had two children—Robert M., and one that died in infancy. Mr. Holibaugh is a young man of energy and determination, and is sure to make his life a success. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Disciples' Church, and a member of Lodge No. 266, I. O. O. F., of Alliance. Mrs. Holibaugh belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MAHLON MARSHALL; Marlborough; was born Feb. 5, 1814; son of Joseph and Mary (Wildman) Marshall, and grandson on his father's side, of William and Mary (Fell) Marshall, and through them is of English-Welsh descent. On his mother's side Mr. Marshall is a grandson of Abraham and Letitia (Jenny) Wildman, the former being Marlborough's first settler. William Marshall was a native of North Carolina, and from that place came to Portage Co., Ohio, about 1808, being one of the first settlers in the county. Joseph Marshall was a native of Pennsylvania his birth occurring about 1781. When his parents came to Atwater Tp., Portage Co., he also came, and the greater part of his life was passed there. To his marriage with Mary

Wildman there were born three children—Mahlon, William and Sarah. The mother of these died not long after the birth of her third child, and Mr. Marshall married for his second wife Hannah Hicklen, and by her had four children—Samuel, Deborah, Jesse and Mary. He died in Atwater Tp., in 1843. The subject of this article was reared in the neighborhood where he was born until 13 years old, when he went to Pennsylvania to live with a great-uncle. When 16 he apprenticed himself to Abraham Sanders, under the old indenture rule, for five years, to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. After serving out his time Mr. Marshall came back to his old home in Ohio, but finding work in his branch of business very scarce, he was induced to take up carpentering, which he has followed to a greater or less extent through life. In 1840 he was united in marriage with Lucy M. Jaquay, and to this union were born a family of six—Selina V., Amy W., Joseph W., Leroy M., Orra P., and Orlando P. The last-named died in infancy. In 1848 he came to his farm, which consists of 71 acres, and is a part of the old Wildman homestead. Mr. Marshall in youth received but a very limited education, but through his own exertions since has acquired a good practical knowledge of books. In politics he is a Republican. Although starting a poor boy, he has, chiefly through his own labors, acquired a good home and sufficient property to enable him to live in peace and plenty the remainder of his days.

LEWIS B. MAXWELL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Marlborough; was born in Randolph Tp., Portage Co., Ohio, Feb. 13, 1840. He is a son of Thomas Maxwell, grandson of William Maxwell, and great-grandson of Albert Maxwell, who was a native of Ireland, and who came to the United States before the Revolutionary War, settling in Pennsylvania, where he afterward died. William married Hannah Price in Pennsylvania, and, together with his family, came to Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in 1819, locating on the farm now owned by E. Britton, on Sec. 2, near where the Price family had previously located. Hannah (Price) Maxwell was a native of England, but with others came to America, and first located in New Jersey, afterward in Crawford Co., Pa., and from there came to Stark Co., about 1815. After living a number of years on their old homestead in Marlborough Tp., William Maxwell and family moved to Randolph Tp., just across the line, in Portage Co., where, some years later, they died. Thomas Maxwell, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Crawford Co., Pa., June 15, 1812. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1819, and assisted them in leveling the great forests on their place, putting it in grain, reaping their harvest, and making a home in the wilderness. He was married in 1834 to Sarah M. Bloomfield, and by her had four sons and three daughters—Cyrus M., Emily M., Lewis B., William J., Louisa S., Erastus W. and Susan A. Mr. Maxwell and wife are now living a retired life in Marlborough. Lewis B. Maxwell passed his early years on the farm, during which time he received the benefits of the common schools. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 1st Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, under Capt. W. F. Goodspeed, and was discharged July 31, 1865, at Cleveland. He served bravely in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, through the Atlanta Campaign and back to Franklin, Spring Hill and Nashville. He enlisted as a private, but received his commission as 2d Lieutenant. April 11, 1867, he married Celestine Hatcher, and by her has four children—Nora D., Gordon, Myrtle and Leon E. Mrs. Maxwell was born Aug. 22, 1842, and is a member of the Disciples' Church. Mr. Maxwell is a Republican in politics, and an intelligent and enterprising citizen.

D. M. NISWONGER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Marlborough; was born in Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1831. He is a son of Henry and Barbara (Reed) Niswonger, and a great-grandson of a Swiss, who came to the United States long before the Revolutionary War. His parents were natives of Bedford Co., Pa., where they were married. His father was a poor man, and owing to the fact that lands were cheaper in the West, determined to come to Ohio for the purpose of bettering his condition. Accordingly, in 1811, he came to Stark Co., locating in Marlborough Tp., on Sec. 34, it being then a trackless forest filled with Indians and game of many kinds. They built a shelter camp around a tree until they could build a log cabin in which to move their few household

goods. They lived here the remainder of their lives. Mr. Niswonger was a fearless, hard working man, and did much to infuse into the hearts of the early settlers, enterprise and a spirit of contentment. He died in about 1837, and his wife in 1846. They were parents of four children—Abraham, Christina, John, and David M. The first-named is dead. Christina is the wife of Henry Swartz, and lives in Marlborough Tp. John married a Miss Burkholder, and lives in Indiana. David M., our subject, was reared on the old Brown farm after his father's death, and remained there until about 20 years old, when he commenced alternately going to, and teaching school. In 1855 he engaged his services as lightning-rod agent in the summer, while in the winter he would teach. Up to 1863 his time was passed chiefly in teaching common and select schools, and at that time was made general Superintendent of a coal mine, which position he held a number of years. In the fall of 1871 he purchased his present farm of 120 acres, on which he has resided ever since. He was married Nov. 7, 1871, to Mrs. Catharine Rook, widow of William Rook, and daughter of Samuel Houk, of Lawrence Tp. By her first husband Mrs. Niswonger had one son—L. C., who is living with Mr. and Mrs. Niswonger. Mr. Niswonger is a Republican, and his wife a member of the Disciples' Church. Mr. Niswonger began life with no means at his command, but by hard labor and years of economy has acquired a competency.

HENRY W. PENNOCK (deceased). It would be impossible to correctly compile a record of the early settlers of Marlborough Tp., and those who figured to a considerable extent in the building up, and making of what the township now is, without mentioning the name of Henry W. Pennock. This gentleman was born in West Virginia in 1821, and is descended from an old and honored English family, who trace their family connection back to one Christopher Pennock, who figured conspicuously in the battle of the Boyne, towards the close of the sixteenth century. From this man, the family trace their descent in an unbroken line, to the present generation of that name, who are now living in Marlborough Tp., and who have proved to be among the most substantial men the township ever had. Henry W. Pennock, came with his parents to Stark Co., in January, 1826. His youth and early manhood were passed in hard labor, chiefly in Marlborough Tp., during which time his total amount of schooling consisted of only six months. In later years, however, he applied his energies to study and reading good books, and in this way acquired an excellent practical education.

Nov. 16, 1844, his marriage with Miss Jane Force was solemnized, and for a number of years succeeding his marriage Mr. Pennock dealt quite extensively in stock, but the two years preceding his marriage, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, in the building now owned by Isaac Pennock at Marlborough. He employed his time in different ways through life, and by his shrewd business tact and honorable dealings left a competency at his death. He early identified himself with the Disciples' Church, of which denomination he was an ordained minister, and at the time of his death was State Superintendent of the Disciples' Sunday-school Convention. In politics he was a Republican, but favored a strong anti-liquor law. He was an active and valuable worker in the cause of temperance, often being called to quite a distance to speak on this topic. He did much to assist in building the churches and schools of his neighborhood. The store-building of D. W. Dellenberger & Co. was erected by his enterprise, and for a number of years he had a general store in the building. Mr. Pennock was an honorable man, and generous to a fault. He died of typhoid fever, Aug. 13, 1874, leaving to his heirs valuable property, but what is prized by them far more highly, an untarnished name and a spotless character. His widow, Mrs. Jane R. (Force) Pennock is a daughter of Manlon and Judith (Belford) Force, from New Jersey and Philadelphia, respectively, and grand-daughter of Isaac Force, who came to the United States from France, during the Revolutionary War, and who served in that war as captain on the side of independence. To the union of Mr. Pennock and Miss Force, there were born a family of four daughters—Cornelia G., Carrie M., Helen and Flora. The first-named lives in Chicago, the wife of Daniel Mugridge, who is a grain merchant of that place. Carrie married James G. Brookes, of Warren, Ohio.

Helen is the wife of William Whitacre and lives in Cleveland. Flora is single, and resides with her mother on the old home farm, adjoining the village of Marlborough. In conclusion, we can say that Mr. Pennock was a man among men, and beloved by all. His family are among the most highly esteemed of the township.

WILLIAM PENNOCK, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Marlborough. The Pennock family of Marlborough Tp., are of English descent, and they trace their genealogy back to the Revolution, justly styled "glorious," of 1688, which expelled the family of Stuart from the throne; defined and firmly established the principles of the constitution, and introduced a liberal, tolerant and really responsible system of government under the great deliverer William III, Prince of Orange. The first one of that name that comes to notice is Christopher Pennock, in 1690. During the Catholic Church disturbances he enlisted in the English army, and was an active participant in the battle of the Boyne. After the war he came with his family to America, and died in Philadelphia in 1701. His wife was Mary Collett, of County Tipperary, Ireland, and they were parents of three children —Joseph, Nathaniel and Anne. The two sons, when young men, became merchantmen, and during the trouble between England and France, were captured on a return voyage and made prisoners of war. Joseph finally made his escape, but Nathaniel, never being heard of afterwards, is supposed to have been lost at sea, after making his escape. Anne never married, but died in Kingston, Jamaica. Joseph married Mary Levis, of Derby, Eng., and by her had a family of twelve. Joseph came with his father, Christopher, to the United States, and being followers of William Penn, were given by that world renowned man, a large tract of land in Chester Co., Pa. The third child of Joseph and Mary Pennock, was the great-grandfather of William Pennock, of Marlborough, his name being also William. This man married Mary Chamberlain, who died after being married about six months, and he then married a Miss Alice Mendenhall. To this union there was born a large family, among them being the second William Pennock, who, in early years, formed an attachment with Mary Martin, an Irish girl, much against his parents' wishes. To prevent their union he was sent to England, and after a residence there of one year returned, and finally was married to the one who was the cause of his banishment from America. Soon after this alliance, he and wife moved to what is now Roanoke Co., Va., where they remained happily a number of years. They were parents of eight children —John, William, Moses, Jane, Alice, Phœbe, Mary and Hannah. Being strictly opposed to slavery, as all true "Friends" are, this man and wife and a portion of his family, emigrated to Ohio in about 1808 locating in Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., where they early became identified with that township's history. His son William was the father of the subject of this biography. He did not come to Ohio with his parents, but throwing aside the religion of his fathers became a large slaveholder in his native State. In January, 1826, he came to Stark Co., Ohio, and from this place moved to Illinois in 1837, where he afterward died. His wife was Catharine Boone, by whom he had nine children—John, deceased; Elizabeth, Isaac; George, deceased; Mary, deceased; Parmelia, Jane, William and Henry, deceased. William, our subject, and the last of that name, was born in Roanoke Co., Va., in 1819. In 1850 he married Sarah Brantingham, and by her has one son—Franklin, who is a successful physician of Marlborough. Dr. Pennock was married Sept. 27, 1880, to Isabell McCallum. The Pennock family is widely known in Stark Co., and there is no family that commands more respect and esteem than they.

A. ROUDABUSH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Marlborough; was born in Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., O., Nov. 4, 1833. He is one in the following family born to Jacob and Esther (Harmony) Roudabush—Elizabeth, Cyrus, Abraham, Sarah, Benjamin, Hannah and John. The father came with his parents to the county previous to 1812, but the precise date is not known. They were early pioneers in Marlborough Tp., and here Mr. Roudabush lived and died. He was a hard-working and sober citizen. He was born about 1807, and died about 1841. Abraham Roudabush received but a limited education in youth, and when about 18 years old went to Canton to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving an

apprenticeship, he worked around until March, 1857, when he went to New York and took the steamer "Illinois" for California. After crossing the Isthmus of Panama, he took passage on board the "John L. Stephens," and, after a prosperous voyage, arrived in San Francisco. On his arrival he found himself among strangers, hundreds of miles from home, and with only $20 to call his own. He soon hired out in the mines for $45 per month, his only shelter being the cabin of a man who had murdered his wife a short time previous, and then blew his own brains out, the ceiling and walls being frescoed with brain matter when Mr. Roudabush first commenced living in the cabin. After two months' mining he hired out to harvest, and afterward hired out for six months longer to the same man. He then rented and carried on his employer's farm for about two years. During the fall of 1860 the silver excitement in Nevada was at its height, and Mr. Roudabush determined to go to Virginia City. He there met an old California friend who had a saw-mill, and with him Mr. Roudabush worked at the rate of $65 per month until 1863, when he and five others went to Austin—160 miles east of Virginia City—where there was reported to be rich "diggins;" but not meeting with the success at mining he wished, he purchased a hay ranch on Rees River, and, hay being high, he and his companions cut sixty tons, which they disposed of at $120 per ton. In 1865 he and another went to Salt Lake, and there purchased 400 head of cattle, and, driving these back, would winter them over on what was known as Grass Valley, and then sell such as they desired, making a nice profit, and keep the remainder, with which to continue their cattle ranch. They continued at this until 1872, realizing a handsome revenue from their labors. He then sold out his interests in Grass Valley for $15,000, and, with the Sheriff of Austin, went to Kansas and bought up a large drove of Texas cattle. They took these back to Nevada and sold them out at a nice profit. They continued at this until 1875, when Mr. Roudabush returned home to his native place, and has settled down in life. His life in the West was fraught with perils and hardships. The last return trip he made from Kansas to Nevada, the coach in which he and seven others took passage was halted about eleven o'clock at night by highwaymen, with the command to "Halt!" "Get out!" "Hands up!" Mr. Roudabush was relieved of a fine watch that had cost him $210, but by some singular accident he managed to save his money, some $95. This was one of the most interesting episodes in the life of Mr. Roudabush, and we regret we cannot give it in detail. On his return to Marlborough Tp. in 1875, he purchased 160 acres on Sec. 15, and his present occupation is farming and stock-raising. He has been twice married. His present wife's maiden name was Mary Richard, to whom he was married in 1875. By her he has three children—Nellie, Harvey, and one as yet unnamed. Mr. Roudabush is an excellent practical farmer, and a Democrat in politics.

E. R. ROYER, merchant and harness-maker; New Baltimore; was born in Lake Tp., Dec. 1, 1842. He is a grandson of Joseph Royer, and son of Abraham and Rebecca (Ulrich) Royer, who were parents of seven children—Emanuel R., Anna, Jesse, William, Sophia, Susan and Maria. The father was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1816. In about 1837, he came with his parents to Lake Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and continued in this occupation until his death, which occurred in March, 1879. His widow has since married again, and she is the wife of John Smith. Emanuel Royer passed his youth and early manhood on the farm, during which time he received a good common-school education. Feb. 4th, 1865, he enlisted as Color Guard in the 191st Reg. O.V.I., and was discharged in September the same year. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Adaline Bair, and to this union were born two children—Edgar A. and Ira I. Soon after his marriage Mr. Royer began the harness-making business in Hartville, at which place he resided until 1869, when he came to New Baltimore, opening a small hardware store in connection with harness-making. Since that time he has enlarged his store, and now does a general business in groceries, provisions, etc., in connection with his trade. Mr. Royer is a teacher of several terms, experience. He and wife are members of the Disciples' Church, and he is a Republican in politics. He has held various township offices, and is at present a Notary

Public, giving prompt attention to any business in that line entrusted to his care.

DANIEL SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Marlborough; was born in what is now Blair Co., Pa., Nov. 15, 1823. He is a son of Caleb and Susan (Hoover) Smith, who were parents of eleven children—Samuel, Henry, Elizabeth, Daniel, Catharine, John, Mary, Jacob, Susan, Annie and George W. Of these only five are now living, Caleb Smith, the father, was a native of Germany, and came with his parents to America when he was but a small boy. They first settled in Maryland; but afterwards moved into Pennsylvania, where his parents both died. The farm which they purchased in Blair Co., proved to be underlaid with valuable iron-ore deposits, but by rascality their title to the property was disputed, and owing to some flaw in the records they were compelled to give up their right to the homestead. While in Blair Co., Caleb married our subject's mother, and in 1829, with property only to the value of about $200, they emigrated to Ohio, leaving their former home in the hands of the unprincipled parties who had taken it from them. They located on Sec. 22, Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., where they again started in life. Mr. Smith was an industrious man, and respected by his neighbors. He died in the fall of 1858, and his widow in 1880. Daniel Smith was raised as a farmer's boy and also assisted his father in the shoe-shop. He received a common-school education, and was married to Sarah Sceley in August, 1853, by whom he had five children—Salome A., Jemima E., Sarah M., Elmer E. and Edwin L. Mrs. Smith was a kind and loving wife, and an affectionate mother. She died in the spring of 1877. Mr. Smith was married the second time to Mrs. Maria Royer, widow of Stephen Royer, and daughter of Mr. Long. Mr. Smith has lived the principal part of his life in Stark Co., Ohio. He is an industrious, intelligent, well-read citizen. He is a Democrat in politics, and owns 260 acres of excellent farming land in Marlborough Tp.

CHRISTIAN SEACHRIST, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Baltimore; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Oct. 9, 1814. His parents were Jacob and Christina (Folk) Seachrist, and his grandfather Seachrist was a native of Germany. When he came to the United States is not definitely known, but it was previous to the Revolutionary War. He settled in Maryland, and went to farming, and when Great Britain by her tyrannical rule thought to quench the spirit of independence in the breasts of the American people by war, Mr. Seachrist bravely enlisted in the cause of the Colonies, and for three years fought for his country's rights. Jacob Seachrist, his son and the father of Christian, our subject, was born and raised in Maryland. Soon after his marriage with Christina Folk, Jacob Seachrist moved into Pennsylvania, but enterprise and the inducement of bettering his circumstances caused his emigration to Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1814. That county at that time was nearly all woods, with here and there, at considerable distance apart, little log cabins that the early pioneers had erected in the midst of a small clearing; and with bears, wolves and various wild animals surrounding them, Mr. Seachrist and family commenced life in the wilderness. Mr. Seachrist started in life a poor boy, dependent on his own exertions. His aim and course in life was to deal honestly with his neighbors. He was a hard-working, sober and industrious citizen, looked up to and respected by all those with whom he came in contact. He was a Democrat, a member of the Lutheran Church, and he died about 1831. Christian Seachrist was raised on the home farm until fifteen years old, when he learned the carpenter's trade, but not liking that he turned his attention to tanning, at which business he worked ten years. In 1837, he came to New Baltimore where he engaged in tanning, and in 1842 purchased his present farm on which he has resided ever since. He owns 97 acres of well improved land, is a staunch Republican in politics and he and wife are of the "Disciples" or "Christian" faith. Mr. Seachrist is one of the most enterprising men of his township. To all public enterprises he is always a liberal contributor, and there is no man in the whole neighborhood that has done more for public enterprises in his township. Mr. Seachrist has been twice married; first to Miss Catharine Bare in 1837, who died soon after their union. In 1838 he married Susan Sanford, and by her has a family of six—Peter D., Sarah, Rachel (Mrs. Samuel Buell of Salem, Ohio); Lydia, wife of William Oregaunge;

John Q., deceased; and Emerson H., who first married Phebe Harper and after her death married Emma Huston. The oldest son, Peter D., when his country was in danger from southern traitors, enlisted in Co. B., 104th Reg. O. V. I., August 3, 1862. He ranked as musician, and with his regiment bravely marched south to meet the foe. While at Lexington, Kentucky, he died; that deplorable event taking place Dec. 19, 1862. His remains were conveyed home and laid in their last resting-place in the cemetery at New Baltimore. Thus in the full bloom of manhood, was a noble son cut down, while serving in the defense of his country. Mr. and Mrs. Seachrist still live on the home farm, where they are widely known and universally respected.

SAMUEL STICKLE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Marlborough; was born in Washington Co., Pa., May 5, 1814. He is one in a family of eight children born to Henry and Elizabeth (McCarty) Stickle, and is of German-Irish descent. The names of these children are—David, Mary, Catharine, Samuel, Philip, Rebecca, Sarah and Hannah. Philip and Rebecca are the only ones dead. The father came with his family to Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1824, and there began working at various employments, chiefly farming, Three years after his arrival in Ohio, he died, and our subject, then a boy of thirteen, began life's struggle. His education was, naturally, very limited, and from the time of his first starting out to his 17th year, he worked in a woolen mill in the adjoining neighborhood. In 1831, he discontinued that business, and came back to his old home, where he began working among farmers, generally receiving as his compensation 25 cents per day. When he reached his majority he had saved up a small amount, and this he judiciously invested; rented a farm, and for two years farmed on his own responsibility, accumulating what then seemed the large amount of $200. At the end of this time he began working by the month, which he continued doing until he had made between six and seven hundred dollars, and then rented his employer's farm, and worked in this manner two years longer. When about 32 years old he had saved from his earnings $1,000 With this he purchased 80 acres of school land in Columbiana, which he sold after having farmed it four years. He then purchased 200 acres in Portage Co., and lived there farming until 1865, when he had some $10,000 worth of property. He then purchased 188½ acres of land (his present farm), in Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., where he has ever since resided. Throughout all his life Mr. Stickle has displayed unusual energy of character. He had the determination to win when he started, and with this determination has made a success where many others would have failed. He was married May 22, 1845, to Lucy Ann Smith, and to this union were born a family of seven—Alcinus, Alva, John, Lucy A., Mary F., Elnora and Sarah. All are married except John, Elnora and Sarah.

LEON B. SANTEE, physician; Marlborough; was born near North Benton, Mahoning Co., Ohio, June 23, 1853. His parents DeLorma and Hannah (Ellison) Santee, were both natives of Mahoning Co., and parents of a family of five children—Leon B., Gideon E., Sylvester J., Thomas I. and Elizabeth M. The Santees came from Canada to the United States, but originally came from France. The Ellisons came from England to America, but that event was several generations back from our subject's mother. DeLorma Santee is a prosperous farmer of Mahoning Co., and Dr. Santee's youth was passed principally on the farm and in attending the common schools of his neighborhood. When 18 years of age he commenced attending the college at Mt. Union. He took the classical course in this school and graduated July 22, 1875, having the degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred upon him. Having made medicine his choice for a vocation in life; when quite a boy he, immediately after his graduation, commenced that study under Dr. Jesse Miller of Alliance. He continued his studies under Dr. Miller until Sept. 4, 1876, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, situated in Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated March 15, 1878. After receiving his diploma as "M. D." Dr. Santee returned home, and on the 28th day of March, 1878, married Miss Evangeline Harris, of Stark Co. On April 1, 1878, he located in Marlborough, where he commenced practicing, and where he has ever since resided. Dr. Santee is one of the best educated men of his township, and he is one of the best posted

men of his profession in northern Stark Co. On his arrival here he formed a partnership with Dr. J. C. Harper, whom he succeeded on Sept. 4, 1880. Dr. Santee's practice has steadily increased from the first, and he now enjoys a large and lucrative practice, equaling that of many physicians of much longer experience. This marriage has been blessed with one daughter—Bertha H., born Jan. 15, 1880. Dr. Santee is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Orthodox Quaker Church.

ABNER TAYLOR, New Baltimore; is a native of Crawford Co., Pa., and was born Oct. 29, 1818. He is a son of John and Mary (Kirk) Taylor, who were natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and who were parents of a family of ten—Samuel, Abigail, Joseph, Aaron, Judith, Amy, Sarah, Levi, John and Abner. Only three of these —Levi, Amy and Abner—are yet living. When the subject of this sketch was 8 years old, his father died, and two years later his mother and family came to Marlborough Tp., where relatives had preceded them. They located on Sec. 4 on the farm now owned by our subject, it being all woods then, with the exception of three acres. They here began pioneer life in earnest, gradually clearing nd improving the place as years passed by. The mother died May 3, 1849. Abner Taylor was reared principally in Marlborough Tp. In July, 1844, he married Christiann Werner, who bore him six children—Joseph, Eliza, Isadore, John, Wilson and Leora. Eliza is the only one dead. Joseph married Belle Rogors, and lives in Indiana; Isadore is the wife ef D. Austin, and resides in Marlborough Tp.; John married Maggie A. Bowman, and lives in New Baltimore; the other two are single. Mr. Taylor has always retained the old farm on which he still resides. Besides carrying on the farm, he formed a partnership with his son John in September, 1871, under the firm name of A. Taylor & Son, dealers in groceries, dry goods, &c., in New Baltimore. They carry one of the largest stocks of general goods of any house in the whole neighborhood. Mr. Taylor is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Taylors are old and honored citizens of Marlborough Tp.

J. W. VAUGHAN; P. O. Marlborough; was born on the farm June 19, 1831, on which he now resides. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Shellenberger) Vaughan, and his grandfather was Edward Vaughan. His great-grandfather Vaughan was a native of Scotland, and came to the United States previous to the Revolutionary War. David Vaughan was a native of Sussex Co., New Jersey, his birth occurring January 1, 1794. His father dying when he was a child, he was reared among strangers in Sussex Co., with whom he learned the carpenter and joiners' trade. Being a man of enterprise he came west to Steubenville, Ohio, about 1818, for the purpose of bettering his condition financially. He remained at this point six years, draying and teaming. Six months previous to his settlement in Stark Co., he started for Michigan, but meeting relatives here, he was induced to purchase property and make this his future abode. In 1825 he moved his family to the place he had selected on Sec. 20, Marlborough Tp. He settled here in the woods, and after living to see the wilderness in which he had located become a glorious country for enlightened people to live in, he died, that event occurring Aug. 20, 1867. He started in life a poor boy, with honesty for his motto. He nobly lived up to this maxim, and, after undergoing many hard knocks, died, leaving property to the value of $10,000. His wife died about 1854. They were parents of fourteen children, ten of whom lived to maturity. These ten were—Edward, Mary, Catharine, Milly A., Hannah, Jacob, Joseph W., David L., Sarah and Naomia. Of these only the last six named are living, and all reside in Stark Co. Joseph W. Vaughan, the subject of this biography, lived at home until eighteen years old, when he began going abroad to school, and teaching during vacations to obtain means to go to school. He attended the academy at Marlborough, the Mt. Union College and Oberlin College, at different times, obtaining a good education. He has taught school to a considerable extent, and has been principal of the schools of Navarre and Louisville, in Stark Co., and also had charge of the Normal School at Johnstown, Licking Co. Besides being a most successful teacher, Mr. Vaughan has practiced law to a considerable extent in the county. He was married Oct. 7, 1854, to Miss Mary L. Lyons, of Tuscarawas Tp., and by her had a family of four—

Wilbur F., Minnie M., deceased; Burton W. and Bertha F. R. In 1860 Mr. Vaughan purchased his present place, but has since moved away, and returned again. In 1880 he commenced contracting on the Connotton Valley Ry. Co. line, and in connection with that has carried on farming. He owns 140 acres of good land; is a Republican in his political views; has held various township offices, and is of the "Disciples'" faith. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

BENJAMIN W. WARNER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Hartville; is a brother of George Werner, deceased, whose biography and the Werner family history, will be found in the biographical department of Nimishillen Tp. Benjamin W. Warner was born on the old family homestead, Nov. 7, 1818. His youth and early manhood were passed in hard labor in clearing and improving the old place. He was married Aug. 4, 1840, to Catharine Johnson, daughter of John Johnson, of Nimishillen Tp., and to their union were born ten children—Levi I., Benjamin W., Elizabeth J., William H., Amelia, Zephaniah, Martin B., Nancy E., Susanna, and Mary C. Levi was one of our brave boys who enlisted from Marlborough Tp. in the Rebellion. He served all through the war, returned home, married Lucinda McCammon, and resides in Plain Tp. Benjamin married Mary A. Sherer, and lives in Marlborough Tp. Elizabeth is the wife of John C. Haag, and lives in Marshall Co., Ohio. William married Laura Flickinger, and resides in Marlborough Tp. Amelia is single. Zephaniah died in childhood, and Martin married Mary A. Lower, and lives in Nimishillen Tp. Nancy is the wife of Franklin George, and is a resident of Wayne Co., Ohio. Susanna and Mary are single. The mother was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., May 30, 1818. After his marriage Mr. Warner farmed on his father's land in Marlborough Tp. for sixteen years. In 1858 he purchased 60 acres of swamp land on Sec. 19, in Marlborough Tp., which has since been increased to 107 acres. This, through his own enterprise, as well as the whole western part of the township, has been drained off by what is known as the "Warner Ditch," making much of the land through which it passes, and especially that owned by Mr. Warner, the best in the whole county. Mr. Warner is one of the old landmarks of Stark Co. He and wife are members of the United Brethren in Christ Church. He is an enterprising and influential man, a Republican in politics, and a first-class citizen.

JONAS W. WARSTLER, merchant; Marlborough; of the firm of D. W. Dellenberger & Co., is a son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Ringer) Warstler, and grandson of Jacob and Mary (Sheffer) Warstler, and is of German descent. The name originally was Wachalar, but by Saxon usage is now pronounced Warstler. Jacob Warstler was a native of York Co., Pa. To better his condition, financially, he emigrated to near Salem, Ohio, in about 1800, and after living there some time he left his family at this point and pushed still further westward. He finally arrived in what is now Plain Tp., Stark Co., and the soil and "lay of the land" suiting his fancy, he selected a farm on Sec. 44, built a log cabin, and came back to Salem for his family. On his return with his family, Mr. Warstler discovered that the Indians had visited his cabin, and all that was left to mark where it stood was its ashes. Nothing daunted, he again built a cabin, and lived on the farm he first settled until his death. He and wife were parents of nine sons and three daughters, only two—Lydia (Ringer), and Elizabeth (Baker)—are yet living. One of their sons, Jonas Warstler, the father of the subject of this biography, was born in Plain Tp., in 1812. He was reared on his father's farm in Plain Tp., and being thrown considerably on his own resources, managed to learn the carpenter's, blacksmith's and cabinet-maker's trades. He married Elizabeth Ringer about 1833, and by her had ten children—Sarah, Lydia, Susan (deceased), Mary, Jesse, Jonas, John, Catharine, Jacob and Priscilla. The father died March 24, 1871, and the mother is yet living. She was born July 22, 1811. Mr. Warstler's life was one of hard labor and self-denial. Though his habits were somewhat retiring, his affections were strong, and benevolence was an ever active principle in his nature. He had many friends and but few enemies. Jonas W. Warstler, his son, was born in Marlborough Tp., Sept. 11, 1844. The July before he was 18 years old, he enlisted in the cause against rebellion in the 104th Reg., Co. B, O. V. I., serving all through the war, and was finally discharged

in June, 1865. He bravely participated in all the battles of his regiment, among them being Resaca, Knoxville, Buzzard's Roost, Franklin etc. After the war he went to school one year, and on the 29th of Oct. 1868, married Miss Henrietta L. Geib, and by her had six children—Edwin F., Susan E. (deceased), Lulu, Lillian J., Roscoe J., and one that died in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Warstler taught school and farmed until the fall of 1877, when he formed a partnership with D. W. Dellenberger in a general store at Marlborough. This firm has been quite successful, and they do an average annual business of about $18,000. Mr. Warstler is a Republican in politics. He has held several township offices, and is an energetic, enterprising young man.

J. M. WALKER, stock-raiser and farmer; P. O. Marlborough; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, July 28, 1841. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Huffman) Walker, and grandson of Thomas Walker, and is of Irish-German descent. His father was a native of Pa., but came to Ohio in 1821, where for a number of years he pursued the occupation of stone-mason and farmer, in Columbiana Co. He first married a Miss Battershell, by whom he had three children, only one—William—is yet living. His second and last wife was the mother of our subject; Mrs. Mary (Huffman) Miner, daughter of John Huffman and widow of John Miner. By Mr. Miner Mrs. Walker had three children, only one of whom, John, is yet living. To the union of Mr. Walker and Mrs. Miner there were born three children—J. M., Thomas J. and one that died in infancy. Thomas married a Miss Lamb, and resides in Elkhart, Indiana. Mr. Walker died in Portage Co., in November, 1841, and Mrs. Walker died in May, 1864. J. M. Walker was reared on a farm, and farming has ever since been his chosen occupation. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A., 1st Ohio Light Artillery, commanded by Captain W. F. Goodspeed, and was discharged at Cleveland in July, 1865. In September, 1862, while at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, on detached duty, he was captured, paroled, and afterwards sent home, where he was finally exchanged, and the February following joined his company at Murfreesboro, Tenn. He was an active participant in the battles of Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and afterwards at Nashville. At the close of the war he returned home, and November 23, 1865, married Miss Celestine Bloomfield, daughter of Lewis M. Bloomfield, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. To this marriage there were born two children—Zora and Bertha. After his marriage Mr. Walker farmed two years in Portage Co., and in 1862 purchased his present farm of 72 acres, on which he immediately moved, and where he has resided to the present. He is an enterprising and go-ahead man. Is a Republican in politics and an excellent citizen.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BOLENDER, cabinet-maker; Lake; is the oldest in a family of ten children, born to George and Margaret (Wise) Bolender. George Bolender was a native of Union Co., Pa., and came to Ohio, settling in Stark Co. at an early date. He worked at the carpenter's trade for about five years; and in 1824 he removed to Uniontown and started a hotel, where he remained two years. Mrs. Bolender was a native of Cumberland Co., Pa., and came to Ohio with her parents in 1815. They were both consistent members of the German Reformed Church, and were much admired for their true christianity and devotion to their church. John Bolender, our subject, was born in Green Tp., now in Summit Co., Ohio, March 27, 1819; his early life being passed on the farm, and with but slight educational facilties. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for twenty-two years. Mr. Bolender had in his employ from six to ten men, and did an extensive business in the building line. He built a shop in Uniontown, where he is

now engaged in the cabinet, chair-making and undertaking business. In 1843 he united in marriage with Judith Pontius, of Lake Tp. That union has been blessed with seven children, six of whom are still living, viz.—Sophia, Almira, Sylvester, Lucretia, Charles and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Bolender are devoted members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Bolender is a Democrat in politics, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for fifteen years.

H. K. BRUMBAUGH, farmer; P. O. Cairo. George Brumbaugh, the father of our subject, was born in Huntington Co., Pa., in 1799, and the early years of his life were passed in the labors of the farm, where he remained until 1820, when he was married to Miss Esther Hoover, who was a native of the same State, and came to Ohio with her parents in an early day; the date of the settlement of the Brumbaugh family could not be obtained with any degree of certainty. Soon after his marriage he moved to Marlborough Tp., where he opened a farm, and there lived up to the time of his death. He and wife were consistent members of the German Baptist church. They were the parents of ten children, H. K. being the sixth. He was born in Stark Co., Dec. 8, 1831, and his childhood was passed on the farm and in attending the common schools and Mt. Union College. After completing his education he returned to the farm, where he remained until he was of age. In 1856 he purchased a farm in Lexington Tp., where he remained a short time, and in 1857 he purchased and settled where he now lives. In 1856 he married Miss Mary A. Johnston, and from that union there have been six children—Katie, Milton, Emma, Ida, Liza and Byron. Mr. Brumbaugh has always been identified with the Democratic party.

GEORGE BIXLER, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch. Our subject ranks among the self-made men of Lake Tp. He was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1825, and the early years of his life were passed on the farm. He received his education in the common schools of Stark Co., and was at home with his father until he was 24 years of age, when he rented the old homestead, which he carried on for two years. He was subsequently engaged by parties in Massillon to superintend a warehouse, where he remained a short time. He then engaged in farming, and has been engaged in the same vocation ever since. In 1849 he united in marriage with Lydia, daughter of George Brumbaugh, of Marlborough Tp. From that union there have been eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Bixler are consistent members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Bixler now owns 132 acres of well improved land. David L., and Elizabeth (Markley) Bixler, came to Lake Tp., from Pennsylvania. Daniel was born in Maryland, and came to Pennsylvania, and thence to Stark Co., with the Markley family. He was a man much respected for his integrity and honesty.

WILLIAM CASSLER, retired; Cairo. Is a son of Lewis D. and Nancy (Wise) Cassler. Lewis was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., where he worked at the shoemaker's trade. He married Miss Nancy Wise, who was a native of Christine, now within the limits of the City of Philadelphia, but soon after their marriage they emigrated to Ohio, settling on a farm in Lake Tp. They lived in a stable for sometime, until they were able to build a more spacious cabin. He (Lewis) worked at his trade for several years, and died in 1850, aged 65 years; his widow survived him until 1858, dying at the age of 72 years. William, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lancaster Co., March 3, 1814. His childhood was passed at home, obtaining his education in the common schools, and at the age of 13 he was placed on the bench to learn the trade of his father, and worked at the same for several years. In 1834 he came to Ohio with his parents, and assisted in clearing the farm, and lived at home until he was 26 years of age; he then engaged in farming on the homestead, and soon after bought the same, and there lived until 1875, when he retired to a pleasant home. In 1840 he married Elizabeth Miller, who was a native of Lake Tp. From that marriage there were six children, viz. —Nancy, the deceased wife of J. C. Corey, of Massillon; Lovina, wife of P. D. Machamer, of Lake Tp.; Lafayette, Margaret, Lewis, Elizabeth, the deceased wife of A. W. Machamer, of Lake.

DR. J. E. DOUGHERTY, physician; Greentown. In a family of four children born to John and Elizabeth (Crail) Dougherty, our

subject is the oldest, his birth occurring March 13, 1820, in Beaver Co., Pa. At the age of 11 years he was left an orphan, and went to live with his grandfather, who, one year after, put young Dougherty on the bench to learn the shoemaker's trade. He worked at this until he was 17 years of age, with the exception of a few months of each year, when he attended school. He taught school for some time, and afterward attended the Richmond Classical Institute. He began the study of medicine under Dr. E. M. Pyle, of Richmond, and after remaining there four years, began to practice in Beaver Co., Pa., in 1843. After remaining there five years he located in Jefferson Co., Ohio; from thence went to Summit Co., and in May, 1849, he located in Greentown, and has remained there ever since. He has had an extensive practice, and in 1879 he took his son, L. E., in as partner, and although a young man he is a master of his profession. At the organization of the 162d O. N. G., he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the same, and in 1864 was called into active service. In 1844 he was united in marriage to Phœbe Thompson, of Carroll Co., Ohio, who died in 1847, leaving one son—William T. In 1849 he married for his second wife Angeline, daughter of Thomas Gorgas, of Greentown. From that marriage there have been eight children, six of whom are living, viz.—Charles A., L. E., J. E., J. F., Mary E., and Sarah A. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Greentown.

D. F. EBIE, farmer; P. O. Cairo; is a son of John and Margaret (Hossler) Ebie. John Ebie was a native of Lake Tp., his parents settling there previous to 1814. He spent his childhood in the woods of Lake Tp., and remained at home until he reached manhood. He married Miss Hossler, who was a native of Union Co., Pa., and came to Stark Co., in an early day. After his marriage he removed to Marlborough Tp., this county, and settled on a farm of 185 acres, where he still resides. D. F., the subject of these few lines, is the oldest in a family of eighteen children, his birth occurring July 24, 1839, in Stark Co. His early days were passed like most farmer's sons, on the farm, and as he was the oldest in the family, much of the farm labor fell to him. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, the Greensburgh Academy and Canton high schools, and after completing his education, he taught school for several terms, and subsequently turned his attention to farming, which business he is still engaged in, owning 70 acres of well improved land in Lake Tp. In 1863 he married Lovina Showalter, of Medina Co., who bore him seven children, six of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Ebie are members of the German Baptist Church.

GEORGE FRANK, Justice of the Peace; Lake; is a son of George Jacob Frank, who was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, Feb. 29, 1794. While in his infancy his father was called away by death, and before he he attained the age of 4 years he was deprived of his mother's care by the same stern messenger. His early training devolved entirely on an aunt, with whom he remained until he was 14 years of age, when he was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade. In 1812, he was drafted into the German army, and continued to serve his country with faithfulness while England and Germany were allied against France, and until the final downfall of Napoleon. During his army life he saw many of the prominent men of that day; among them were the Duke of Wellington, the hero of Waterloo, and his much beloved La Fayette. The year after he was released from service (1816), he united in marriage with Miss Eva Weimer, and with her resided in Hoffen, until 1837, when he embarked for America. Upon his arrival in this country he located in Lake Tp., where he spent 34 years of his life. In October, 1870, his faithful wife died. After the death of his wife he went to live with his son George (our subject), and with him remained until Feb. 27, 1881, when he was called to his final home, at the age of 87 years. Early in life he associated himself with the Lutheran Church and continued a faithful member to the end. George Frank, the subject of this sketch, was born in Alsace, France, May 2, 1829, and in 1837 came to Stark Co., with his parents. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, where he acquired a good education, and at the age of 21 he engaged in farming for himself, and in this continued for 10 years. In 1850, he engaged in the stock business, dealing in sheep, wholly, and has been engaged in the same up to the present

time. In 1850 he married Miss Mary Bushong, of Lake Tp. From that union there has been six children, four of whom are living, viz.—Emeline, Milton G., William J. and John C. Mr. and Mrs. Frank are devout church members; he is a Democrat in politics, and has been identified with many positions of trust, which he faithfully filled.

JOHN FRANK, retired; Lake; was born in Washington Co., Pa., May 20, 1806; his parents, George and Margaret (Hewitt) Frank, were natives of the above-named county in Pennsylvania, and in 1809 came across the country to Ohio, settling on 160 acres, then in the wilderness of Lake Tp., and it was on this farm that he lived until he retired from the farm. The last few years preceding his death were spent in Greensburgh. He died in 1854, aged 76 years. John Frank passed the early years of his life at farm labor, obtaining but little education. At the age of 22 he left home for the purpose of earning some money to enable him to lay the foundation for wealth and prosperity, which he afterward reached. He worked by the month for a short time, subsequently farmed the homestead, and then bought 100 acres of land in Lake Tp., and there lived several years. He then bought 180 acres, where he lived until he retired from farming. In 1860 he engaged in the stock business, both buying, selling and feeding. He is considered one of the best sheep men of the county. In 1828 he united in marriage with Miss Margaret Thompson, of Lake Tp., an estimable lady, who bore him seven children, six of whom are living—Keziah, Isaac, Mary A., David, John and Milton. Mrs. Frank died in 1854, and in 1857 he married Miss Sevilla Reynolds, who bore him one child—Elva; she resides at home. Mr. and Mrs. Frank are devout members of the Reformed Church. In politics he is a Democrat and a stalwart of the party.

ISAAC FRANK, stock-feeder and shipper; Lake; is a son of John Frank, whose sketch appears in this work. Our subject was born in Stark Co., Ohio, May 31, 1834. The early years of his life were passed on the farm, where he remained until he was 22 years of age; he then rented farms for five years in Lake Tp. In 1859 he began feeding sheep, and continued to buy and feed for three years, when he began shipping, and has continued in that business up to the present time. He has been very successful, and owes his success largely to the manner in which he feeds his sheep. Mr. Frank has one of the best, if not *the* best, sheep farms in the State of Ohio. He has also been engaged extensively in farming. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of John Moore, of Springfield, Summit Co., and from that marriage there have been two children—Magaret J. and Lewis E. Mr. Frank is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 83, Akron.

ABRAM FOUSE, farmer; P. O. Hartville; is the only son in a family of five children born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Miller) Fouse. Jacob Fouse was a native of Huntington Co., Pa., where he spent his childhood. In 1811 he left his comfortable home in his native county, for the purpose of finding a new home in the wilderness of Stark Co. (it was nothing more at that time). He settled on 113 acres of Sec. 3 of Lake Tp., and there erected a log cabin, which the family occupied until a more spacious house adorned the site. He remained a resident of Lake Tp. up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1845. Abram Fouse, our subject, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, April 6, 1820. The early years of young Fouse's life were spent in the labors of the farm, interrupted but slightly by his attendance at school. At the age of 26 years he purchased 113 acres of the heirs, and has since lived on the same. In 1848 he united in marriage with Mary A., daughter of Daniel Rudy. She died in 1866, leaving five children, viz.—Barbara, Elizabeth, Frank, Ellen and Daniel. Mr. Fouse has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for several years.

JOHN J. GANS, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch. Benjamin Gans, the father of our subject, was born in Nimishillen Tp., this county, Oct. 15, 1807, and is the second white child born in Stark Co. His parents, John and Catharine (Sheidler) Gans, were natives of Fayette Co., Pa., and in 1804 left their comfortable home in their native State to encounter the dangers and hardships which settlers at that date encountered. From Georgetown he (John Gans) was compelled to cut and clear a passage to the place of settlement, which was in Nimishillen Tp. He set-

tled on a farm of 160 acres, where he lived several years. The first peach orchard in the county was on his farm. He was a preacher in the German Baptist Church, and was the first preacher in Nimishillen Tp. He died in 1821 at the age of 51 or 52 years. His faithful wife lived to reach the ripe age of 80 years. They were the parents of eight children, Benjamin being the third. The early years of his life were passed in the wilderness; his education was neglected, there being schools but of an inferior order in the region of his home. However, he acquired a good education, whether at home or at school matters little. At the age of 24, he left home and engaged in farming on a farm which he rented for twelve years. He then purchased the same, and has lived on the farm up to the present time. In 1831 he was united in marriage to Miss Susanna Williams. This union was blessed with eleven children, four of whom are living, viz.—Dr. Alpheus, of Navarre; John J., our subject; Marietta and Eliza. In May, 1881, they celebrated their golden wedding at their home, where they entertained a host of congratulating friends. Mr. Gans has always been identified with the Democratic party. John J. Gans, our subject, was born in Lake Tp., Feb. 2, 1840, where he spent his childhood. He attended the schools of his neighborhood, and Mt. Union College. After completing his education he engaged in teaching. In 1866 he engaged in farming, purchasing 80 acres, where he lived two years; then he purchased the Squire Nees farm in Marlborough, where he lived untii 1881, when he bought and settled on the old homestead. In 1865 he married Miss Lizzie Wolf, daughter of Samuel Wolf, of Lake Tp. From that marriage there have been five children, viz.—Thomas, Emmet, Willie, Daniel and Maybelle.

HENRY GROSENBAUGH, merchant; Hartville. Jacob Grosenbaugh now a wealthy farmer of Stark Co., and the father of our subject was born in Rhinebyer, Germany, about the year 1810, his parents accompanied by himself, emigrated to this country in 1822. Jacob passed the early years of his life in assisting his father's family, who were in humble circumstances. At the age of 21 he began farming on his own responsibility in Plain Tp.; he worked diligently and soon became the possessor of a fine farm, and in this way worked until 1881, when he removed to Hartville. He commenced life a poor boy, and now ranks among the wealthiest men of the county. This is but an example of the truth, that honest industry will bring its reward. In early manhood he married Miss Catharine Herbruck, sister of the Rev. Mr. Herbruck, of Canton. From that marriage there have been ten children, Henry, our subject being the second. He was born in Plain Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in August, 1854. The early years of his life were passed on the farm. He attended the common schools in his neighborhood, and latterly the Canton Academy, where he acquired a good education. He subsequently entered the commercial department of Mt. Union College, where he remained some time. After completing his commercial course he entered into partnership with Peter Shollenberger, a merchant of Hartville, after a clerkship of six months. This partnership lasted until 1879, when he bought Mr. Shollenberger's interest, and has since conducted the business successfully. He has one of the best general stores in the county, doing business to the amount of $18,000 per year. He has always been connected with the Democratic party, and has held many offices of trust in the township.

S. S. GEIB, farmer; P. O. Hartville. "You just go to Squire Geib and he will tell you all about it"—this was the language of many old settlers when asked by the writer in regard to the early days of Lake Tp. The general opinion seemed to be that the proper source for reliable information would be one who during a residence of many years in the township, had occupied such positions in the community as proved him to be a man of rare ability and intelligence. Mr. Geib was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1827; his childhood was spent on the farm in his native state. In 1836 he came to Stark Co. with his parents. At the age of 12 years he was hired out to a farmer, and in this way passed five years of his life. At the age of 17, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and worked at the same for fifteen years, and after serving his apprenticeship, he taught school for several terms. In 1863, he settled on the farm he now lives on, and has remained on the farm ever since. In 1878, he served as Treasurer of Stark Co. for a short term, and in the same year he

was admitted to the Bar and has had a fair practice since, although he is devoting most of his attention to farming. In 1848, he was united in marriage with Susanna Brown, who died in 1869, leaving seven children. In 1878, he married his second wife, Miss Catharine Wise, and from this union there have been six children. Mr. and Mrs. Geib are devout members of the Catholic church of Randolph, Portage Co. Mr. Gieb has always been identified with the Democratic party.

JACOB GARTY, retired; Cairo; was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., June 15, 1808, and his parents, Jacob and Mary (Keiper) Garty, were natives of Frankfort, Germany, where Jacob worked at the blacksmith's trade. In 1800 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Lancaster Co., Pa., where he married the above-named lady. In 1805 he removed to Cumberland Co., Pa., where he worked at his trade. In 1831 he came to Ohio, settling on a farm in Plain Tp., where he remained a short time, and then settled in Lake Tp., where he lived up to the time of his death. Jacob Garty, Jr., spent his early days on the farm, received a common-school education, and in 1831 came to Ohio with his parents. He lived at home until he was 28 years of age, then engaged in farming, and was engaged in the same until a few years ago, when he retired. In 1836 he was united in marriage to Margaret Henney, who died, leaving six children. For his second wife he married Susan widow of Christopher Henney, and from that marriage there were five children, three of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Garty are members of the German Reformed Church.

JEMIMA GAFF; Greentown; is the widow of Samuel Smith, who was a native of Franklin Co., Pa., where his childhood was passed. In 1826 he came to Ohio, settling in Stark Co., where he engaged in the tannery business, which business he successfully conducted for several years. Mr. Smith was a prominent man of Stark Co., and had held many offices of trust aud confidence, which he never betrayed, and by his industry and economy had accumulated a handsome fortune. He died in 1866, aged 64 years. His widow, the above-named lady, was born in Armstrong Co., Pa., May 4, 1805, and is the only surviving one in a family of fourteen children, born to James and Elizabeth Gaff, who were natives of Westm reland Co., Pa., where James Gaff was engaged in farming. He located in Armstrong Co. for a short time, and in 1807 he came across the mountains to Ohio, settling in Plain Tp., Stark Co., and was among the first settlers of the township, and experienced many dangers and hardships at that early day. He remained a resident of Plain Tp. up to the time of his death. Mrs. Smith still lives in Greentown, being left in good circumstances. She enjoys life, and is a pleasure to the people among whom she lives. She is the mother of four children—Matilda, wife of J. A. Borst; L. E., W. S. and D. G.

LEIDIGH HOUSLEY, farmer; P. O. Greentown. Levi Housley, the father of our subject, was a native of Washington Co., Md., where he followed farming as his vocation. In 1826 he crossed the mountains, and after a long and tiresome journey, settled on the farm now occupied by our subject. As was the custom in those days, he settled near a spring. He selected this farm about ½ mile east of Greentown, cleared the same, and there lived up to the time of his death. He married Miss Mary Lowman who was a native of the above named county and State. They held a prominent position in their community and were universally esteemed by all who knew them. Young Housley, the subject of this short sketch, was born in Washington Co., Md., Oct. 23, 1814. He inherited from both his parents a physical constitution much above the average. During his boyhood, educational facilities were not abundant; hence he was confined to attendance on the common schools, supported by subscriptions; but this enabled him to lay the foundation for a good, practical education. When 12 years old he came to Lake Tp. with his parents, and at once was placed in the woods to free them of the massive hickories, and in this way worked until he was 24 years old. He then rented a farm, where he lived 3 years, after which he purchased the old homestead, and has lived there ever since. Mr. Housley has been one of the largest land-owners in the township, but, as his children left home, he gave them valuable assistance. In 1837 he married Miss Nancy, daughter of John and Elizabeth Thompson, with whom he lived happily until death separated them, June 21, 1877. She had borne him 13 children, 10 of

whom are still living, viz.—Elizabeth, Nancy, Catharine, John, Minerva, Sarah, Daniel, Esther, Alice and Jessie. Mr. Housley is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Republican in politics.

PETER KAMP, farmer; P. O. Hartville; is a son of Adam and Catharine (Null) Kamp. Adam was a native of Berks Co., Pa., where the days of his childhood were passed. At a tender age he was apprenticed to the tailor's trade, and at this he worked for a few years, but subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for twenty years. He married Miss Catharine Null, who was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., with whom he passed many pleasant years. In 1824 he came to Stark Co., Ohio, from Union Co., Pa., and settled on a farm of 320 acres, which he received in exchange for one in his native State. He remained a resident of Lake Tp., until removed by death, in 1842, aged 73 years. His widow survived him until 1847, she dying at the age of 69 years. Peter Kamp, our subject, was born in Union Co., Pa., in February, 1811, and at the age of 14 came to Stark Co., and lived at home almost continuously until he was 30 years of age. He farmed the old homestead for one year, then purchased it, and has lived on the same up to the present time. He now owns 302 acres of well improved land. In 1847 he married Miss Mary Brown, who remained a faithful companion to him until 1878, when she died at the age of 61 years. She bore him seven children, viz.—Susanna, Franklin, Sarah, William, Samuel, Levi and Joseph.

C. F. KINSLEY, farmer; P. O. Hartville. Frederick and Mary (Miller) Kinsley, the parents of our subject, were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany; where they were engaged in farming; and in 1831 left their native land to seek a home in the new world, and upon their arrival in this country, they at once started for the fertile lands of Stark Co., Ohio. Frederick purchased a farm in Nimishillen Tp., and there lived until 1856, when he removed to Lake Tp., and lived there until he died. He was an exemplary man, and was much respected in the community in which he lived. C. F., the subject of this sketch, was born in Nimishillen Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in March, 1842. The early years of his life were passed on the farm; he received his education in the common schools, and remained at home until he was of age. One year later he inherited a piece of land from his father, and has lived on the same up to the present time. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Wertenberger, who bore him nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley are consistent members of the German Baptist Church.

DR. L. MOULTON, physician; Hartville; is a son of Anson and Dephna (Minard) Moulton. Anson was a native of Boston, Mass., where he passed the early years of his life; he attended the public schools of that city, and acquired a thorough education; and at the age of 17 came to Portage Co., Ohio, with his father's family, his father being Judge Jeremiah Moulton, who was judge of Portage Co. for fourteen consecutive years. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and by his death Portage Co., lost one of its ablest and most eminent men. Dr. L. Moulton, our subject, was born in Portage Co., Ohio, April 8, 1837; his youth was spent on the farm, and in going to school, although the facilities were but poor for gaining an education; at the age of 18 years he entered Oberlin College, where he remained some time, and where he distinguished himself for his brilliancy. After leaving college he entered the office of Dr. S. J. Ward, of Suffield, Portage Co., where he remained a diligent student for two years; he subsequently attended lectures at Ann Arbor Medical College, where he received a thorough knowledge of his profession. He returned to Suffield, his native home, and was induced to practice in that community. Here he remained three years, having from the start a large and successful practice. In 1864 he located at Hartville, and has since remained there in successful practice, and has gained the confidence of the community in which he lives. In 1862 he was appointed Examining Assistant Surgeon of several military companies, located at Cleveland. The Doctor is a Democrat, and has held many offices of trust in the township.

ISAAC MARKLEY, farmer; P. O. Greentown; is the youngest in a family of eleven children, born to John and Susanna (Brumbaugh) Markley. John Markley was born at Morrison's Cove, Pa., where he passed the early years of his life. At the age of 18 years he came to Lake Tp. with his parents; at that

time there was but one building where Canton City now is located. They cleared a passage from that place to the place of settlement, and John assisted his father in the work of the farm, and when 21 years of age returned to Pennsylvania, and was there married to the above-named lady, she being a native of Huntington Co., of that State. He then returned to Lake Tp., and remained a resident of that township up to the time of his death. Young Markley, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., O., January 3, 1839. The early years of his life were passed on the farm; he received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of 21 he inherited 63 acres of land, but was obliged to pay other heirs a considerable amount. But with a determined mind he set to work and soon became the possessor. In 1868 he purchased 167 acres of valuable land, where he soon after settled, and has remained there up to the present time. It was an undertaking that took a great deal of courage, but in a few years he had become the sole proprietor or owner of the now well-improved farm. In 1866 he married Miss Barbara Yoder, of Nimishillen Tp.; from that marriage there has been one child—Eleanor. Mr. Markley has always been identified with the Republican party.

J. P. MOORE, farmer and merchant; Greentown. Joseph Moore, Sr., the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., where he was born in 1761. At a tender age he enlisted in the war of the Revolution, and served his country in that great struggle with no degree of unfaithfulness. He heard the reading of the Declaration of Independence—something he never forgot. In 1812 he crossed the mountains in his native State, and after a journey of several days, reached Plain Tp., Stark Co. He settled in the woods, and cleared a farm, where he lived several years; then removed to Portage Co., where he died. Joseph Moore, Jr., the father of our subject, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., where he passed his childhood, and at the age of 18 years, came to Stark Co. with his parents. He assisted on the farm where he lived several years and then removed to Portage Co., thence to Greentown, this county, where he died. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a man universally esteemed for his sterling integrity and kindness. J. P. Moore, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Oct. 11, 1827. The early years of his life were passed on the farm, but slightly interrupted by educational pursuits. He worked at home until he was 22 years of age; he then farmed the homestead for 16 years, and in 1864 he bought the same, consisting of 124 acres. In 1880, in company with J. C. Pontius, he engaged in the grocery business in Greentown. In 1849 he married Miss Rebecca, daughter of George and Elizabeth York, of Stark Co. From that marriage there were born eleven children, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ABRAHAM MILLER, farmer; P. O. Greentown; is a son of John and Elizabeth (York) Miller, who were natives of Maryland. They removed to Pennsylvania, where they lived a few years, and in 1812 came to Stark Co., settling on a farm, which was then part of a dense forest. John Miller was a carpenter by trade, and worked at the same for several years, in connection with farming. He soon abandoned the trade, however, and engaged in farming, which business he was engaged in up to the time of his death. He was a man who could not bear to see a neighbor in trouble, and it is said that in the early days of Plain Tp., when people were leaving their homes in the East to seek their fortunes in the West, it was then he showed his manliness and true Christian spirit by dealing out to the poor part of his own products of the farm. He died in 1876 at the advanced age of 90 years. He was twice married. From the first marriage there were three children—Abraham, Jacob, of Canton, and Lewis, of Akron. Abraham, the subject of these few lines, was born in Greentown, this county, in 1824. His childhood was spent on the farm, where he remained until he was 21 years of age; he then removed to Plain Tp., where he rented a farm, and soon after purchased quite a valuable one, and after living there seven years he returned to Lake Tp., remaining here ever since. In 1844 he married Miss Lydia Kreighbaum, who bore him five children, viz.—William, Nelson, Ira, Mary (deceased), and Lewis (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE MACHAMER, merchant; Hartville; is the fifth in the family of thirteen children, born to George and Catharine (Wolf) Machamer, who were natives of Pennsylvania, where the father of our subject was engaged in farming. In 1821 he came to Stark Co., settling on land in Lake Tp.; he cleared a farm and remained a citizen of Lake Tp. up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1864, at the age of 69 years. George, Jr., our subject, was born in Lake Tp., this County, in July, 1823, his early years being passed on the farm. He attended the common school of his neighborhood, where he acquired a good education. At the age of 21 he purchased a farm of 120 acres, where he resided until 1866, when he engaged in hotel-keeping, and in 1867 engaged in the mercantile business in Hartville, and has been engaged in the same up to the present time. In 1844, he married Catharine, daughter of Levi and Mary Housley, of Lake Tp. From that marriage there have been eight children, five of whom are living. In 1862 he was appointed Postmaster of Hartville, and has held the appointment up to the present time, with the exception of one year.

D. T. MACHAMER, merchant; Cairo; was born in Lake Tp, Stark Co., Ohio, Aug. 7, 1837. His boyhood was spent on the farm, where he remained until he was 23 years of age, in the meantime receiving a common-school education in the schools of Lake Tp. In 1860 he rented a farm, and was engaged in farming five years, being successful in his undertaking. In 1866 he conceived the idea that the people of that community were in need of a store; receiving some encouragement, young Machamer set to work and soon had a spacious building ready for the goods which he had on the way. Commencing with a small capital he drove close bargains, and was his own clerk and errand boy. His trade increased, until now he carries a fine stock of goods. In 1879 he bought a farm of 70 acres, which is also under his superintendence. In 1878 he was appointed Postmaster of the above named place. In 1858 Miss Hannah Wertenberger became his wife, and has been a faithful and congenial companion to him. She bore him four children, three of whom are living, viz: A. W., Emma and Frances. He votes with the Democratic party, and has held many offices of trust in the township.

SAMUEL MACHAMER, farmer; P. O. Hartville; is the seventh in the family, of thirteen children born to George and Catharine (Wolf) Machamer, mention of whom is made in the sketch of George Machamer. Samuel, our subject, was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1827. The early years of young Machamer's life were passed on the farm, and were but little interrupted by educational pursuits, facilities of that kind being scanty, and of an inferior order about him; however, he received a good practical education, and remained at home until he was 22 years of age. In 1854 he purchased the homestead, which consisted of 202 acres, and there remained until 1866, when he removed to the farm he now occupies. Mr. Machamer now owns 322 acres of valuable and well improved land. This goes to show that by industry and economical habits, he has become one of the wealthy farmers of Lake Tp. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Miss Christina Kauffman, an estimable lady of Lake Tp., who has been a congenial companion through life. From that marriage there have been five children, four of whom are living, Morgan, Urias, Daniel and Charley; Ellen was the name of the one deceased. Mr. Machamer has always been identified with the Democratic party.

DANIEL MYERS, farmer and stock-shipper; P. O. Greentown; is a son of Henry and Elizabeth Myers, who were natives of Centre Co., Pa., and about 1825 came to Ohio, settling in Portage Co. Young Myers was born in Brimfield, Portage Co., Ohio, Feb. 18, 1838, and had the misfortune to be left motherless at a very tender age. He was taken to raise by an uncle, with whom he lived until he was 17 years of age. He attended the common schools, and in them acquired a good education. At the age of 17 he began working for farmers, and in this way worked for five years; he then rented a farm and remained there eight years. During these eight years he accumulated considerable money, and purchased a farm of 180 acres, where he resided for some time, and then bought the Kreighbaum farm. In 1866 he began speculating in stock, and has been a very successful buyer and shipper since that time. In 1859 he united in marriage with Matilda, daughter of William and Sarah

Kreighbaum, of Lake Tp. From that marriage there is one child, a daughter, Ella.

W. H. NEES, merchant; Lake; is the youngest in a family of ten children, born to Jacob and Elizabeth Nees, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Stark Co., Ohio, at an early period. Jacob carried on the distilling business in Canton for several years, the last few years of his life being spent on a farm in Marlborough Tp., where he died at an advanced age. W. H. Nees, the subject of this sketch, was born in Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in 1835. The early years of his life were passed on his father's farm, and in attending the schools of his neighborhood, acquiring a liberal education; he then attended Mt. Union College for several terms. At the age of 21 he came to Uniontown, and apprenticed himself to the tinner's trade. After working a short time he entered into partnership with David Hossler, and two and one-half years later purchased the remaining interest, and has continued in the same up to the present time. In 1874 he opened a dry goods and grocery store, and since that time has done a successful business; he also owns half interest in a grocery store in Akron. Mr. Nees has been very successful, and by his gentlemanly bearing and fair dealing, he has become a popular man. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Caroline Shriver, of Marlborough Tp. From that marriage there has been four children, three of whom are living—Alfaretta, Forest and Maud; Martha J. was the name of the one deceased. Mr. Nees has always been identified with the Republican party.

S. P. PONTIUS, retired; Greentown; is the second in a family of nine children, born to Peter and Magdalena (Raber) Pontius, who were natives of Centre Co., Pa., where Peter worked at the cabinet-maker's trade. In 1811 he came to Stark Co., settling in Lake Tp., on a farm of 160 acres, where he toiled until he converted the forest farm into a productive homestead, and where he lived up to the time of his death; he died at the age of 65 years, his widow surviving him until 1866, when she died at the age of 82 years. They were both consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject, S. P. Pontius, was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., O., March 14, 1815, his childhood was spent in the log cabin of his father on the farm, but slightly interrupted by educational pursuits, facilities of that kind being but scanty and of an inferior order at that time. At the age of 22 years he bought 50 acres of land in Springfield Tp., and upon this piece of ground began life for himself. At about that time he was married to Catharine, daughter of John and Barbara Wise, who proved herself to be a true and dutiful wife and a pleasant companion. After his marriage he lived in Summit Co. for five years, then returned to Lake Tp., and has remained a resident of the same up to the present time. Mr. Pontius has been successful in life, and by his industry and economical habits has accumulated considerable property. In 1873 he left the farm, and has since that time been living a retired life. From that union there have been eleven children, nine of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Pontius are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church uniting with the same several years ago.

JOHN PONTIUS, farmer; P. O. Lake; was born in Stark Co., O., May 6, 1818; his parents, Peter and Magdalena (Raber) Pontius, were natives of Centre Co., Pa., where Peter worked at the cabinent-maker's trade. Having a desire to see the far West (Ohio was considered a great distance to go from their native county), he started with his family for Stark Co., Ohio, and in the summer of 1811 he settled on a farm of 160 acres in Lake Tp. It was a dense forest, but by hard work and perseverance he soon made a comfortable home. He worked at his trade during the winter months, and pieces of his work may be seen in some of the older families to-day. Our subject passed the early years of his life on the farm, the monotony of which was slightly varied by attending the old log cabin country school. At 28 years of age he left home and bought 185 acres of land, and has lived on the same up to the present time. He was married to Elizabeth Hossler in 1848, and she has proven herself a true and faithful companion. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Cyrus, Alexander, Milton, Amanda, Elizabeth, Samuel, Magdalena, and John. Mr. and Mrs. Pontius are consistent members of the Reformed Church.

LEONARD RABER, farmer; P. O. Greentown. "You go and see Squire Raber!"

was what many of the citizens of Lake Tp., said to the historian who wrote the history of Lake Tp. He can tell you more than any other man; thinking, no doubt, that a man so long identified with public offices of trust was the only one from whom any reliable information could be ascertained. The gentleman mentioned was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, July 30, 1823. He comes from old and prominent families. His father, Thomas Raber, was a native of Centre Co., Pa., and the Dickerhoff family, on the mother's side, were natives of Maryland, both families coming to Lake Tp. at an early date. Young Raber's youth was spent on the farm, receiving a common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood, and when 17 years of age, was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked nine years, after serving an apprenticeship. He removed to Uniontown, where he was engaged in hotel-keeping for five years. In 1855 he purchased the old homestead, consisting of 187 acres of valuable land. After making many improvements he lived there enjoyably until 1881, when he retired from the farm, and now lives in a pleasant home in Greentown. In 1865 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Lake Tp., and has held the office up to the present time, with the exception of three years, when he was one of Stark Co.'s Commissioners. In 1844 he was united in marriage to Catharine, daughter of George Kreighbaum, of Lake Tp. From that marriage there are the following children—Hiram, Clara, Oliver, Milo, Frances, Ida and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Raber are devout members of the German Reformed Church.

ISAAC RICHARDS, farmer ; P. O. Lake. Samuel Richards, the father of our subject, was a native of Hagerstown, Md., and came to Stark Co., Ohio, with his parents in 1810. He being at that time a single man, he enlisted in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Sandusky, serving with faithfulness in each and every post he held. At the close of the war he returned home and married Nancy Bachtel, whose parents settled in Lake Tp. in 1808. She received at the time of her marriage a valuable farm, where they lived for several years. He died in 1858 ; his faithful widow survived him until 1878. Isaac, our subject, was born in Green Tp. in 1825, and passed the early years of his life on the farm, and in attending the common schools in the vicinity of his home. When he reached manhood he hired out as a farm-hand for five years, then returned to the old homestead and farmed the same for thirty years and in 1878 purchased the same of the heirs ; he now owns 315 acres of well-improved land, and is considered one of the most enterprising farmers of the county. In 1847 he married Miss Hannah Engle, of Jackson Tp., and from that marriage there were five children. Mrs. Richards died in 1864. He married for his second wife a Miss Seisdorf, of Uniontown, who bore him one child, Lula.

DAVID RITTER, proprietor of Schriver Mill ; Lake. Peter Ritter, the father of our subject, was born in Snyder Co., Pa., where he spent the early years of his life. In 1831 he came to Ohio, settling on a farm in Portage Co.; he remained there a few years, and subsequently removed to Springfield, Summit Co., where he remained a resident up to the time of his death. He was a man much beloved by all his neighbors and acquaintances. David, the subject of these few lines, was born in Portage Co., Ohio, in the year 1849. The early years of young Ritter's life were passed on the farm ; he attended the common district school of his neighborhood, where he acquired a liberal education. At the age of 21 years he engaged in farming, and continued in the same until 1877, at which time he, in company with his brother, purchased the mill property known as the Schriver Grist-mill, situated in the northern part of Lake Tp. Mr. Ritter has made many improvements on it, until now he has one of the best country mills in Stark Co., the mill's capacity being 60 barrels daily, for which he finds ready sales in Cleveland and other points. Mr. Ritter united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of Samuel R. Phillips, of Summit Co., and from that union there have been two children.

A. P. REAM, retired ; Greentown. Peter Ream, the father of our subject, was born in Centre Co., Pa., where he was engaged in farming. He married Miss Barbara Smith, who was a native of the above-named county. In 1812 they came to Ohio, settling in Lake Tp.; he erected a cabin and commenced to clear a farm, and was making good progress, when he was drafted and was taken to Can-

ton; that same night he made his escape, returned home, and with his wife and family returned to Pennsylvania, and there lived some years. He then returned, and thence went to Indiana, where he died. A. P. Ream, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lake Tp., this county, in 1821. His childhood was spent on the farm, but little interrupted by educational pursuits. He lived at home until he was 27 years of age, and then engaged in farming. In 1854 he bought 160 acres of land, and has lived on the same ever since. He has made several improvements on the same, and has a very pleasant home. In 1848 he was married to Miss Sarah Moore, who was a native of Lake Tp. From that marriage there have been nine children. In 1855 Mr. Ream was ordained a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a faithful worker, and has done much for the progress of his church. One of his sons is a Methodist Episcopal preacher in Russell Co., Kan.

JACOB SCHWARTZ, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch; whose portrait appears in this history as a representative of Lake Tp., and a prominent promoter of the agricultural interests of the county, was born in Nimishillen Tp., Stark Co., in January, 1859, and is the son of Henry and Catharine (Coonfare) Schwartz. They came from Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania, to Nimishillen Tp., Stark Co., as early as 1810, and bought a farm of 160 acres on Section 6. There Mr. Schwartz began work and soon cleared up a farm, on which he subsequently built a distillery. He remained a resident of that township ten years. In 1820 he sold his farm in Nimishillen, and bought the farm in Lake Tp., which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. He remained a resident of Lake Tp., until 1854, during which time he built a distillery, and kept the same in operation for twelve years. I 1854 he moved to Canton, where he resided until his death, which occurred about five years later, aged 76 years. His widow survived him until 1869, when she died, in her 74th year. They were consistent members of the church. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Jacob was the oldest. His early life was spent on a farm, and at the age of 10 years he began driving team on the road for his father. His education was obtained at the imperfect district schools of that period, which left much of the progress to the inclination of the student. He remained a resident of his father's house until he was 25 years of age, when he rented a farm in Plain Tp., and resided there for 6 years. He then bought a tract of timber-land in Marlborough Tp., which he at once began improving, and upon which he resided for ten years. Disposing of his property in Marlborough, he bought his present place in 1854, on which he has since resided. He has added many fine improvements to the property since he bought it, among which may be mentioned, one of the finest bank barns of the township. He now owns a total of 222 acres of well cultivated and improved land. In 1862 he began raising sheep, in which he has taken much pride, and in 1869 he turned his attention to thorough-bred cattle. His success in thorough-bred stock has made his name familiar as one of Stark Co.'s fine breeders. He has held a number of local offices, and is a Republican in politics. Much of the success of the Stark County Agricultural Society has been due to his interest in it and his determination to make it an honor to the county and a credit to the members of whom he was one of the directors for a number of years. In 1839 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Brouse, of Lake Tp.; eight children had been born to them, six of whom are living, as follows:—John and Adam, of Iowa, Margaret, now wife of Isaac Brenneman, of Columbia City, Ind. Alice, Washington, and Colvin at home. Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz are members of the Lutheran Church.

J. STEESE, physician; Lake; born Feb. 14, 1820, in Union Co., Penn., and was the seventh child of a family of nine children born to Jacob and Sarah Steese, both natives of Union Co., Penn. In 1828 Jacob Steese moved to Summit Co., Ohio, and settled on a farm. He subsequently built a flouring and carding-mill at Milheim, which was the first erected in that part of Summit Co. He continued in the milling business until his death, which occurred in 1833. Mrs. Steese survived him until 1846. After the death of his father the Doctor made his home with an older brother at Canal Dover. He attended the new Hagerstown Academy, of Jefferson Co., Ohio, and afterward Athens College. At the age of

19 he began the study of medicine with Drs. Steese and McNeil, of Canal Dover, and subsequently attended lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Ky. After completing his medical course, he began practice in Zanesville, Ohio. He soon established an extensive practice, but his physical endurance not being equal to his energy and ambition, his health became so seriously impaired as not to admit of the hard riding required. Disposing of his interests in Zanesville, he moved to Uniontown, Stark Co., where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1880 Dr. Milton Bowers became associated with him in the practice, and is still with him. In addition to his practice, in 1873, the Doctor opened a drug and grocery store in Uniontown, which business he is still successfully operating. In 1848 the Doctor was married to Miss Edith McCormick, of Zanesville, who died in 1859. By this marriage there are three sons—Felix, of Alliance, Ohio; Isaac, now in Wisconsin, and Charlie, of Cincinnati. In 1860 the Doctor was married to Miss Amanda M., daughter of John R. Bowers, of Lake Tp. Two children have been born to them, viz.—Cleveland and Jessie, the latter an accomplished young lady, and at present attending school at Cedar Falls, Iowa. Mrs. Steese is a lady of much more than ordinary ability and accomplishments, and the Doctor has lost nothing in popularity by having so estimable a lady for a life partner. In 1880 she was appointed Postmistress, and has her office in the Doctor's store.

PETER SHOLLENBERGER, farmer; P. O. Hartville. Joseph Shollenberger, the father of our subject, was born in Berks Co., Pa., Aug. 1, 1801; his father, Peter Shollenberger, was a native of the same county in Pennsylvania, and in 1810 he came to Stark Co., O., first settling in Plain Tp., on a farm that was in the wilderness; but by labor and industry he soon converted it into a productive farm, but subsequently removed to Marlborough Tp., where he died in 1843, aged 72 years. His widow survived him until 1848, and died aged 72. Joseph Shollenberger passed his childhood in Berks Co., and in 1810 came to Stark Co. with his parents. The early years of his life were passed in the labors of the farm and in acquiring an education, facilities for which were scanty and of an inferior order in the neighborhood of his home. He lived at home until he was 26 years of age, when he was married to Miss Lydia Baum, who was formerly from Union Co., Pa. She was an exemplary and faithful companion, commanding the esteem of all who became acquainted with her. After his marriage he settled on the homestead, and there lived several years. In 1850 he removed to Lake Tp., and has remained a resident of the same ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Shollenberger are members of the German Reformed Church. There were three children born to them, Peter, our subject, being the only surviving one. He was born in Marlborough Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, his birth occurring March 1, 1830. His youthful days were spent on the farm, and during this period he received a common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood. At the age of 16 he engaged as a clerk for Martin Hoover, of Harrisburgh, this county, with whom he remained a short time. In 1852 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for several years he did a successful business. He has had several partners, and in 1880 disposed of his interest in the business. Mr. Shollenberger is a man of more than ordinary ability, and by his economical habits has accumulated considerable property. Mr. Shollenberger has always been identified with the Democratic party, and is a member of the German Reformed Church.

HENRY SCHONER, farmer; P. O. Lake; is the oldest in a family of eight children, born to Henry and Margaret Schoner, who were natives of Germany, where the father was engaged in the milling business. In 1847 he came to Ohio, settling in Lake Tp. on a farm, where he lived but a short time before being called to his final home. He died in 1850, at the age of 79 years. During his short sojourn in the community he made many friends, who deeply mourned his loss. Henry, Jr., was born in the Province of Alsace, Germany, in January, 1824; he attended the schools of that Province until he was 14 years of age; he then was apprenticed to the miller's trade, and served two years at the same; he then worked at the trade for several years in France, and in 1847 he emigrated to this country, and came to Lake Tp., Stark Co., where he worked for six years as a farm-hand. During this time he accumulated considera

ble money, and with it purchased 80 acres of land; he moved on the same, and by hard work and economical habits he soon made additions, until now he owns 192 acres of well improved land. In 1854 he began dealing in stock, and continued the business successfully for over twenty-five years. He was married in 1853 to Saloma, daughter of Jacob Frank, of Lake Tp. From that union there are eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Schoner are consistent church members. Mr. Schoner has always voted with the Democratic party.

O. P. SHANAFELT, merchant; Greentown; is a son of Henry and Catharine Shanafelt, who were natives of Frederick Co., Md. In 1828, Henry Shanafelt came to Ohio, settling on a farm in Lake Tp., this Co. He was engaged in hotel-keeping, and in 1845, was elected Sheriff of Stark Co., and held the office for two terms. After his term of office expired he returned to Greentown, and was engaged in hotel-keeping up to the time of his death. O. P., was born in Canton, March 8, 1846. His youth was spent at home, and he recived his education in the common-schools. In 1864 he enlisted in the 6th Ohio Independent Battery, and was out until the close of the war. In 1866 he commenced clerking for S. S. Bombarger, of Greentown, and three months later was taken in as partner; this continued but a short time. Mr. Shafer was next made a member of the firm; this continued some time, when they, (Shanafelt & Shafer) purchased Bombarger's interest, and have since conducted the business. Mr. Shanafelt has been very successful in business, and by his strict attention and genial disposition, has made many friends. In 1867 he was appointed Postmaster at Greentown, Ohio, and has held the office up to the present time. In 1866 he married Mahalia Wise, daughter of Joseph Wise, of Lake Tp. From that marriage there have been born six children, four of whom are still living. Mr. Shanafelt is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 60, and a staunch Republican.

ABRAHAM STONER, farmer; P. O. Greentown; is a son of John and Lydia (Brumbaugh) Stoner, who were both natives of the Keystone State, where John was engaged in farming. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after the war he returned to the farm, where he lived up to the time of his death. In a family of twelve children, our subject is the oldest, and was born in Bedford Co., Pa., in 1816. His childhood was spent on the farm, and as he was the oldest in the family, he was obliged to remain at home and assist his father. However, he received a liberal education in the district schools. He lived at home until he was 27 years of age. He then farmed the father's farm for a few years, and in 1853 he came to Ohio, settling in Lake Tp., this county. He bought a farm, and has lived on the same since. He now owns 260 acres of valuable land. In 1843 he was united in marriage to Susanna, daughter of Isaac Bowers, of Bedford Co., Pa. From that marriage there have been eight children, six of whom are still alive. Mr. and Mrs. Stoner are devout members of the Christian Brethren Church.

HENRY SHANAFELT, merchant; Greentown; is the second in a family of eight children born to Peter and Elizabeth (Funk) Shanafelt, who were natives of Washington Co., Md. In 1831 they came to Stark Co., Ohio, and remained residents of that county up to the time of his death. Henry, the subject, was born in Washington Co., Md., in 1827, and came to Stark Co. with his parents in 1831. He received his education in the common schools, which at that early period afforded a scanty education. At the age of 15 he was engaged as clerk by a Greentown merchant, and there remained two years; he then clerked for Mr. Henry, of Akron, for some time, and in 1850 engaged in mercantile pursuits, and has continued in the same up to the present time, with the exception of one year. Mr. S. has been very successful in his business undertaking, and has accumulated considerable property. In 1856 he married Rosa F. Peters, of Lake Tp. From that marriage there have been seven children, three of whom are living, viz.—R. P., Carrie M., and Nettie C.

L. E. WISE, farmer; P. O. Greentown George Wise, the father of L. E., was born in Union Co., Pa., about the year 1806. His parents were natives of the same county, and came to Ohio, settling in Lake Tp., in 1809. It was in this township George passed his boyhood. Facilities for obtaining an education were not abundant in the region of his home; he went to the old log-cabin school-

house, where he obtained as good an education as the times afforded. He assisted his father in ridding the farm of its massive oaks, and in this way passed his early life. He married Miss Barbara Cramer, who came to Ohio with her parents, from Pennsylvania, at an early time. Soon after their marriage he commenced farming, and in this vocation continued for several years; he subsequently removed to Springfield Tp., Summit Co., settling on a farm, and there lived up to the time of his death. Both he and wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by their deaths the church lost faithful and true christian members. Young Wise, the subject of this short sketch, was born on his father's farm, in Lake Tp., Jan. 27, 1834. The early years of his life were passed on the farm. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and after acquiring a good education, he directed his attention to farming. He at the age of 21 began farming the homestead, where he remained seven years. He subsequently purchased a farm of 133 acres upon which he settled, and has continued to live on the same ever since; he has made several important improvements on the same, which now ranks among the first farms of the township. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Moore, daughter of Joseph Moore, appropriate mention of whom is made in this work. That union has been blessed with four children, all of whom are living. Mr. Wise affiliated himself with the Republican party at its organization, and has been an adherent of its principles up to the present time.

LEWIS WISE, farmer; P. O. Greentown; is the youngest in a family of ten children, born to John and Barbara (Auble) Wise, who were natives of Union Co., Pa., where John Wise was engaged in farming. While Lake Tp. was in an unimproved condition, this family left its home in the native state for the purpose of founding a new home in the west; after a journey, that in these days would be termed tedious and adventurous, John Wise arrived in Lake Tp. He settled on a farm, and after a few years of hard labor he converted it into a productive farm. He remained a resident of Lake Tp. up to the time of his death. The subject of this sketch was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, his birth occurring May 14, 1827. The early years of his life were spent in the labors of the farm, but little interrupted by educational pursuits, as facilities for procuring an education in those days were scanty and of an inferior order in the region of his home. At the age of 21 he began working in Aultman & Miller's works, where he remained one year, he then bought 80 acres of land, upon which he settled and lived 16 years. He then settled on the farm he now occupies, consisting of 126 acres. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Raber, who was a native of Lake Tp.; from that marriage ten children were born, viz.—Calvin, Milton, Alvin, George, Ida, Catharine O., Frank, Frances, Charles, and Wilbur. Mr. and Mrs. Wise united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life, and still remain consistent members of the same body.

WILLIAM WAGNER, school-teacher; Hartville; is the second in a family of ten children, born to Jacob and Magdalena Wagner, who were natives of Germany, where Jacob was engaged in farming. He left his native country and came to Ohio at an early date, and without means, and was for a time engaged as a laborer on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal; he then began working at the shoemaker's trade, which he continued for twenty years, during which time by his industry and economical habits, acquired sufficient means to purchase a farm which he settled on, and where he still resides, commanding the respect and confidence of all his neighbors and acquaintances. Young Wagner, the subject of these lines, was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in May 1845; the early years of his life were passed on the farm. He attended the common schools of Lake Tp., at the Greensburg Academy and the College at Mount Union. At the age of 18 years he enlisted in Company D, 25th Reg., O.V. V. I., and served until the close of the war. After his return he engaged in school-teaching and for several years followed that vocation. Mr. Wagner, although a young man, has held many offices of trust in the township, such as Clerk and Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds. In 1868 he united in marriage with Miss Urania, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Baum, of Lake Tp. From that marriage there has been three children. Mr. Wagner is a Democrat.

D. J. WISE, farmer; P. O. Greentown; is a son of John and Barbara (Dickerhoff) Wise. John Wise was a native of Union Co., Pa.; he lived at home on the farm until he was 18 years of age, when he went to the army as a substitute for his father, who was drafted in the war of 1812. He was stationed at Buffalo, and served his country faithfully. In 1813 he came to Ohio with his parents, who settled in Lake Tp. in that year. He apprenticed himself to the blacksmith trade, at which he worked for many years after serving his apprenticeship; he then bought a farm, where he lived until a few years preceding his death. D. J. Wise, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, in October, 1833. The early years of life were passed on the farm. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and in them acquired a liberal education. He then gave his attention to farming, which business he is engaged in at the present time. In 1854 he united in marriage with Sarah A. York, of Lake Tp. She died in 1869, leaving five children, viz.—Alvin, Milo D., George E., Cora and Laura E. In 1870 he married for his second wife Miss Nancy M. Moore, who was a native of Lake Tp. From that marriage there have been two children—Marshie and John F. Mr. and and Mrs. Wise are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH WISE, retired; Greentown; is a son of John and Barbara (Auble) Wise, appropriate mention of whom is made in the sketch of Lewis Wise. Joseph, the subject of this short biography, was born on his father's farm in Lake Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, April 7, 1824. His youthful days were passed, as were those of most farmers' sons at that day, in assisting in the clearing of the farm, at which Joseph served his apprenticeship. He attended the schools in his neighborhood, and procured such an education as those common schools afforded. At the age of 21 he commenced to work the homestead, where he remained a short time; but subsequently bought 80 acres, and there lived until 1864, when he exchanged for a farm of 165 acres, where he lived until recently. In 1845 he united in marriage with Miss Savilla, daughter of John Babb, of Summit Co.; she died in 1876, leaving four children, viz.—Mahalia, Edwin, Ellen and Ira. In 1880 he married for his second wife Miss Sarah Schick, of Plain Tp. Upon the organization of the Republican party, Mr. Wise adopted its principles, and has been an an adherent to the same party ever since.

LEVI WISE, farmer; P. O. Greentown. This gentleman was born in Lake Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 11, 1843, and is the son of Samuel G. and Catharine Wise, who were early settlers in Lake Tp. Levi, our subject, spent his childhood on the farm, where he remained until he reached his 16th year. In the meantime he attended the common schools and acquired a good education. At the age of 16 he apprenticed himself to the carpenter trade, serving two and a half years as an apprentice, and worked at the same for three years. He was connected with the Greentown Foundry for eleven years, and in 1881 he purchased a pleasant and a desirable home adjoining Greentown, where he still resides. In 1866 he united in marriage with Miss Lavina, daughter of S. P. Pontius, of Stark Co. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wise are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has held many offices of trust in the township.

CHRISTIAN WINGARD, farmer; P. O. Middle Branch. In a family of twelve children, born to Samuel and Lydia (Garver) Wingard, our subject, is the fourth. He was born in Stark Co., Ohio, March 2, 1827, and passed his boyhood at home, and when 10 years of age was placed at work for a farmer, and there remained until he was 16 years of age. He then learned the painter's trade, and after following it two years abandoned it for the trade of a carpenter; the latter trade, suiting him much better, he worked at it for eight years. In 1857 he moved on the farm he now occupies, and has remained on the same ever since. In 1854 he married Miss Susanna, daughter of Geo. E. and Sarah Smith, who were among the prominent citizens of Lake Tp. From that marriage there have been six children, five of whom are living, viz.—Sarah J., Mary E., Lucy A., George, and Susan. Mr. Wingard is a prominent Republican, and has always identified himself with the same.

JOHN YOUNG, farmer; P. O. Lake; This gentleman was born in Lawrence Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, his birth occurring Feb. 23d, 1838. His parents, George and Ra-

chel (Rouch) Young, are made mention of elsewhere in this work. John's youthful days were spent at home on the farm; he attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and acquired a liberal education; he remained at home until he was 27 years of age, and then commenced farming for himself, by renting a farm, where he remained three years; he rented for a few years and finally bought 115 acres of well improved land in the northern part of Lake Tp., where he now resides. In 1864 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of John Braugher of Jackson Tp., which union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are living, viz.—G. W. and J. J. Mr. and Mrs. Young are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

MRS. EVE AGLER, farmer; P. O. Wilmot; is the relict of George Agler, who was born Nov. 13, 1810, in Union Co., son of Peter and Barbara (Hafles) Agler, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Holland. Peter was a son of William and Polly Agler. Whose children were—Polly, Anna, Katie, William, Peter, Conrad, John and Jeremiah. Barbara was a daughter of Jacob Hafles, whose predecessors were Hollanders. The Agler family were among the early settlers in the township, settling in the southwest corner of Sugar Creek Tp., where they purchased unimproved land, and remained on the same. Peter Agler died in 1847, his wife two years previous. To Peter and Babara Agler, were born twelve children, ten of the number grew up, viz—George, John, Katie, Anna, Conrad, William, Abraham, Jerry, Amelia and Leah. George, the husband of Mrs. Eve Agler, was raised on Sec. 33 as a farmer. Aug. 9, 1834 he was married to Eve Wyandt, who was born Feb. 14, 1816, in Somerset Co., Penn., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Warner) Wyandt. After the marriage of our subject they moved to a piece of land they had bought in this township, but remained on it only a short time; their crops failed, and they despairing of ever paying for it, left it and located upon a piece of land belonging to Joseph, which they rented for six years. In February, 1840, they located on the land his father had first purchased, and were on it at the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 9, 1871. He was a member of the Disciples' Church, a man highly respected in the community, and a zealous Republican. Of ten children born to them, eight are living—Sallie, wife of Washington Raff, resides in Traverse City, Michigan; Betsey, married Thomas Dell, and resides in this township; William H., lives on the homestead, which he farms; Mary, resides in Nebraska, wife of John Eberly, of Stanton Co.; Amelia, wife of Mr. Austin, of Beach City, this township; George, Frank in Wilmot, and Rebecca at home. Mrs. Agler resides on the homestead farm; William H., her son, having charge of the same.

W. E. AX, hardware and groceries; Beach City; is the youngest merchant and business men of Beach City. He was born in Sugar Creek Tp., Tuscarawas Co., in March, 1858, son of William Ax, who died when our subject was but two weeks old. He was a gunsmith by trade, and a native of Tuscarawas Co.; his parents, who were natives of Pennsylvania, having emigrated to that county from their native State. In the latter years of his life he engaged in farmimg, in connection with his trade. Owing to the loss of his father at so early an age, our subject was thrown among strangers, and was brought up to farm labor, but, in February, 1880, he came to this place and engaged in the grocery trade with Charles Angel, under the firm name of Angel & Ax, until October of the same year, when they sold out to Fred. Leiser, who in December sold the whole to Mr. Ax, He added to the grocery department a general assortment of hardware, notions, &c., using one side of the store for hardware, and the other for groceries, queensware, &c. In February, 1881, he married Arminda, daughter of Daniel and Catharine (Reed) Resh.

BENJAMIN BLACKSTEN, farmer; P. O. West Lebanon; was born Nov. 23, 1835, in Sugar Creek Tp., Wayne Co., being the eldest of a family of eight children, born to Daniel and Harriet (Griffith) Blacksten. Daniel Blacksten was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., in 1814, and came west with his mother when he was eleven years of age; they settled in Sugar Creek Tp., Wayne Co., where he grew up, and was afterwards married to Harriet Griffith, who was a daughter of Benjamin Griffith, a native of Virginia or Maryland. After the marriage of Daniel Blacksten, he removed with his wife to Paint Tp., same county, where he has since lived, having a farm of 200 acres. Our subject remained at home with his parents until he became 26 years of age. In 1862 he formed a matrimonial alliance with Charlotte Burkholder, who was born in Bethlehem Tp., daughter of Henry Burkholder and Mary Fausler. Henry was a son of Christian Burkholder, a native of Switzerland, and emigrated to Guilford Tp., Franklin Co., Pa. Henry Burkholder and family came west to Stark Co., locating in Bethlehem Tp. in 1842, where he purchased 320 acres of land. Adam, William, Samuel, Jacob, Nancy, Charlotte, Catharine, and Christian were the children born to them. Jacob served as a soldier in the late war, and died at Arkansas Post; he was a member of the 76th O. V. I., Company I. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Blacksten are Susan, Andrew, Eli, Mary, Lizzie, Howard, Harvey E., and Isaac L. Andrew served as a soldier under General Kirkpatrick, 9th Ohio Cavalry, and was also a member of an Illinois regiment of infantry. He was a true soldier. Mr. Blacksten has 160 acres of well improved land, and the best of buildings thereon. He has two children.

EDWARD B. BACH, Justice of the Peace and agent for farming machinery; was born in Sugar Creek Tp., May 4, 1852; son of Jacob and Margaret (Hah) Bach, natives of Germany; they removed to America in 1842, settling in Sugar Creek Tp., where they now reside. Edward was raised there and received a good common-school education; he then attended Smithville Academy, located in Wayne Co. of which institution he was a student for several terms during 1870, 1871, and 1872; he afterwards attended the Northeastern Ohio Normal School, held by Prof. John T. Getting, at Beach City. Mr. Bach has taught school for ten terms, or 62 months, in various districts of Pike, Sugar Creek, and Nimishillen Tps. of Stark Co., and Milton Tp., of Wayne Co. During the past four years he has been engaged in selling agricultural machinery, and is now operating the spring-tooth harrow, which is manufactured by Miller Brothers, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. He was married March 25, 1875, to Miss Cordelia Yant, daughter of Daniel and Sophia (Kinney) Yant, of Pike Tp.; they have three children —Jessie May, Daniel Leslie, and Verna Eudora. Mr. and Mrs. Bach are members of the Evangelical Association, being connected with Calvary Church of Bethlehem Tp.; the former is an active member of this congregation, serving as Trustee, and is also Superintendent of the Sunday-school. In April, 1880, Mr. Bach was elected Justice of the Peace for Sugar Creek Tp., which usually gives over one hundred Republican majority. Politically he is a Democrat, and the fact that he should be chosen for this responsible position by the citizens of his native township, proves how highly he is esteemed by his friends and neighbors who have known him from childhood.

SAMUEL H. BAUGHMAN, West Lebanon; was born Aug. 15, 1815, near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., the second son and third child born to John and Margaret Baughman. The Baughman family came west to this County, locating in Tuscarawas Tp. in 1835, and purchased 115 acres which were but partially cleared. He remained on this farm until his death, about the year 1832, in his 81st year. To him were born eleven children: Adam, Margaret, S. H., Julia A., Sarah A., Nancy J. and David, were the number that came to maturity. John Baughman was a member of the German Reformed Church. S. H. remained with his father until he was 31 years of age. His wife was Elizabeth Smith, who was born in this Township in 1825, daughter of Jacob Smith, who was one of the pioneers of the Township, and was a Justice of the Peace many years. After the marriage Mr. Baughman located on the Smith farm, buying out the heirs, and has since remained upon it. He has two children—Samuel D., of this Township, and Benjamin B. P. He is a membe_r

of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Republican.

DANIEL BOUGHMAN, farmer; P. O. West Lebanon; was born Aug. 14, 1826, in Cumberland Co., Pa., the tenth of a family of twelve children, whose parents were Joseph and Barbara (Walter) Boughman; the former was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., in May, 1783; a son of Joseph, who was a native of Germany, and who came to Pennsylvania when young. Barbara was a daughter of John Walter, who was a native of Maryland, but who afterward located in Cumberland Co., Pa. To Joseph Boughman, Sr., was born eight children—Abraham, Henry, Philip, Joseph, Christopher and John; the daughters were—Catharine and Elizabeth. To the grandfather, Walter, were born four children, viz. —George, John, Catharine and Barbara. The Boughman family are all farmers, to which Joseph, the father of Daniel, was raised. April, 1833, he came to this Township, where he purchased land on Sec. 9, and remained there six months; then moved one mile west and purchased 160 acres more on Sec. 8, where he died in 1839. Twelve children were born to him, whose names, according to the order of their birth, were as follows—Christina, Sarah, David, Joseph, Elizabeth, Barbara, Christopher, Catharine, John, Daniel, Susanna and Elias. Seven are now living—Christina, wife of John Kern, of Adams Co., Ind.; David, in Elkhart Co., Ind.; Barbara, wife of Peter Wist, resides in Lagrange, Ind.; Catharine (Mrs. Hiram McFerron, of this township); John, on farm adjoining; Daniel on the homestead, and Elias in Summit Co. Of the family of twelve children all lived to raise families. Joseph Boughman was a member of the Albright Church, and a Jackson Democrat. His wife survived him twenty years or more, remaining a widow until her death, in 1866. Our subject remained at home until 15 years of age; then went to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for thirty-six years. He was married in October, 1850, to Charlotte Gallatin, who was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Jacob Gallatin. She died in 1875, Sept. 19. To her were born three sons, two living—Melancthon and Homer; the former is in a drug store in Indiana; Homer at home. He married a second time in March, 1878, Mrs. Jane E. Bloker, who was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in February, 1836, daughter of Henry Galehouse. Mr. Boughman owns 160 acres of land, which he bought in the spring of 1850. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and class-leader since his union with the church over fifteen years ago, and has served as Steward and Trustee of same. He is a strong temperance man, and votes for prohibition.

JOHN BALTZLY, retired farmer; P. O. Beach City; was born Oct. 19, 1821, in Sugar Creek Tp., Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; son of John and Elizabeth (Baker) Baltzly; he, born April 12, 1879, in Cumberland Co., Pa., son of John, a native of Switzerland, who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution, and was a teamster during the war; she, born in York Co., Pa., daughter of Philip Baker. The grandfather of our subject came to Ohio in 1807, and located in Goshen Tp., Tuscarawas Co., and at the outbreak of the war of 1812, served in the same. He was killed by a tree falling upon him. John, the father of our subject, was reared on the farm until he was married, when he moved to near Zanesville, where he lived until his death, which occurred Oct. 13, 1859. His children were—Daniel, John, Philip, Jacob, Catharine, Elizabeth, Benjamin, and Sarah. John, our subject, lived at home until he was married, Nov. 26, 1846, to Lydia Miller who was born Nov. 28, 1830, in Tuscarawas Co., daughter of Zachariah and Gertie (Hostetter) Miller; he, born in Somerset Co., Pa., Jan. 2, 1809, a miller by trade, and son of Henry; she, a daughter of Joseph Hostetter. Zachariah and Gertie Miller had six children. The family are Winebrennarians. After Mr. Baltzly's marriage he settled on the homestead, where he lived two years, then made some minor changes, and finally, in the fall of 1856, came to Beach City, where he has since lived. He formerly owned 265 acres, but sold 127 of it to his son. He had nine children, three of whom are living—Zachariah T., in Massillon, druggist; Alpheus, on the farm; Viola, at home. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, she of the United Brethren. He was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican.

H. BROWN, merchant; Beach City; was born April 25, 1841, in Armstrong Co., Pa.; son of Matthias and Catharine (Foster) Brown,

both of whom were natives of that county, and of Irish descent. To them were born six children—John, Catharine, Harrison, James, Benton and Salina. Harrison was raised to farming, at which he continued until the spring of 1874, when he embarked in the mercantile business, with his brother James, in his native state, for whom he clerked about five months. He came West in 1873, and was united in marriage, in October of the same year, to Tabitha, daughter of Abraham and Martha (Bidler) Freed, of Holmes Co. Two children have been born to them—Mattie and Omar. After his marriage he returned to Pennsylvania, and remained there until the fall of 1875, when he again came to Ohio and located in Beach City, where he built the business house he now owns, and engaged in the mercantile business, his stock consisting of dry goods, groceries, queensware, boots and shoes, and, in fact, all articles to be found in a general store. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and is a Republican.

JONATHAN BARR, miller; Beach City; was born in November, 1828, in this township, where Beach City now stands. He is a son of Henry and Susanna (Bixler) Barr, both natives of Bedford Co., Pa. The ancestors of the former were German; the latter was a daughter of Jacob Bixler, whose other children were—John, Samuel, Jacob, Daniel and Christopher. The children of our subject's grandfather, as far as can be remembered, are as follows—Samuel, David, Henry, Jonathan and Anna. Henry Barr, wife and three children, came to Ohio and located in this township, about the year 1825 or '26. He was a miller by occupation, and was engaged in that business prior to his coming to Ohio. He continued the business in this place, following the occupation until he became old; finally turning his attention to farming, in which business he was engaged at the time of his death, in June, 1866. His wife died several years previous. To them were born seven children—Jacob, of this township; David, farmer and miller in Tuscarawas; Elizabeth, dead; John, of Bethlehem Tp., farmer; Jonathan; Samuel, of Morrow Co., farmer, &c.; and Henry, in Bethlehem Tp., farmer. The parents were Lutherans. Henry was formerly a Democrat, but later became a Republican. Our subject was raised in this township, and, after attaining his majority, learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked several years, and then purchased land, farming in connection with his trade. In 1861 he began the milling business, buying the mill property he now owns, which he entirely renovated in 1866, and has run ever since. He was married in 1850 to Margaret Gay, who was born in Northampton Co., Pa., in 1828; daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Bash) Gay, who came West, locating in Tuscarawas Co., when she was young. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barr, two of whom are living—Aaron D. and William Scott. Susan E. died young.

ALPH. BALTZLY, farmer; P. O. Beach City. Among the young farmers and enterprising young men of this Township is our subject, who was born Aug. 24, 1850, in Tuscarawas Co. He is the son of John and Lydia (Miller) Baltzly, and was raised a farmer, remaining at home until his majority, Dec. 31, 1872. He was married to Anna Casebeer, born in Tascarawas Co., Nov. 15, 1849, and who died July 6, 1879, leaving one child, Florence May. Mr. Baltzly was again married Nov. 25, 1880, to Maggie Suter, born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., Feb. 2, 1858, daughter of William and Catharine (Stoner) Suter, who have ten children, five sons and five daughters. The parents of Mr. Baltzly's first wife were both natives of Tuscarawas Co. Mr. Baltzly owns 147 acres of excellent farming land, and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

AUGUSTUS CROSLAND, blacksmith; Wilmot; is one of the oldest smiths in this region of the country, having worked continuously at the anvil nearly forty years. He was born July 5, 1827, in Middlebury, adjacent to Akron, Summit Co., Ohio. His parents were Adam and Eve (Hoffaker) Crosland, the former a native of Fayette Co., Pa., of Quaker parentage and of English ancestry. Eve was a daughter of Michael Hoffaker, to whom were born the following offspring—George, Michael, John, Rachel, Elizabeth, Polly, Lydia, Sophia, Eve, and Catharine. Of the children born to Adam and Eve Crosland were—Michael, now a resident of Minnesota; Adam, who died in the Mexican war; Elizabeth was the wife of William Penewenn, but is now deceased; and Mary Ann, wife of Peter Donot, of Tuscara-

was Tp., this county. Our subject was left an orphan at an early age, being but a babe when his father died, when he removed to Stark Co. with his mother, who died when he was a lad of eight. He then lived with George Culler until he was fifteen; then commenced learning his trade with Jesse Raffensburger, at Navarre, and remained with him three years and six months. In April, 1847, he set up in business for himself in the northern part of Sugar Creek Tp., where he continued steadily for seventeen years. Removing to Navarre he engaged at his trade, remaining there until March, 1869, when he located in the village of Wilmot, where he yet remains; being a thorough and excellent workman, his services are rewarded by a liberal patronage. He has been three times married, first in 1848, to Elizabeth Sniveley, who was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Sniveley. She died in January, 1861, leaving six children—Isaac N.; Susan M., William H., Mary A., Elizabeth F., and Augustus B.—all living. In 1863 he married Catharine Brillhart, who was born in 1841 in Bethlehem Tp., daughter of Daniel Brillhart; she died in 1864, having one child, which died at birth. His present wife is Aurelia, born in Bethlehem Tp., daughter of Hon. Matthias and Elizabeth (Bachtel) Shepler, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Six children were born of this marriage, three of whom were given birth at one time. Ivy M. and Sarah Bell only are now living of the entire number born. He has been a member of the United Brethren Church since 1850, and is one of the trustees of the same. He is the only one of the name that has espoused Republicanism.

DAVID CRISE, M. D.; was born in Mendon, Westmoreland Co., Pa., May 23, 1846; son of George and Rachel (Stough) Crise, the former of whom was born in the aforesaid county in 1822, son of George Crise; and the latter in Eastern Pennsylvania, daughter of Daniel and Catharine Stough. George Crise came to Ohio, locating in Dundee, Tuscarawas Co., and was a farmer by occupation. He had four sons and seven daughters, six of whom came to maturity—Leah B., Catharine, Mary A., George W., Joseph and David. He was a member of the 103d P. V. I. during the late war. Our subject was reared on the farm until 17 years of age, and attended school at Greensburg, where he took a scientific course of four years. He began reading medicine in 1867 with Dr. L. Sutton, and pursued his studies until his graduation from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. He began the practice of medicine in the spring of 1871, continuing there until the fall of 1872, when he located at Buffalo, Washington Co., Pa., remaining there until the summer of 1876; thence went to Strasburg, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, where he remained until the fall of 1877, when he located at Beach City, Sugar Creek Tp., where he now is. In the winter of 1877 he associated with Dr. Robinett, under firm name of Robinett & Crise, for the purpose of running a drug store in connection with their practice. He was married in June, 1872, to Lucetta, daughter of A. J. Null, whose father's name was Henry, and a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa., as was also Miss Lucetta. Dr. Crise has three children—Vivienne, Lola E. and Bruce L. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and a Democrat.

JOHN C. CHARLTON, farmer; P. O. Navarre; was born Dec. 11, 1825. His father, Isaac, one of nine children of Thomas Charlton, and an old-line Whig, came from Westmoreland Co., Pa., about 1812, and settled in Sugar Creek Tp., where he died in April, 1868, aged 76 years. His mother, Elizabeth Augustine, was born in Columbiana Co., and still survives. They had three children—Susanna, who married William H. West, and moved to Massillon, where she died; Eliza, who died in 1863, unmarried; and John C., the subject of this sketch, who lived with his parents till 22 years old, clerked for two years, and after several changes of occupation, married Sept. 20, 1852, and located on the farm he now owns. In 1858 he moved to Bethlehem Tp., and engaged in the grain business till 1865, when he returned to the farm. From 1876 to 1880 he again engaged in the grain and produce trade, but has now retired from active business. His wife, born September, 1828, was Caroline, daughter of Henry and Hannah Wise, both natives of Pennsylvania. She is a member of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Charlton is a Republican, and was a Trustee for two years. They have a beautiful home.

FREDERICK W. DAGES, farmer; P. O. Navarre; was born April 2, 1827, in Toli,

Prussia, and is the seventh son of Jacob Dages, baker, whose father was of the same name and trade. When the Dages family came to Ohio, in the spring of 1834, it consisted of the father, mother and eleven sons. These located at Navarre, and there remained until the spring of 1835, when they moved to the township upon 95 acres of land purchased by Jacob Dages for $1,100, including one horse and a plow. The mother (Barbara, daughter of Nicholas Schorr) died in May, 1868, and the father Dec. 21, 1876. Of the children a number died young; Jacob resides in Indiana; Michael is dead; Peter moved to Gallipolis, raised a family, and is since dead; Frank is in Fulton; Nicholas in Huntington Co., Indiana; and John in Gallipolis; Wendell went to California in 1850, and has never been heard from since; Charles is in Louisville, Ky.; Frederick W. has remained on the old farm. He married, Feb. 7, 1854, Anna Waggoner, born in Belgium, Feb. 10, 1834, daughter of John Waggoner and Anna Zimetz, who came to Stark Co. in 1845, locating in Bethlehem Tp. After his marriage, Frederick worked the homestead farm on shares. At his mother's death he bought the place, and has since added to it till he now has 150 acres. His children are—Mary A., John, Rosa B., Angela, Louis P., Urban J., Henry O. and Clara C. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and a Democrat.

BENJAMIN FETROW, P. O. Beach City; was born in York Co., Pa., July 22, 1814; son of Andrew and Phebe (Speakman) Fetrow; the former a native of York Co.—also, whose father's name was Andrew, and a native of Germany. The last-named, Andrew, and two brothers, came over and settled in York Co., Pa.; one however of the brothers went back, and from the other two the numerous Fetrows of this country have sprung. Phebe was the daughter of Jacob Speakman, a Quaker, whose wife was a Harris, and whose family consisted of eight girls and two boys. To Andrew Fetrow, Jr., and wife were born four children, three of whom lived to maturity—Benjamin, Mary A. and Leah. Andrew Fetrow was a millwright by trade; he came to Sugar Creek Tp. in 1814, built a mill below Strasburg, and assisted in building the mill in Strasburg. He returned to York Co. in the fall of 1818, but before returning he took the precaution of entering several quarter-sections of land, with a view of returning to it, but died in 1837 in Cumberland Co., his wife surviving him two years. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, and a staunch Whig. Our subject was raised on the farm until his 16th year. He was posessed of a strong desire to travel West, but his father could not be brought to consent to his leaving home; eventually, however, he came without obtaining leave, and settled in Plain Tp., Wayne Co., where he remained eighteen years. Soon after coming out he learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed the same for twenty-two years, but since 1850 has been engaged in farming. Sept. 20, 1837, he was married to Emeline Harris, who was born in Wayne Co. March 4, 1816, daughter of Warner and Rachel (Gorrel) Harris, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia, who were married in Virginia, and came to Wayne Co. in 1812, raising a family of fifteen children, all of whom lived to maturity, Mrs. Fetrow being the youngest. After the family grew up, however, Mr. Harris moved to Holmes Co. and died there. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years, and was a Democrat. But three of his family are now living—Sarah, Thomas and Mrs. Fetrow. Mr. and Mrs. Fetrow have been blessed with five children, three of whom grew up—Sarah, wife of George Howard, of this township; Nancy, now Mrs. Andrew Reed; William, M. D., lives on the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Fetrow have been members of the United Brethren Church for nearly thirty years. When Mr. Fetrow came to Wayne Co. he had but twenty-five cents, but by industry and economy has amassed considerable wealth, possessing now 216 acres of land, which his son and son-in-law are farming. Mr. Fetrow is the only one of the family name who ever came to Ohio; he has always been a Whig and Republican, and has been a Trustee in his church. He moved from his farm to Beach City in 1880, and is now living retired. His son, William, M. D., has four children; Nancy, Mrs. Reed, has seven; and Sarah, Mrs. Howard, has six. They are all members of the United Brethren Church.

ABRAHAM GRAFE, hardware; Wilmot; is among the self-made men of this township. He was born in June, 1826, in Saxony; son

of John Adam and Justina (Deichman) Grafe. Abraham left home at 15, worked some years in a brick-yard, and then learned the stone-mason's trade. In the fall of 1852 he emigrated to America, landing at New York City. From there he bent his steps westward, stopping a short time in Wayne Co., and locating the same year in the town of Wilmot, where he has since been a constant resident. He came here poor, but he labored on industriously, and for twenty-two years was engaged at his trade. In 1866 he began doing a small business in a mercantile way, his stock of goods being small and of the simplest variety; yet he never faltered, but husbanded his means, and year by year added to his stock of goods, until 1871, when he began in the hardware business, which he has since conducted, having a full line of hardware and shelf-goods, and such articles as are needed by the community generally. In October, 1846, before leaving the old country, he married Sophia Koehler, who was born in Saxony, daughter of Godfried Koehler. Mr. Grafe has no children. His father, John Adam, was a son of Christian and Christina (Mahn) Grafe, to whom were born six children, four sons and two daughters, viz.—Godfried, Jacob, John Adam, Michael, Christina and Rosanna. His mother, Justina, was a daughter of Godfried Deichman, who had but two children born to him, who grew to maturity, viz.—Justina and Jacob. Abraham had no brothers, but one sister, Christina, who yet resides in the old country, Abraham being the only one of the family who emigrated to this country. He is one of the Directors of the Farmers' Bank at Wilmot, and a consistent Republican.

SAMUEL HALL, farmer; P. O. Justus; is one of the pioneers of the county. He was born May 15, 1802, in Jefferson Co., this State; son of John and Judith (Hastings) Hall. John Hall was a son of John Hall, who was a native of England, as were also his children —John, Edward and Hannah. The father of our subject was High Sheriff in Dundee, Scotland, and emigrated to Philadelphia in the year 1792. After remaining there a short time he came to the territory of Ohio a short time prior to 1800. Here our subject was born, amid the forest-scenes of that early time. In 1809 he came with his father to Canton Tp., Canton at that time being composed of three or four houses. They remained here until 1814, when his father moved to Tuscarawas Tp., and settled on an 80 acre tract, where he died in 1816. At the age of 21 Samuel turned out for himself; worked for some time on the Ohio Canal, and in 1828 located in Sugar Creek Tp., where he has since lived an honored and respected member of the community. His farm, consisting of 91½ acres, he has acquired at different times, as his means would justify, having seven different deeds of the same. His marriage with Susan Swigart occurred Sept. 23, 1823. She was born May 15, 1811, in Franklin Co., Pa., daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Hulsinger) Swigart, who came to Ohio about the year 1820, and had a family of eight children. After a companionship of over one-half a century, sharing the toils and privations incident to the life of a pioneer settlement, she passed to her rest June 21, 1879. They have had the following family of children, viz.—Judah A., now deceased; George, Catharine, Elizabeth, Lydia, Susan, Mary and Alfred. George resides in this township; Catharine is the wife of David Hess, of Blackford Co., Ind.; Elizabeth is the wife of John McWhinney; Lydia is now Mrs. Robert Pherson, both of this township; Susan, Mary and Alfred at home. For forty-five years Mr. Hall has been a member of the Reformed Church, and a consistent Republican. He has been a man of excellent health, having a robust constitution; has been a hard-worker, kind of heart, and generously disposed, and though having passed the limit of life allotted to man, yet he looks forward to the time of his departure and the entrance to the beyond, with hopes of a glorious immortality. The father of Mr. Hall was a member of the Baptist Church, and a Whig in politics. To him were born Henry, Judith, Ann, George, William, Hannah, John, Samuel and Edward. Judith Hastings (mother of our subject), was a daughter of William Hastings.

GEORGE W. HALL, Navarre; was born in Sugar Creek Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, May 21, 1830. He is a son of Samuel and Susan Hall, appropriate mention of whom is made in the biographical part of Sugar Creek Tp. George W. was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education. At the age of 21 he left home and came to

Navarre, where he engaged as a clerk in the dry goods store of Harmon V. Beeson, and with whom he remained some two years. At the end of that time he undertook the management of the co-operative store of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Association, which he successfully carried on about three years. He then went to New Bedford, where for one year he was in the employ of James Bell. At the end of that time his employer failed, and Mr. Hall was appointed assignee. After straightening up matters at this point, he and his brother-in-law, John E. Clark, entered into the dry goods business in Millersburg. After two years Mr. Hall sold his interest in the store to his partner, and then formed a partnership with Goshorn & Rose, in dry goods at Navarre. In 1861 he commenced buying horses, afterward selling them to the Government, and after four years began dealing in live stock, tinware, stoves, etc. For the past fifteen years he has dealt quite extensively in grain of all kinds, and his present annual business amounts to about 50,000 bushels. Mr. Hall has been quite successful as a grain-merchant, his whole attention at present being directed to the grain business. He owns 80 acres of land in Sugar Creek Tp. where his family reside. In politics Mr. Hall is a Republican, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married Dec. 25, 1855, to Miss Rebecca Miller, and has a family of seven children—Lilly, Viola, Arthur, Eva M., George H., Myrtle and Ernest M.

DANIEL HOFFMAN, Justus. The present Railroad Agent, Postmaster and Grain Dealer of Justus is the above-mentioned gentleman, who is a native of Sugar Creek Tp., born Feb. 7, 1838, being the eldest of a family of three children. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, remaining under the parental roof until 23 years of age, when he started in business on his own account and engaged in farming. In Nov., 1861, he married Selecta Putman, who was born in this Township in 1844, daughter of Andrew Putman. He has three children—Mary A., now the wife of P. A. McFarren, of this Township; Ada May and Winfield C. He was commissioned Postmaster in the fall of 1874, and has since served in that capacity and Railroad Agent for the C. T. V. and W. Railroad since 1873, and been dealing in grain since his occupancy of the office. He is also engaged in farming, having about 100 acres. His parents were Daniel and Catharine (Cordier) Hoffman. He was born March 5, 1810, in Germany, and emigrated to this township in 1829, with his father, whose name was Daniel, and who purchased 80 acres of land in Sugar Creek Tp., and improved the same; but afterwards sold it to his son Daniel, and moved to Adams Co. where he died. He had four children born to him—Daniel, Peter, Jacob and Eve. Daniel, the father of our subject, remained on the home farm until 1856, when he moved into the southwest part of Tuscarawas Tp., purchasing a farm, and yet resides there. His wife died in 1879. Three children—Daniel, Christopher and Mary A. were born them. Christopher resides in Wooster, Wayne Co. Mary A. is the wife of Oliver Brenniger, of Wayne Co. Our subject owns and occupies the same land first settled by his grandfather, who was a Democrat, and a member of the Reformed Church. His son Daniel, the subject of these lines, is a good Republican.

AUSTIN HAY, merchant; Beach City; was born Feb. 3, 1845, in Somerset Co., Pa.; son of George and Sarah (Fleck) Hay; he was born Dec. 25, 1816, in Somerset Co., Pa., and son of Michael Hay, Esq. They had eleven children. Sarah was a daughter of Jacob Fleck, who married Catharine Harrow, who had sixteen children. The father of our subject was engaged in the mercantile business in Somerset Co., Pa., and came to this county in 1853, settling here and engaging as clerk for P. V. Bell, until the failure of Mr. Bell, when he founded the Farmers' Store at this place which he conducted some time. Then associated with various parties until 1862, when he went to Philadelphia, where he was in business nine years, and finally to Austin, Minnesota, where he now runs a hotel. He had four children—Amanda, Austin, Martha, James. Sept. 7, 1861, Austin, our subject, enlisted in Co. F. 19th O. V. I., and served two years; then came home, and afterward served in Texas until Nov. 1865; was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta Campaign, and the pursuit of Hood; also, in the battles before Nashville. Enlisted as a private and was promoted to Sergeant. Afterward lived in Philadelphia and in Indiana, and came to

Beach City in 1869. Then for some years was engaged variously, and finally, in 1878, entered into business under the firm name of Fetrow & Hay, which continues, keeping a general stock. Feb. 25, 1869, he was united in marriage with Amelia Agler, born in this township at Wilmot, 1846, daughter of George and Eve (Wyandt) Agler. Mr. Hay has had two children born to him, one living—James F., the other, dying in infancy. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church. His parents were Lutherans, but now are Methodists. His father is Republican. Mr. Hay is a member of I. O. O. F. lodge in Ligonia, Indiana.

CAPT. WM. M. JOHNSTON, foundry and manufactory ; Wilmot ; is one of the representative business men and worthy citizens of this township. He was born October 26, 1832, in Sugar Creek Tp., Wayne Co., one mile and a half north of West Lebanon, the eldest son of a family consisting of four sons and five daughters, whose names in the order of their births are—Elizabeth J., Margaret, William M., Josiah, Silas B., Maria, Andrew, Nancy J. and Arminda. Their parents were Andrew W. and Nancy (Boyd) Johnston. The former was born in 1804 in Pennsylvania, son of William Johnston, of Irish ancestry. To William Johnston was born Robert, William, Andrew, John, Jane, Sarah, Eliza, Isabel, and Margaret. Nancy, the mother of William M., was born in Sugar Creek Tp. in 1808, daughter of William Boyd, a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa., and a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was an old-line Whig. The father of our subject died October 25, 1846. He was a man that was esteemed by all who knew him ; he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Whig in politics. At the age of 14 the care of the farm devolved upon our subject, he being the eldest son, and he conducted it in a creditable manner for ten years, attending school part of the time until he was 18 years of age, after which he engaged in teaching during the winter months. May 7, 1857, he was joined in wedlock to Hannah Johnson, who was born Dec. 3, 1832, daughter of Cornelius and Nancy (Carey) Johnson. She was the youngest of a family of six children, two sons and four daughters. Her parents are yet living, and past their fourscore years. Mrs. Johnston's family are direct heirs of what is known as the "Trinity Church Estate" and other valuable property in New York City and in Holland, valued at many millions, which was left by Wolfert Amant Webber, a grandchild of King William IV. of Holland. This union has resulted in the birth of the following children—Nora, Oman E., Ulysses S., and Dollie M. After the marriage of our subject he gave up the management of the farm to his youngest brother, and moved to Mt. Eaton, Ohio, and gave his attention to teaching for several years, and during this time took a lively interest in the political issues of the day. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, and was a nominee on the (Republican) county ticket in Wayne Co. in 1860. In 1861 he engaged in the mercantile business for a short time. In March, 1862, he moved to Wilmot, this county, with a view to conducting a select school, but as the war progressed he entered the service in August of the same year as Lieutenant of Company A, 104th Regiment O. V. I., which position he resigned sometime afterward, on account of impaired health. In 1863 he was unanimously elected Captain of Company A, 99th Regiment, Battalion of National Guard. The command took another form of name to Company K, 163d Regiment, O. N. G., and was stationed at Washington, D. C., for a short time, when Captain Johnston had command of Fort de Russe, and afterwards was moved to the front and took part in the operations against Petersburg. Upon his return home he entered the office of Wyandt, Putman & Co.'s agricultural works in Wilmot, as agent and bookkeeper. Mr. D. B. Wyandt, of said firm, going to Massillon to superintend the Excelsior Works there, leaving the entire financial responsibility of the shop to the management of Mr. Johnston. In the autumn of 1865, by the death of D. B. Wyandt, Mr. Johnston took his place as a member of the firm, the firm name becoming Johnston, Putman & Co., which association continued for several years, after which, there being some change, the firm name was changed to Putman, Johnston & Co., which continued until 1879, when another change occurred, the firm changing to W. M. Johnston & Co., Mr. J. W. Putman retiring. Mr. Johnston has always been a staunch Republican, yet not a partizan. He was nom-

inated by the Republicans, by a large majority, as one of their candidates for Representative in 1873, but, the ticket being defeated, he was, of course, not elected; since which time he has declined all invitations to political honors, and refused to have his name used in that direction. For over sixteen years he has held the office of Notary Public, is a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church, and in all matters in which the interests of the township and county could be subserved, he has always done his part.

CHRISTIAN KÄMPF, farmer; P. O. Beach City; was born Oct. 14, 1814, in Canton Berne, Switzerland; son of Ulrich Kämpf and Magdalena Bealer, to whom were born eight children—John, Christian, Ulrich, Susanna, Annie, Jacob, Magdalena and Daniel. Our subject emigrated with his parents to this State, locating at Mt. Eaton, Wayne Co., in the fall of 1834, and engaged in farming with his father, who afterward removed to Tuscarawas Co., where he died about the year 1872. He was an upright man, a good citizen, and a member of the Reformed Church. Christian lived with his father until his marriage, which event occurred in February, 1837, to Elizabeth Koontz, who was born in Switzerland in April, 1818, and emigrated to this country with her grand-parents when she was quite young, and located with them in Wayne Co., this State. In the spring of 1844 Mr. Kämpf located in this township, purchasing at first 180 acres of land; but has since located on land adjoining his first purchase, having now 210 acres in all. Of thirteen children born him seven are living, viz. —Christian, who resides in this township, engaged in farming; Celista, wife of William G. Resh, of this township; Anna, wife of Robert C. Taylor, who also is a resident of Sugar Creek; Philip, Alexander, Peter and Elmer E. are at home. The sons are farmers, good horsemen, and good judges of that useful animal. Mr. Kämpf was raised in the Reformed Church, and is a Democrat.

CHRISTIAN KAYLER, farmer; P. O. Justus; was born Sept. 21, 1821, in Pennsylvania.; eldest of a family of thirteen children born to Samuel and Christina (Knee) Kayler. The former was born in Hagerstown, Md., son of Frederick and Christina (Log) Kayler, who were natives of Germany, and were early settlers in Hagerstown. They raised a family of eleven children, whose names were—Samuel, Frederick, John, Conrad, Martin, Daniel, Nancy, Susan, Judah, Elizabeth and Polly. The Knee family are of German descent. Samuel Kayler was a saddler by trade. He emigrated west to Ohio when Christian was about 10 years of age, and located in Sugar Creek Tp., on the farm now owned by D. M. Kayler, which land was unimproved. He settled upon this place and remained on the same as long as he lived. His death occurred March 8, 1873. His wife died many years previous. They raised a family of thirteen children, viz.—Christian, Daniel M., John, Frederick, Henry, Samuel, George, Jacob, Polly, Susan, Nancy, Christina, Rebecca; George, who was shot by the guerillas when in the United States service as a soldier; Polly and Susan, deceased; Henry resides in Decatur, Ill.; Christian, Daniel and John are residents of Sugar Creek Tp.; Samuel and Jacob are in Huron Co., this State; Rebecca resides in Wood Co., Ohio, wife of Ephraim Gross; Christina, wife of John Meek, of Whitley Co., Ind.; Nancy is wife of Isaac Brussman, of Indiana; Susan married Godfrey Shetler, located in Indiana, and has since died; Polly is the wife of Jacob Hoak; she died in Crawford Co. Samuel Kayler was for many years a member of the Reformed Presbyterians, as well as his wife, and was a Democrat. Christian remained on the homestead until he began business for himself; was first married at the age of 22, to Lena Howe, a native of Pennsylvania. She died some years afterwards, leaving three children—Zachariah, Sarah A., and Elizabeth. Sarah resides in Wooster, wife of Robert Slater; Elizabeth, now west, and married; Zachariah on the homestead. He was married second time to Margaret McWhinney, who was born on the homestead in this township, daughter of John and Nancy (Wolfe) McWhinney. By his present wife he has six children—Mary F. wife of Clark McClintock, of this township; John D., at home; Chester, George W., Esther and Jesse. He has 79 acres, and is a Republican. All the Kayler family of the young stock are of the Republican faith.

ISAAC KANAGE, farmer; P. O. Wilmot; was born Jan. 13, 1828, near Strasburg, Tus-

carawas Co., eldest of a family of nine children, born to Michael and Elizabeth (Aultman) Kanage. He, born in 1800, in Westmoreland Co., Pa., son of Christian; she, daughter of John Aultman, who married a Pershing. The Aultmans were among the first settlers of Tuscarawas Co.; Christain came just prior to the war of 1812, and was a farmer. Michael, his son, came to this township about 1832, settled here, and died in 1866; his wife died in 1875, and was a member of the United Brethern Church. The names of the family born them are—Isaac, on the homestead; Catharine, wife of Daniel King, this township; Mary, Mrs. John Miller, DeKalb Co., Ind.; Samuel, same place; Solomon, in Christian Co., Ills.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Jacob Degraves, DeKalb Co., Ind.; Lydia, Mrs. Samuel Hoover, of Indiana; Enos, graduate Mt. Union College; after graduation, left and has never been heard of since 1867; Martha, Mrs. William Meese, in this township Aug. 8, 1848, our subject was married to Susan Wilhelm, born in this county March 4, 1826, daughter of David and Sarah (Ball) Wilhelm. They had five children—Susan, Nancy, David, Lucinda and Sarah. Our subject has three children—Sarah, Mrs. Alfred King, Tuscarawas Co.; Mary A., Mrs. George Rex, of Canton; Albert, at home. Mr. Kanage moved to Indiana in 1852, where he lived nearly fifteen years; was Township Trustee. He has 160 acres of excellent land; is a Republican, and a member of the United Brethren Church for thirty-five years, and Trustee of the same. In 1867 Mr. Kanage returned to this township, and has been here since. A son, James Wesley, died in May, 1876, aged 27 years. He was a teacher by occupation, having taught from his 18th year.

MICHAEL KING, farmer; P. O. Justus; was born in Somerset Co., Pa., Sept. 27, 1805, as was also his father, David, in 1781. His paternal grandfather, Michael was a native of York Co., Pa., and by his marriage with Susan Passmore, had ten children—Enos, John, George, William, Philip, David, Polly, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Phœbe. David King married Sophia, daughter of Casper Ginder, a native of Germany. Of the children of this union there grew up John, George, Jacob, Catharine, Barbara, Elizabeth, Sophia, and Peggy. John was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. In the spring of 1822 a two-horse wagon brought West the King family consisting of the father, mother and seven children—George, Michael, Elias, Jacob, Enos, Elizabeth and Aaron. They located in Sugar Creek Tp., near Wilmot, on leased land, and there the father, an old-time Whig, died in 1862, the mother having passed away fourteen years before. Both were members of the Disciples' Church. Michael assisted his father on the farm till, at the age of 21 years, he struck out for himself. He worked one year at tanning, then again at farming. Jan. 28, 1828, he married Susanna Deardorff, born in Tuscarawas Co., in 1807. Her parents were Isaac and Eva E. (Zeigler) Deardorff, natives of York Co., Pa., and early settlers in Tuscarawas. After marriage, Mr. King remained six years in Sugar Creek Tp., then sold out and moved to Tuscaarwas Co., where he lived forty-eight years. His wife died July 13, 1880, the mother of fifteen children, of whom twelve grew up,—of these Hiram was drowned while serving in the 19th O. V. I.; Irenæous died of wounds received before Richmond when a member of the 126th O. V. I.; Eva is wife of Isaac Masters, Ashland Co., Ohio; Sophia, of Wm. Penix, Tuscarawas Co.; Helen, of Morris Shisler, insurance agent, Tuscarawas Co.; Leah, of Wm. Kaldenbauch, Franklin Tp., Tuscarawas Co.; Rebecca is Mrs. Jesse Ward, of Clinton Co. Mo.; David is proprietor of the Iron Valley Hotel, at Canal Dover; Sarah lives at the same place; and of three remaining boys—Wilson, Edward and Alfred, the latter is on the old homestead, 257 acres, in Franklin Tp., Tuscarawas Co. In May, 1881, Mr. King took as his second wife, Mary, widow of John W. Elliott, who died without issue. She was born Sept. 29, 1818, in Kent Co., England; her parents Matthew and Esther (Fleet), Judd, coming to America in 1830, and locating in Sugar Creek Tp. Since his marriage to Mrs. Elliott, Mr. King has moved to her farm, 84 acres. Mr. King has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-six years, and his present wife has a standing of thirty-six years in the same body. He has been trustee, steward, class-leader, and superintendent of the Sunday School. He is a Republican.

JOHN LONGENECKER, banker and farmer; P. O. Wilmot; was born in Paint Tp., Holmes Co., Feb. 11, 1839. His parents were Peter and Elizabeth (Shank) Longenecker, to whom were born the numerous family of fourteen children, all of whom grew to be men and women. Peter Longnecker was born in 1802, in Fayette Co., Pa., son of Peter, who married Elizabeth Naffzinger, and by her had nine children—Magdalena, David, Levi, Susan, Elizabeth, Peter, Joseph, Catharine and John. Elizabeth Shank was one of the following family—Martha, Nancy, Elizabeth, Mary, Adam, Henry and David. The ancestors of the Shanks and Longeneckers, were natives of Switzerland. Of the brothers and sisters of our subject the following are living—David, now of Elkhart Co., Ind.; Susan, wife of J. Sliffe, in Tuscarawas Co.; Hannah, wife of Jacob Shutt, of Crawford Co.; John, in Wilmot; William H., Railroad Agent in Columbus; Joseph, in St. Joe Co., Ind.; Alpheus and Jacob in Holmes Co. in this State. The Longenecker family came to Ohio about the year 1836, locating in Holmes Co. Peter Longenecker died in September, 1866. He was a farmer, and lived respected and esteemed by his fellows. Religiously, he was formerly a Mennonite, but later he joined the Presbyterian Church, and died in that faith. His wife yet survives him, residing on the homestead. The subject of these lines was raised upon the home-farm where he lived until August, 1862, when he donned the "blue," and joined the 102d Regiment O. V. I., Co. "A," and served until the close of the war, when he returned home and resumed teaching, having taught four terms before entering the service. Sept. 28, 1865, he married Sevella Freed, who was born in 1842 in Holmes Co., daughter of Abram and Martha Seidler Freed. In the spring of 1866, he located in this township, purchasing 104 acres of land. Since the establishment of the Farmers' Bank at this place he has been Cashier of the same, and carries on his farm at the same time. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has one child, Minnie O., and is a sound Republican.

J. F. LENZ, woolen manufacturer; Wilmot; is the founder and sole proprietor of the Wilmot Woolen Mill. He was born June 6, 1830, in the Kingdom of Wirtemberg, Germany, eldest child born to Frederick and Christina (Schleh) Lenz. Frederick Lenz was born in 1800, and became a woolen manufacturer, which business he followed in the old country. He emigrated to the United States in 1834, locating first in Lehigh Co., Pa.; afterwards moved to Chester Co., and to Columbiana Co., this State, in 1836. During this time he worked at his trade in the different localities where he resided. In 1837 he moved with his family to Holmes Co., where he remained until 1858, at which time he located in Wayne Co., three miles west of Mount Eaton, where he ran a factory on his own account. In 1860 he located in Wilmot, Stark Co., where he lived and engaged in his business until 1879, when he returned to Wayne Co., near Buena Vista, and is now Postmaster there. The subject of these lines remained with his parents until he was 18 years of age; he then went to learn the carpenter's trade, which business he followed from 1850 to 1860, when he permanently located in Wilmot, and built the factory he now operates, his father being engaged in business with him from 1860 to 1871, when he retired. Our subject has since conducted the business on his own account, having learned the business thoroughly in all its details, when young, with his father; manufactures all the varieties of staple woolen goods. He has a large family of children, whom he has instructed in the business, and who remain with him and assist him in the factory. In Feb., 1852, he married Sarah Longenecker, who was born in March, 1833, in Fayette Co., Pa., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Showalter) Longenecker. The former was born in Fayette Co., the latter in Rockingham Co., Pa. Mr. Lenz has eleven children living—Joseph, Louisa, Julius, Elizabeth, Isaac, Martha, Grant, Susan, Clementina, Calvin and Frederick. Charles died, aged 5 years. Mr. Lenz is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Republican.

WILLIAM McFARREN, farmer; P. O. Navarre; was born in this township Oct. 21, 1825, son of Samuel and Mary (Smith) McFarren. Samuel McFarren was born in 1795 in Franklin Co., Pa.; son of Jacob, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Franklin Co., Pa., where he raised a family consisting of the following children viz—John, Jacob,

Adam, Matthew, William, George and Peter; the daughters were Mary, Catharine and Elizabeth. Mary Smith's father's name was John, to whom the following offspring were born:—John, Jacob, Henry, George, Mary, and Susan. Samuel McFarren emigrated to the northwest corner of Sugar Creek Tp. in the spring of 1823, locating on 160 acres of land that had been entered by his father-in-law, John Smith. Here he remained until his death, March 22, 1874. His wife preceded him four years. To them were born eight children, viz.—Jacob, William, Samuel, John, Rebecca, Mary, Elizabeth and Melinda; of the number six are living; Rebecca and Mary deceased; all residents of this township, except Elizabeth, who resides in Tuscarawas Tp. William remained at home with his father until past his majority. March, 1853, he married Sarah Doty, who was a native of this township. Her parents were Israel and Mary (Barnett) Doty, who were natives of New Jersey, and emigrated to this township when the country was comparatively new. To them were born the following—Lot, Zebulon, John, Israel, Andrew, Rachel, Catharine, Maria, Martha, Jane and Sarah. In 1859 Mr. McFarren located on his present farm, consisting or 121 acres, which is adorned with excellent farm buildings. He has three children—Samington W., Francis M. and Clara J. Mr. McFarren is a member of the Reformed Church, and is a Democrat.

JOHN McWHINNEY, farmer; P. O. Justus; was born June 13, 1835, on the N. W. ¼ Sec. 23, in this Township. Third child and eldest son of John R. and Nancy (Wolf) McWhinney; he, born Nov. 12, 1786, in County Down, Ireland; she, July 4, 1804, near Chambersburg, Pa., daughter of John Wolf. The father of our subject emigrated to America in 1811, going first to New York, where he remained some time, and then coming to Ohio prior to the building of the Ohio Canal, upon which he was engaged as contractor, and as overseer upon the same from Fort Washington to Akron. In 1827 he located in Sugar Creek Tp., where he purchased 160 acres of land, upon which there were no improvements, and upon which farm he remained until his death, April 17, 1863, his wife surviving him until Feb. 11, 1878. To them were born five children—Mary J., Mrs. John Welty, of Pike Tp.; Margaret, Mrs. Christian Kayler, this Tp.; John, on the homestead; Jacob, dead, March 17, 1864; and an infant unnamed. The father, as well as his parents, were Presbyterians. John, our subject, was raised on the farm where he was born, and when of age his father gave him an interest in the same. In Sept., 1861, he enlisted in Co. F. 19th O. V. I., and served until April, 1865, having veteraned in 1864. For two years he had charge of the wagon-train, and was Forage Master; afterward marched with his regiment down to Atlanta, where he was disabled, and served in the hospital until discharged. Upon his return he resumed farming, and has so continued. Oct. 9, 1861, he was married to Elizabeth Hall, born March 29, 1835, in this Township, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Swigart) Hall; he, born in Steubenville, Columbiana Co., Ohio; she, in Lancaster Co., Pa. Mr. Hall settled in this township in 1827, and his wife died in 1879. They had eight children, seven of whom are living, all in this township, except one. Mr. McWhinney, our subject, has six children—Carrie E., Sterling J., Cullen H., Columbia V., Minnie H., and Jesse N. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and a Trustee thereof. Since Vallandigham's time he has been a Republican—was a Democrat formerly.

JOHN NETZLY, farmer; P. O. Navarre; born Sept. 4, 1812, in Lancaster Co., Pa.; is the eldest of a family of four. His parents were John and Susan (Mellinger) Netzly, both natives of Lancaster Co. The Netzlys are of Swiss descent, and two brothers Netzly served in the Revolutionary War. The father of our subject, dying when his son was a mere lad, and his mother marrying a second time, the boy was raised among strangers. In September, 1835, he came to Sugar Creek Tp., Ohio, partly on foot, and on April 28 of the following year he married Mary Hege, born May 8, 1816, in Franklin Co., Pa., daughter of Henry and Sarah (Zent) Hege, who came to Ohio several years previous. Mr. Netzly located on 64 acres, bought in the fall of 1835 for $1,200. Since that time he has been a constant resident of the township, and has now 104 acres of land well situated. He has six children—Jacob, Hannah A., Samuel, George W., Jeremiah, and Mary. A son, John, was killed by a boiler explosion,

near Buena Vista, Ind. Jacob resides in Martinsville, Ill. Mr. Netzly is a member of the United Brethren, and in politics is Liberal.

ANDREW PUTMAN, farmer; P. O. Justus; was born January 30, 1816, in Somerset Co., Pa., son of John and Charlotte (King) Putman. He came West with his parents when he was two years of age, locating in the woods, and remained with them until his marriage, being brought up as pioneer children were, and taught the use of the ax, and how to clear land. September 28, 1837, he was married to Judith Shlater, who was born June 23, 1820, in Somerset Co., Pa., she being the youngest of a family of fifteen children, all of whom lived to maturity and raised families except two. Her parents were natives of Fayette Co., Pa., but removed to Tuscarawas Co. Her father's name was Samuel. The names of the children born him were—Job, Polly, Barbara and Katharine (twins), Henry, Samuel, Absalom, Elizabeth, Nancy, Jacob, Jane, Sarah, Judith, William, and Peter—but three of them now living. Her parents were of Presbyterian faith, her father being a Whig. After the marriage of Mr. Putman he located on Sec. 15, where he lived until 1862, since which time he has been located at Justus Station, and engaged in farming. Of five children born, but three are living—Haman, Winfield C., and Selecta. Haman resides in the township and is engaged in farming; Winfield is a practicing physician at Justus; Selecta is the wife of Daniel Hoffman, of this township. Clarris was the eldest of the family; she died at the age of 27, and was the wife of William McClintock. Mr. Putman is a member of the United Brethren, having been identified with that Church for many years, and having served in all the official stations of the same: as class-leader, steward, trustee, etc., and is one of the pillars of the church.

J. C. F. PUTMAN, merchant, Wilmot; is one of the rising young merchants and enterprising business men of this county. He was born in this township in 1806; the only son born to T. C. and Elizabeth (Griffith) Putman. He was raised upon the farm, and received the advantages afforded by the common district school, besides spending some time at Mt. Eaton, and two years at the Massillon High School. After leaving school he became an employe in the "Bee Hive Store," conducted by Allman, Gross & Wetler, as cashier and book-keeper, and afterwards, as the firm changed, for Allman & Wetler, remaining in their employ five years. He went to Akron in 1879, where he was employed for one year as salesman in a dry goods establishment. In April, 1881, he engaged in business at Wilmot, in the dry goods and grocery trade, keeping a general stock, including boots and shoes, having for a partner Charles C. Wyandt, under the firm name of Putman & Wyandt, both young men of excellent habits, and good business qualifications.

HIRAM PUTMAN, miller; Wilmot; is the second son of Gabriel Putman, one of the pioneers of this township, who was born in Somerset Co., Pa., Jan. 24, 1795, and emigrated to the State and to this place in 1817, and purchased land. He returned to his native State two years after; married Susan Weimer, and returned to his wilderness home with his young wife, and began the life of agenuine pioneer. After several years, his wife died, leaving him five children, four of whom are yet living. He married Rebecca White two years later, and she died three years afterward, leaving no issue. In 1871 he married Sarah Hite. Mr. Putman, although past the time allotted to man, is yet hale and hearty. He was the founder of the Agricultural Works of Wm. M. Johnston & Co., and has always been a public spirited man, always giving substantial aid to worthy local enterprises. By attention to his business and sagacious management of his own affairs, and the exercise of industry and rigid economy, he has secured to himself an ample competence for the support and comfort of his declining years. The subject of this notice was born in this town, on the homestead farm, Sept. 20, 1831, and was raised to farming pursuits. In 1860 he engaged in the milling business, buying out the interests of Welty & Frease in the New Hope Mill, they being the original proprietors. Since his marriage he has been located on the property which is situate about one mile northwest of the town of Wilmot. Since that time, he has been continually engaged in the milling business. In 1865 he purchased an interest in the "Enterprise Mill," which was owned by Hobbs, Harrow & Co., he purchasing the interests of Harrow and Brindle. Two years

later he purchased Hobbs' interest, having then the entire control. He ran the mill on his own account until July, 1880, when he took in as partner his brother, Joseph W., which firm has since been known as Putman Bros. They are doing an excellent business, and are well patronized. Oct. 14, 1850, he married Mary Hobbs, who was born Feb. 5, 1836, in Franklin Co., Pa., daughter of Emanuel and Mary (Henninger) Hobbs, who came to Ohio in the fall of 1848, locating in Wilmot. He has but one child—Ada Florence, wife of Garret Elliott, of this township. In connection with his mill property, he owns 86 acres of land.

JOSEPH PUTMAN, retired farmer; is one of the wealthy farmers of Sugar Creek Tp. He was born March 6, 1808, in Somerset Co., Pa., the youngest child born to Peter and Mary (Snyder) Putman, both natives of Washington Co., Md., and to whom were born eleven children—John, Peter, Jacob, Henry, David, George, Andrew, Joseph, Elizabeth, Catharine, and one died in infancy. Joseph was bereft of a father's care when a babe, and at the age of 5 was left an orphan. He was then cared for by his brother Peter, with whom he lived five years, afterwards living seven years with his brother-in-law, William Shunt. He then began working by the month at extremely low wages. He had no school advantages, and thus thrown upon his own resources, he early in life was taught the intrinsic worth of a dollar, and to exercise rigid economy and practice industry. In October, 1829, he married Elizabeth Putman, who was born in 1809, in Somerset Co., Pa., daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Lerhart) Putman, natives of Maryland. After Mr. Putman was married, he purchased land and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1833 he emigrated to Sugar Creek Tp., and purchased 365 acres of land, for which he paid $2,100; a small cabin and a few acres partially cleared, being all the improvements made. He remained on this farm forty-three years, and in the spring of 1876 removed to Wilmot, where he has since resided, having acquired a handsome competence as a reward for his many years of patient toil and industry. Of eight children born to him four are living—William; Sevilla, wife of Henry Kreiling; Catharine, wife of Frederick Nowman; Mary, now residing in Columbiana Co.; Harriet, married Ben. Bumgardiner, and by him had three children, and died in 1862. Mr. Putman, wife, and several of the family are members of the Evangelical Church. William J. now resides on the homestead farm, upon which he was raised. He taught school several terms, and May 23d, 1871, married Miss Caroline Olmstead, who was born Dec. 20, 1849, in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, daughter of D. and Elizabeth (Ricksicker) Olmstead, natives of Switzerland, who emigrated to the State in 1833, and had a family of eight children. William J. has five children—Elizabeth L., Worthy E., Mary V., P. O. and Ira P. With the exception of a short residence in Navarre, when he was engaged in the mercantile business, he has been a constant resident of the township. He has about 100 acres of land.

ROBERT PHERSON, farmer; P. O. Justus; was born on the farm upon which he lives, Nov. 19, 1837, the fourth child of eight, born to Theophilus and Eliza (Tate) Pherson. Theophilus was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1800, son of Robert and Jane (McWhinney) Pherson. Robert's parents were Robert and Elizabeth (McClure) Pherson, to whom were born Nancy Jane, William, Robert, and Betsey, who died young. Jane McWhinney was a native of Ireland, daughter of James and Margaret (Bailey) McWhinney. James was a son of Robert. The children of James and Margaret McWhinney were—James, Francis, Robert, William, John, Jane, Nancy, and Margaret. Theophilus Pherson, the father of our subject, was in his minority when his father arrived in this county. He worked on the Ohio canal some time, where he earned the money to purchase his land, consisting of 160 acres unimproved, upon which he settled, remaining thereon as long as he lived. He died in February, 1848. Of eight children born them, seven are living—Jane, wife of Rev. Thomas, in Defiance, Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of J. M. Trubey, Esq., of this township; John resides in Dickinson Co., Kansas; Robert, our subject, Almina, unmarried; William, in the West; Albert, a physician in Henry Co., this State; Ann, now deceased, was the wife of Mr. Gillet. Robert was young when his father died; he was raised among strangers. On Feb. 22, 1859, he married Lydia Hall, who was born in August,

1837, in this township, daughter of Samuel Hall, one of the early pioneers of the county. They have five children—Ursula M., Susan S., Mary V., Clarence C., and Gertrude L. He has about 160 acres of land in this township, and 160 in Lagrange Co. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and is a Republican.

J. W. PUTMAN, miller; Wilmot; born Oct. 16, 1828, in this township; the eldest of two sons of Gabriel and Susan (Weimer) Putman. Was raised on the farm till he was 17 years of age, when he was apprenticed to Wyandt & Putman, founders, at Wilmot. After serving three years, he worked about six years for the same firm as journeyman, and in 1856 purchased a fourth interest in the business, with which he continued connected till 1879, when he and his brother Hiram associated in the milling business at Wilmot as Putman & Bro. They also have a custom mill in the township of New Hope. Mr. J. W. Putman was married in August, 1851, to Hannah Stambaugh; born in this township in January, 1834; daughter of Henry and Susan (Wallace) Stambaugh. They have two children—Walter, an attorney-at-law and a partner in the Farmers' Bank at Wilmot, and Mary, wife of S. C. Myers of Navarre. The Putmans are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as staunch Republicans. J. W. Putman is one of the Township Trustees.

CAPT. T. C. PUTMAN; was born Jan. 29, 1828, in this township, one mile east of Wilmot; the second son of John and Catharine (King) Putman; he, born Feb. 2, 1789, in Somerset Co., Pa., son of Andrew; she, daughter of Philip King. John came West one year before Gabriel Putman, and entered government land on Sec. 33, improving it, and remaining on it till his death, May 3, 1872, his wife dying in 1851, aged 57. To them were born seven children, five arriving at the age of maturity—Mary, Mrs. Jeremiah Agler, of Van Wert Co., Ohio; Elizabeth, Mrs. Abraham Spidle, in Wilmot; Andrew W., at Justus; Phœbe, Mrs. W. Slater, in Mercer Co.; Timothy C., our subject, Anna died at eleven years; babe died unnamed. The Putmans were all Whigs; later were Republican. Timothy C. Putman was reared to farming, and remained with his father as long as he lived. He was married Oct. 3, 1850, to Elizabeth Griffith, born in Tuscarawas Co., daughter of Hezekiah and Arvilla (Curtis) Griffith, both natives of Ohio. Their parents were early settlers of this State. He died Nov. 22, 1869. They had nine children, six of whom are living. The Griffiths were United Brethren and Republicans. After our subject was married he settled on the homestead in 1858. Served in the army during the late war, in Co. K. 163rd O. N. G.; is now Captain Co. F., State Militia. He has two children—Alice, Mrs. C. B. Allman, of Massillon; and J. C. of Wilmot. In 1879 Capt. Putman was elected County Infirmary Director. He has 515 acres of land, being one of the largest land-holders in the township.

SAMUEL RAMSEY, tanner and currier; Wilmot; is the proprietor of the Wilmot Tannery. He is a native of Tuscarawas Co., having been born in Wayne Tp. Feb. 17, 1831; son of Robert and Catharine (Dumbauld) Ramsey, who were among the early settlers in Tuscarawas Co. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, but at the age of 20 he began learning the tanner's and currier's trade at Zanesville, which occupied three years. He then worked three years at journey-work. April 11, 1854, he started in business for himself at Wilmot, Stark Co., where he has since been a citizen and a business man, plying his chosen vocation in a creditable manner, doing a thrifty and lucrative business. Being master of his trade, he has been enabled to find ready sale for all his goods, which are unsurpassed, both in price and quality. In the fall of '54 he formed a life-partnership with Lucinda Adams, who was born in Somerset Co., Pa., Aug. 25, 1825, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Bloom) Adams. By this union four children have been born to him—John W., Catharine, Sarah J. and Elmy. Catharine is now the wife of A. Ayres, of Wilmot. Mr. Ramsey is a member of the United Brethren Church, and one of the official members of that society. In 1867 his father removed to Davis Co., Ind., where he now resides, and is engaged in farming. The names of the children born to him, and their places of residence, are as follows—Philip, of De Kalb Co., Ind., farmer and carpenter; John resides in Tuscarawas Co., and is farming; Samuel R., in Wilmot; Susan, wife of Jacob Zeigler, of Davis Co., Ind.; Reuben,

also of Davis Co., Ind., farmer; and Oliver, in Sugar Creek, Stark Co. The family are all Republicans.

W. H. RAFF, merchant tailor; Beach City; was born Dec. 18, 1842, near Chambersburg, Pa.; the eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Baughey) Raff, both natives of Pennsylvania. W. H. removed to this county with his parents, who settled in Wilmot, this township, when he was a lad of 12 years of age. The father remains a resident of that place, and is conducting a merchant-tailoring establishment, he being a tailor by trade. Our subject attended school in his youth, and assisted his father in the store, where he learned much of the business; the "finish," however, was acquired in Philadelphia, where he was thoroughly instructed in the detail and art of cutting and fitting. Sept. 7, 1861, at the age of 19, he enlisted in Co. F. 19th Regiment, O. V. I., for three years. Jan. 1, 1864, he became a veteran in the same regiment, and served until the close of the war, after which he went with his regiment to Texas, where they served until Nov. 25, 1865, when he was mustered out. During all this time he was absent from his regiment but once—Stone River being the only battle that he missed, in which his regiment was engaged, he being confined in hospital for a short time. Upon his return home, he formed a partnership with J. L. Shunk, in the dry goods business at Wilmot, under the firm name of Shunk & Raff, which existed one year. In March, 1867, he engaged in business with his father in the merchant tailor's trade. In 1875 they started a branch store at Beach City, which was conducted by W. H., until March, 1879; when the partnership was dissolved, our subject continuing in the same building on his own account, where besides tailoring, he deals in gentlemens' furnishing goods. May 25, 1876, he married Rebecca P. Cotton, a native of Tuscarawas Co., daughter of Richard and Harriet (Johnson) Cotton, whose father was one of the early pioneers of Tuscarawas Co. They have one daughter—Beulah Eve. Mr. Raff is a member of the Disciples' Church, and a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM G. RESH, farmer; P. O. Justus; born May 22, 1833, in Berks Co., Pa.; came to Ohio with his parents when 8 years of age. His father, William, died suddenly in December, 1875, aged 64 years, while working at a threshing machine; his mother, Catharine Resh, still survives. Of the family there are living besides our subject—Carturen, wife of Fred. Lineroad, in Bethlehem Tp.; James, in Cuyahoga Co.; Daniel, in Wilmot; Benjamin, in Kalamazoo, Mich.; Charles, in Kent Co., Mich.; John, in Champaign Co., Ill.; Catharine, wife of Jacob Uplinger, in Kent Co., Mich.; Mary, wife of Abraham Haverland, in Pike Tp.; Sarah, wife of Fred. Eckelstaford, in Michigan. Benjamin served through the entire war as a member of the 14th I. V. I., and lost an arm at Gettysburg. William, our subject, was bred to agriculture, and after his marriage, Nov. 13, 1864, remained on the homestead farm. His wife, Celesta, born Sept. 22, 1842, in Wayne Co., is the daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Koontz) Kampf, both Swiss. Mr. and Mrs. Resh are members of the United Brethren Church. They have but one child, George W., born Jan. 16, 1865.

ISRAEL STUCK, farmer; P. O. Justus. Among the self-made men of this township is Mr. Stuck, whose birthplace was Franklin Co., Pa., born Nov. 18, 1818, the fourth child of a family of eight children that grew to maturity. His parents were John and Susan (Miller) Stuck, both natives of Franklin Co. The paternal grandfather was a native of Germany; his name was George. He emigrated to Pennsylvania during the latter part of last century, and entered land not far from Philadelphia, and was one of the pioneers of that locality. John Stuck, the father of Israel, was raised in Lancaster Co. to farming pursuits; he afterwards studied law. He raised a family of eight children—Eliza, Adam, Margaret, Israel, Catharine, Martha, George, and John J. Israel emigrated West with his brother, Adam, when he was 18 years of age, coming first to Canton Tp. He was poor and had nothing to begin with except his hands, so he worked several years as a common laborer in Canton Tp., but afterwards went to Marlborough Tp. In April, 1843, he married Maria Lilly, who was born Aug. 15, 1819, in Marlborough Tp., this county, daughter of Peter and Molly (Reedy) Lilly, to whom were born a family of sixteen children. He was one of the earliest settlers in Marlborough Tp. from Pennsylvania, and settled in the woods.

He was a son of Peter Lilly, a native of Germany. The mother of Molly Reedy, before her marriage, was Katie Gilbert. The Reedys are natives of Holland. Mr. Stuck came to Sugar Creek Tp. in 1853, purchased land, and has since been a constant resident on the same. By hard labor and patient industry his efforts have been amply rewarded by a goodly accumulation of this world's goods, having over 300 acres of land. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and in politics Democratic. He has seven children—Lavina, Susan, Lydia, Henry C., Israel J., A. Clark, and Rolandus.

FERNANDO B. SMITH, manufacturer; Wilmot; is the proprietor and sole manufacturer of "Smith's New Improved Portable Force Pump," a new and novel invention, which is finding a ready and rapid sale. The manufactory is located in Wilmot, and is conducted by the above, who was born in this town July 19, 1854, son of Peter and Ann (Howard) Smith. They were born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 15, 1811, and Jan. 9, respectively; were united by marriage Oct. 16, 1835, and emigrated to this country, locating at once (July, 1848) in Wilmot, Stark Co., and set up in business. He is a tinsmith, which trade he learned in Switzerland, and has since conducted the business in this town, keeping stoves and tinware generally. The father of Peter was named John, whose father was of the same name. Mrs. Smith's father's name was Casper Howard. Nine children have been born to Peter Smith, viz.—John, Maria, Elizabeth, Christian, Lena, Fernando B., Ettie, Peter, and Adolph, who died when young. Peter Smith, the father of F. B., was of a family of four children—Peter, John, Anna and Mary. Of the children of Peter Smith, who have left the shelter of the parental roof, are Ettie, wife of A. D. Wallace, of this place; Lena, now Mrs. Paul Fry, also of this town; Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Obets, resides near Grand Rapids, Mich.; Maria is the wife of George Goll, of Loudonville, Ohio; John resides in Zanesville, and Christian in Bakervilla. Fernando learned the tinner's trade of his father, but in 1877 he went to Cincinnati, where he engaged in manufacturing his improved pumps in a small way. He came to this town the year following, and began their manufacture at this place. The first year he manufactured he turned out 2,500, in 1878 5,000, and has been doubling the amount each year. In 1880 he made 20,000, and next year will manufacture 50,000.

A. W. STAMBAUGH, fruit-grower; Beach City; is one of the most successful small fruit growers in the county. He was born Sep. 2, 1841, at Plainsburg, this township, son of Henry and Susan Stambaugh. He volunteered as a private in Company F, 19th Regiment O. V. I., Sept. 7, 1861, and after serving some length of time, re-enlisted, and served to the close of the war. Starting in as a private soldier, he rose from Sergeant to Orderly, then to 2d Lieutenant, then to 1st Lieutenant, in which capacity he served until May 31, 1865, when he resigned and returned home. He served in all the engagements in which his regiment participated, and with the exception of a slight wound at Mission Ridge, he came through unscathed. Upon his release from the service he learned the stone-cutter's trade, which he followed for eight years. In 1866 he engaged in the culture and growth of small fruits, in which capacity he has been remarkably successful, raising in the year 1881, 375 bushels of strawberries alone, and is extending his business, and planting the best and leading varieties of all fruits. Oct. 12, 1865, he married Amelia Slater, who was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., daughter of Absalom Slater. She died Aug. 4, 1874, leaving Mr. Stambaugh two children—Eva L. and Sallie D. Was married a second time June 23, 1875, to Lottie Dull, daughter of Joseph Dull, of Licking Co., Ohio., a prominent farmer and wool-grower, and one of the staunch Republicans of that county. He was Prov. Marshal and Enrolling Officer during the war. Mr. Stambaugh has one child, Bessie May. Henry Stambaugh, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 18, 1810, son of Henry Stambaugh, whose ancestor was Philip, a native of Alsace on the Rhine. He and several brothers came to York Co., Pa., and settled there previous to the war of the Revolution. The children of Philip were—Jacob, Henry, John, Catharine, Mary and Elizabeth. Philip was remarkably fond of hunting and the chase, and upon his arrival in Pennsylvania, purchased several hundred acres of land at South Mountain, in Adams Co., Pa. To him were born Philip, Mary, Josiah, Henry, John, Barbara, Catharine,

Michael, Peter, David, Emma, Catharine, Lydia and Moses. Henry Stambaugh, father of A. W. Stambaugh, married Catharine Walters, and with his family of children emigrated to Ohio, crossing the river at Pittsburg in a ferry-boat. He came to New Lisbon, Ohio, where he rented land twelve years, but finally made his way to the county, and settled first in Nimishillen Tp., when it was all a wilderness; remaining here seven years, when, he removed to Canton and remained seven years, and finally located in Portage Co., where he died in 1866. He was a minister of the Albright faith, as were also John and Jacob, his brothers, but later in life joined the United Brethren Church. Henry Stambaugh, the father of A. W. Stambaugh, married Dec. 1, 1831, Susan Wallick, born July 8, 1810, in Fayette Co., Pa. She was a daughter of Henry Wallick. Mr. Stambaugh was a stone-mason by trade, at which he worked for several years. His death occurred Nov. 9, 1868. He was a man of more than common ability, and for several years was interested in the practice of law. He was a man highly esteemed for his many virtues, a sound Republican, and believer in the doctrine of free salvation. The children born to him were—Franklin H., Joseph C., Susan, Walter S., Anson J., and Alfred W., Allen H. Henry I., Walter and Winfield, twins. Those deceased are Joseph C., Walter and Winfield, Mary, Rolando B. and Franklin H.

JASPER P. SHISLER, farmer; P. O. Justus; was born Aug. 20, 1824, in Allen Creek Tp., Jefferson Co., Ohio, the fourth child and second son living, of a family of fourteen children. His parents were Casper and Elizabeth (Strickland) Shisler, both natives of Sussex Co., N. J. The former was born in 1785, son of Henry Shisler, a native of Philadelphia, and removed from there to New Jersey, where he married a Miss Lance, and by her had the following children—Peter, William, Henry, John, and Casper; Susan, Sophia. Mary and Elizabeth, were the daughters, Elizabeth Strickland was born in 1787, in Sussex Co., N. J., daughter of Joseph Strickland, whose wife's maiden name was Simonson. By her he had one son—John, and two daughters—Mary and Elizabeth. He was married a second time to Mrs. Rachel Quick, and by her had William, Mahlon, Joseph, Amos and three daughters. The Shislers came from Holland, coming first to Hoboken, N. J. The Stricklands are of Irish descent. Joseph, the grandfather of our subject, was raised by the Quakers, and spoke their dialect and wore their garb; afterwards he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the side of the Shislers the religion of the family was Lutheran. The Strickland family, headed by Joseph, came out to Jefferson Co.. in 1816, where he settled, remaining there until about 1820, when he located in Vermilion Tp., in Ashland Co., where he remained until his death. Henry Shisler, the paternal grandfather of our subject, located in this county about 1818, near Rowesburg, where he lived until his death. Casper Shisler moved from Jefferson Co., this State, to Wayne Co., in 1840, and remained there until the spring of '34, when he moved into this county and located one mile north of Wilmot. After making several changes, he finally located at Bunker Hill, this township, where he died in Feb. 12, 1866. His wife survived him until February, 1868. To them were born a family of fourteen children, seven of whom grew up —Joseph, Jasper P., Garrett, William, Mary, Sophia and Rachel; but three of the number are now living—Jasper P., Garrett in Middlebury, Elkhart Co., Ind., and William. Our subject was educated in the common district schools, and attended the academy at Edenburg three terms of five months. He began teaching at 16, and continued without interruption until 1865, and after that taught three terms more. In 1848 he studied dentistry with S. B. Short, of Massillon, but has worked at his profession only at intervals. In the spring of 1881 he located on the farm he now owns, having 101 acres, which was formerly owned by Sharp, and afterwards by McFarren. He was married Sept. 14, 1865, to Annie Maurer, who was born in the Canton of Argau, Switzerland, daughter of Jacob and Annie (Hiselman) Maurer, who came to this country in 1853, locating in Bethlehem Tp. They had a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters. Samuel, the eldest, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Shisler has five children—Joseph F., George W. M., Mary E., Emma A. and Clara F. Mrs. Shisler is a member of the Lutheran Church; he is a Democrat.

J. M. SHETLER, farmer; P. O. Beach City; was born in this township July 30, 1825, son of Jacob and Christina (Seekwart) Shetler; he, a native of Germany, coming to Pennsylvania when he was six years of age, with his father, whose name is thought to have been John, who had two sons and three daughters. Jacob and wife came to this township and settled at the close of the war of 1812, where his wife died in 1830, leaving a family of six children—Godfrey, John, Catharine, Caroline, J. M. and Elizabeth. After the death of his wife Jacob settled in Bethlehem Tp., where he died in 1852. He was a Lutheran and a Democrat. After the death of his mother, J. M. lived with a cousin in Tuscarawas Co., till he was 17 years of age, after which he engaged in various labors. May 8, 1851, he was married to Lydia Black, born in 1832, in this township, daughter of James and Catharine (Wallick) Black. The Blacks were from Pennsylvania. After the marriage of our subject, he settled in Bethlehem, where he and his brother purchased the old homestead, where he remained about one year, when they sold out and went to Illinois, buying land in Whiteside Co., but never moved there. Went to Tuscarawas Co., Franklin Tp., and lived twelve years, engaged in farming. In 1865 moved to Wayne Co., near Eaton, and bought a farm; lived there two years, sold out and came to where now is Beach City, which he laid out, and where he has remained. Has a farm in Tuscarawas Co., and is engaged in the grain business; has also been engaged in stock dealing. Has eleven children. Alonzo is on the farm in Tuscarawas Co., Scott, in Beach City; Oscar, at home; James, in Colorado; Mary, Mrs. John Getty; Melissa, at home, and John. Has always affiliated with the Democratic party; served as Justice of the Peace in Tuscarawas Co.; also filled several other offices, as Treasurer, Assessor, Clerk, &c.

SOLOMON SHETLER, farmer; P. O. Justus; is a son of John Shetler, who emigrated from Germany to Westmoreland Co., Pa.; resided there eight years, and then moved to Stark Co., O., about 1814; settled on the Stone Ridge, since called Shetler Hill. About 1850 he moved to Bethlehem Tp., where he was a pioneer of the Lutheran Church; but in a few years he returned to Sugar Creek, where he died about 1873. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1862, a nember of the Evangelical Association. She was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., and her maiden name was Barrett. Of the seven children born to them, two sons and two daughters are dead. Of three remaining sons—Jacob, Samuel and Solomon—the last-named, born June 5, 1832, passed the first fourteen years of his life in Sugar Creek, and the next seven in Bethlehem Tp. On his marriage, March 20, 1853, he returned to Sugar Creek, and located where he has since lived. His wife is Amanda, daughter of William and Mary (Hess) Rider. Her father, a Virginian pioneer of the township, had but one other child, Henry. Their family consists of eleven children, of whom Mary J. is the wife of Nelson Houenstine; John F. also married, and lives in Bethlehem Tp.; William H. is a teacher; and Sylvester, a graduate of the college at Ada, is studying medicine; while the home-nest still holds Lavina, Ellen, Clark, Agnes, Hattie, Daniel, and Martha A. Mr. Shetler has 96 acres of land in Sugar Creek, and 65 acres in Bethlehem Tp. He is a Republican, and has served five years as a Trustee. Mrs. Shetler is a member of the United Brethren Church.

MRS. E. E. TAYLOR, farming; P. O. Justus; is a native of the Emerald Isle; born Jan. 1, 1810, in County Down; daughter of Robert and Jane (McWhinney) Pherson. The last named was a daughter of James and Margaret (Baily) McWhinney, of Scotch birth and parentage. To James and Margaret McWhinney were born—James, Frances, Robert, William, John, James, Nancy and Margaret (for futher account of the Pherson family, the reader is referred to the sketch of Robert Pherson). Mrs. Taylor was of a family of ten children, nine of whom grew up. Elizabeth, James, Theophilus, Margaret, Mary, Esther E., John, Jane, Robert and Nancy, were the number born. Esther E., now Mrs. Taylor, emigrated with her parents to Portage Co. in July, 1824, where they remained until the year following, when they removed to Pittsburg Pa., where he purchased a farm and remained there eighteen years, when he moved to Butler Co., and died about the year 1859; his wife died in Portage Co., Ohio. While in Pittsburg our subject was united by marriage to Thomas Harris, a commercial

man; he died in October, 1839, while on a business trip in the South. By Mr. Harris she had one son, who died in his 13th year. Oct. 7, 1841, she was married to William Taylor, a native of Derry Co., Ireland, but raised in Scotland; emigrated to America in 1837, and settled in Steubenville; a spinner by trade. After marriage they came to Massillon, where they remained until 1852, when they returned to Pittsburg, returning again to this county in 1877. They have had five children, but two of whom are living—Robert C. and John H., who works with his father, who runs a factory at Louisville, this county, John H. being superintendent of the same. Robert C. served all through the late war as a private soldier and non-commissioned officer, being a member of Company C 10th Pa. Reserves. He was taken prisoner, and was for a time in rebel prisons, Richmond and Belle Isle. He is now engaged in farming his mother's farm, consisting of 137 acres. Mrs. Taylor's parents were members of the Presbyterian Church. She is a member of the United Brethren.

JACOB M. TRUBEY, farmer; P. O. Justus; was born May 7, 1820, in Franklin Co., Pa.; son of Jacob and Mary (Welty) Trubey, both natives of Franklin Co. Jacob, Sr., was born Dec. 25, 1789; his father, a native of Germany, was also named Jacob. Mary Welty was born Feb. 2, 1801, daughter of Jacob Welty, who was a native of Germany also. To Jacob Trubey, the grandfather of our subject, were born four children—Nancy, David, Jacob and Daniel. Jacob Welty settled in Franklin Co., Pa., and reared a family of eleven children —John, Elizabeth, Abraham, Henry, Christian, David, Mary, Nancy, Susan, Jacob and Eve. Our subject's grandfather, Welty, was a Mennonite preacher, and died at nearly 100 years of age. Our subject came West with his parents in 1823. They located on the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 23, 6 or 7 acres of which was cleared, with a hewed log house upon it; here the father lived until his death, March 1, 1835. He had been a Justice of Peace for a number of years, a trustee, and had held several other offices in the township. He was in politics a Whig. To him were born three children—Nancy, wife of Lewis May, of Henry Co.; Samuel J., died in April 1852, after marriage, aged 29 years; and Jacob. Our subject was about 15 years old when his father died, and did most of the clearing upon his farm, having taken entire charge of the farm and business. He was married Dec. 12, 1844, to Eliza Swan, who was born in Holmes Co., O., April 9, 1824, daughter of Nicholas D. Swan. She died June 7, 1858, having had seven children, five of whom are living—Nathan, Harmon, Esdras B., Mary A. and Freeman. Those deceased were Isabella and Ferdinand. He was married a second time Dec. 12, 1858, to Elizabeth Pherson, who was born in this township Feb. 24, 1833, daughter of Theophilus and Eliza (Tate) Pherson, both natives of Ireland; the former a contractor on the Ohio Canal. Mr. and Mrs. Pherson had eight children, seven living—Jane, Elizabeth, John, Robert, Almina, William and Albert. The father was born in Nov., 1800, and died in 1848; the mother was born in 1810, and is yet living. Esq. Trubey has had eight children born him, six of whom are living—Ellsworth J., Jennie Etta, Rollin L., Asa H., Ira T. and Alva P. Those deceased are Priscilla and Luella M. Mr. Trubey has served eighteen years as a Justice of the Peace, has been Trustee, and served three years as County Commissioner. He was a Whig but later became a Republican; is a Bible Christian but not a member of any church; has 320 acres of land in this township, and 369 in Lagrange Co., Ind. Mr. Trubey is one of the substantial and intelligent citizens of Stark Co.

GEORGE W. WILHELM, merchant; Justus; born in Wilmot, Aug. 15, 1847; eldest son born to Robert and Elizabeth (Wyandt) Wilhelm. George was raised on the farm, and assisted his father several years in running a threshing machine. In May, 1864, he volunteered his services in behalf of his country; donning the "blue," he served three months in Company K, 163d Regiment O. N. G. Jan. 6, 1865, he enlisted for one year in Company C, 184th Regiment, O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. Dec. 24, 1867, he married Jane E. Sinnock, who was born Nov. 13, 1843, at Beck's Hills, Sussex, England, daughter of Henry and Mahala (Cruttenden) Sinnock, to whom were born nine children. Those living are—Jane, William, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Henry, Serena, and John. Parents emigrated to this State in 1844, locating in West Massillon, and have

since located in Perry Tp., near Richville, where they now reside, Mr. Sinnock being engaged in farming. Upon Mr. Wilhelm's return from service, he was engaged for several years in running a portable saw-mill and afterwards engaged in butchering. Oct. 1, 1878, he located at Justus Station, and opened up the first store in the place, where he has since been engaged in selling goods. In the spring of 1879 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and is now serving in that capacity. He has served the township as Assessor for two years and is Express Agent at his place. They have one child, Jennie L., and are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics Mr. Wilhelm is strongly Republican.

JOHN WELTY, farmer; P. O. Wilmot; is the oldest living residents, of the township. He was born upon the same farm he now lives upon, Jan. 13, 1819, being the second of the family. His parents were Philip and Sarah (Overholtz) Welty. Mr. Welty has been a constant resident of the township, and upon the farm where he was born, for over sixty-two years. While others have lived a longer time in the township than he, yet he is the oldest living township-born resident. He remained in bachelorhood until March, 1855, when he became the husband of Adaline Brooks, who was born April 12, 1835, in Schaefferstown, Lebanon Co., Pa., daughter of George and Lydia (Bricker) Brooks, who were natives of the same county. They came West to this township in July, 1853, purchasing 100 acres, upon which he lived until 1864, when he removed to Bethlehem Tp., where he died in March, 1865. He had a family of four children—Elvira, Cyrus, Henrietta and Adaline. Cyrus died in the late war; Henrietta, wife of William Kilgore; Elvira, wife of V. Hay. Mr. Welty has six children—Sarah A., at home; Ellen J. wife of Adolph Hay; Lydia, Mrs. David Marchand, both of this township; Priscilla and Ida M. at home. Mr. Welty has a farm of 116 acres.

ROBERT M. WILHELM, farmer; P. O. Justus; is one of the substantial citizens of the township. His birth occurred June 27, 1824, in Greensburgh, now in Summit Co., but then in Stark; son of David and Susan (Dilmon) Wilhelm, who were married May 26, 1812. David Wilhelm was born about the year 1789, in Hanover Tp., Dauphin Co., Pa., son of Abraham, to whom were born—David, Betsey, Catharine and Nancy. Susan Dilmon was a daughter of Abraham, whose children were—Michael, Jacob, Susan, Peggy and Catharine. Both families were members of the society of Albrights, and were Whigs in politics. David was a farmer by occupation; emigrating westward when the country was new, he located in Greensburgh, Summit Co., where he remained until his removal to Sugar Creek Tp., on the John Wetzel farm, situated in the southern part of the township. He remained there several years, then moved to Wayne Co., and stayed a short time, and again returned to this township, where he died in October, 1867. His wife died Sept. 8, 1824; bore him six children—Elizabeth, Abraham, Leah, Mary, Rachel and Robert M. The following year he married Sarah Ball, by whom he had five children; she died in 1876. Our subject left home at the age of 17, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade at Wilmot, with James Allen which vocation he followed for several years at Wilmot. He made some of the first patterns that were used in the foundry of Putman & Wyandt, and to him is ascribed the honor of suggesting the idea which led to the perfection of the straw-stackers, used now generally by the modern separators used with threshing-machines. He and Peter Rush used the first reaper in the township, which was of the "Hussey" pattern. For seventeen years he was engaged in running a threshing-machine, and eight years was in the saw-mill business. He located on the farm he now owns in 1852, and has since resided there. May 10, 1845, he married Elizabeth Wyandt, who was born Dec. 10, 1826 in this township—daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Warner) Wyandt. Mr. Wilhelm has seven children, viz.—George, W., Emma J., James K., Mary C., Leonora, Edward B. and John S. He has 144 acres of land; is a Republican, and has served several years as township Trustee.

R. S. WARWICK, farmer; P. O. West Lebanon; was born Dec. 25, 1832, in County Tyrone, Ireland; the youngest of a family of three sons—William, John G. and Robert S. His parents were Robert and Mary (Mc Connell) Warwick, both of whom died when Robert was quite young; his uncle William McConnell, was a colonel in the English army.

They were then under the care of their uncle, Alexander Mc Connell, with whom they remained until the fall of 1850, when they came to Philadelphia. John G. and Robert S. came to Massillon, but William remained in Philadelphia three years, and then came to Massillon, where he remained a short time, then went South to Memphis, Tenn., where he engaged in boating, and died of cholera at New Orleans soon after. John G. engaged as clerk for Bash & Brothers, at Rochester, Bethlehem Tp., remaining in their employ several years; afterwards engaged with J. Beason for a time—then went to Massillon and sold goods for Charles Cummings & Co. He went then to Bolivar and clerked for Mr. Kaiser; returning to Massillon, he engaged once more with his old employer, Mr. Cummings, with whom he remained until he began in business for himself, which he continued until about 1875, since which time he has been engaged principally in coal interests. He is a successful business man, being both liberal and philanthropic. Our subject, after his coming to Massillon, attended school about two years, but his health becoming impaired, he returned to Pittsburgh, where he engaged as salesman for some time; afterwards went to Philadelphia, where he remained about three years, when his health being improved, he returned to Massillon and engaged in business with his brother John. In 1862 he moved to Sugar Creek Tp., purchased a farm and engaged in farming, in which vocation he is now engaged, having 250 acres of excellent land, upon which he has erected a spacious and elegant mansion and other buildings, the best in the township. In the fall of 1861 he married Delia Watson, who was born in this township, daughter of James Watson and Susanna Blacksten. Mr. Watson was one of the early settlers in the township. Mrs. Warwick died in 1877, having borne him three sons—John G., James W. and Samuel R. John G. is married and resides on the farm adjoining his father. Mr. Warwick is a member of the Board of Education, a successful farmer, a safe business man and a loyal Democrat.

JACOB WYANDT, merchant; Wilmot; is among the representative business men of this township, and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this county. His father, Henry Wyandt, came to this township in the spring of 1818, and entered 126 acres in the southwest part of the township. A portion of the town of Wilmot is built on land in this tract. Jacob Wyandt, our subject, first saw the light of day Nov. 8, 1830, in an old house which formerly stood in the town; now torn away. Our subject's mother was Elizabeth Warner. Henry Wyandt, the father of the above, was born in Washington Co., Md., in 1787; son of Christian and Amelia (Putman) Wyandt. Here, upon the tract of land above described, Henry Wyandt spent the remainder of his days, passing to his rest in December, 1859, dying honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a consistent Christian, an old-line Whig, yet of pro-slavery principles. His wife died ten years previous; both members of the United Brethren Church. The children born to them were—Simon, Sarah, Eve, Susan, David, Catharine, Magdalena, Elizabeth, Jacob, Mary and Annetta. Of the above, seven are living, Jacob being the only surviving son. Sarah is the wife of John Brubacher, in Henry Co., Ohio; Eve, relict of George Agler, of Sugar Creek; Susan, wife of Jacob Hurraw; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Wilhelm, of this township; Mary A. married Jacob Ball, of Canton. Jacob was raised upon the homestead, and at the age of 18 went to learn the moulder's trade, at which he worked eight years in the shops at this place. In 1859 he married Isabel Sager, who was born in 1842, in this township, daughter of George and Mary (Gilbert) Sager; the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Columbiana Co., Ohio. They came to this township about 1839; having six children, —two sons and four daughters. In the year of his marriage, he engaged in the mercantile business at this place, keeping a general store, and is now engaged in the same business, it having been carried on continuously ever since, with very slight interruption. Of four children borne him, three are living, viz.—Virginia, wife of Rev. M. B. Mohn, of the Evangelical Association; Mary and Herbert. He is a staunch Republican, and from 1870 to 1880 he held the office of Township Treasurer, which indicates the regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, he being a Trustee and Class-leader in that church.

MRS. C. A. WYANDT, farmer; P. O. Wilmot; relict of the late Daniel B. Wyandt; was born April 10, 1825, near Sugar Creek Falls, in the north part of Tuscarawas Co. Her parents were Walter and Elizabeth (Jennings) Griffith, to whom were born a family of twelve children, Mrs. Wyandt being the the youngest of the number, which were as follows—Hezekiah, Sarah, Lydia, John, Nancy, Lewis, and Susan, Elizabeth, Walter, Mary, Thomas, Catharine; of whom the following are living—Lewis, now of Labette Co., Kansas; Susan, a resident of Laporte, Ind., wife of Daniel Walt; Elizabeth married Edward Marshall, of Rolling Plains, Ind.; Walter resides in Toledo, Ohio; and Mrs. Catharine A. Wyandt, of this township. Mrs. Wyandt's father died when she was but two years of age, and at the age of 14 her mother was taken from her by death. She then lived with her sister, Lydia France, making that her home until her union with Mr. Daniel B. Wyandt, March 27, 1845; he was born Aug. 24, 1820, in Somerset Co., Pa., daughter of Jacob and Magdalena (Brubacher) Wyandt. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Wyandt, they located in Wilmot, where he engaged in the mercantile business at first, afterwards in the foundry business (at this place), which he conducted for some length of time, and was also engaged in business at Massillon with J. G. Bucher in the stove and foundry business, and was one of the original proprietors of the Massillon Excelsior works. He was an active business man, energetic and honorable in his dealings, and took an active part in the affairs of his county and neighborhood. He was at one time a candidate for Representative, and though not elected, he received a very complimentary vote, running ahead of his ticket. His death occurred Aug. 1, 1865, and although not a professed member of any church, yet he was a Presbyterian by faith, and a liberal supporter of the gospel and of all benevolent objects. To him were born seven children, viz.—Winfield Scott, the eldest, enlisted in 1864, was a member of the 19th O. V. I. and went forth to battle for his country. May 7, 1864, he was shot dead near Dallas, during the Atlanta campaign. Walter G. resides in Toledo, Ohio, engaged in the banking business. Cyrus F. resides in Milford, Seward Co., Neb., engaged in mercantile and banking interests. Mary E. is the wife of Dr. A. H. Gans, of Navarre; Lydia F., Sallie M. and Charles are at home. Mrs. Wyandt resides with her remaining children on the homestead farm, adjoining the town of Wilmot. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL WOLF, physician; Wilmot; born in Osnaburg Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, March 5, 1818, son of John and Elizabeth (Saynor) Wolf. John was born 1791 on the Potomac; son of Adam Wolf, to whom was born a numerous family. Elizabeth was born in Westmoreland Co., daughter of Michael Saynor. Adam Wolf removed with his family to Columbiana Co. in 1807; his son John served two years in the war of 1812, and upon his return married Elizabeth Saynor, and removed to Osnaburg Tp., where he spent the remainder of his days, and closed his mortal career in 1868; his wife survived him until 1871. They were both members of the Lutheran Church. Samuel was the second of the family; he was raised a farmer, and left home at 20; after spending one year in Indiana, he went to Wadsworth, Medina Co. in 1839, where he attended school until the spring of 1842, when he began reading medicine under Dr. George R. Pardee, at Wadsworth. After a three-years' course he began practiciug in the spring of 1845, and has been constantly in active practice since 1846, having been in this township. July 13, 1845, he married Frances Parks, born May 6, 1822, in Lancaster Co., Pa., daughter of William Parks, who was born May 26, 1801 in Lancaster Co., Penn.; son of James, who was a son of Joseph Parks, an Irishman. William Parks' mother's name was Sarah White, daughter of William White, a British soldier, who deserted his command and cast his interests among the American people. In 1825 William Parks married Susan McElroy, and by her had one child, Frances, wife of Dr. Wolf. Mr. Parks came West in 1838, and has since remained; has always been a worker in stone, and for thirty-six years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Democrat. To Dr. Wolf have been born three children—Uretta S., who married Professor J. L. Shunk, of Mt. Union, and Cullen P., are living, the latter a graduate of materia medica and practicing with his father. Mary died when a young lady.

CHRISTIAN WYANDT, farmer; P. O. Wilmot; was born Jan. 14, 1809, in Somerset Co., Pa., son of Jacob and Magdalena (Brubacher) Wyandt. Jacob was born in Washington Co., Md., son of Christian and Amelia (Putman) Wyandt, who were natives of Prussia, and among the early settlers in Washington Co., Md. To this couple, Christian and Amelia, were born—Jacob, Catharine, John, Susan, Christina, Elizabeth, Mary, Henry, Christian and Simon. All were natives of Maryland. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Peter Brubacher, a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., to whom ten children were born, Magdalena being the eldest. Two of the sons, John and Benjamin, were in the war of 1812; the former serving as a Captain. The father of our subject came to Ohio in 1815, and entered, through the land office at Canton, 160 acres of land, situated in the southwest part of the township, and removed his family two years later, arriving May 4, 1817, making the trip in a wagon. He stopped at the Weimer Settlement, left his family and went to his land, and with the help of a few of his pioneer friends, in three days had a rude cabin of logs constructed, into which he moved before it was properly enclosed. The parties assisting him were Gabriel Putman, Chris. Ackerman and Mr. Eckert. Jacob Wyandt was an upright man and worthy citizen. He passed to his rest in November, 1837; his wife survived him until Feb. 14, 1864. The children born them were Joseph, Christian, Leah, Betsey, Sarah, Mary A., Rachel and Daniel B.; but three of whom are now living—Christian, Elizabeth and Mary. The Wyandt family were in early times members of the Whig party, but later were affiliated with the Republican. Religiously, they were formerly adherents of the Mennonite Church, but have more recently been in fellowship with the United Brethren. Christian yet remains on the homestead, being part owner of the same, and is unmarried.

FRANKLIN WEIMER, farmer and agent; P. O. Beach City. The Weimer family are of the earliest settlers in the township, having come to Ohio as early as April, 1815. Gabriel Weimer, the father of the above, was born May 13th, 1801, in Somerset Co., Penn., son of John and Susan (Lenhart) Weimer, who were natives of the Keystone State, but whose ancestors were natives of Hesse Cassel, from which place two brothers emigrated, locating in Pennsylvania, previous to the war of the Revolution. The family of children born to John Weimer and wife were—Peter, John, Mary, Catharine and Gabriel. John Weimer, the father of Gabriel, never came to this county; he died suddenly behind his plow while attending to his farm duties. Gabriel was fourteen years of age when he came to this State with one of his older brothers; they settled at Plainsburg, a point on the road leading from Beach City to Wilmot, where the family settled on land adjoining. Gabriel was apprenticed to learn the saddler's trade, working at New Philadelphia and at Steubenville, two years at each place; afterwards working one year at Canal Dover as journeyman. At the age of 21 he married Anna Overholser, who was born in 1802 in Somerset Co., Pa. Her parents were early settlers in Tuscarawas Co., O. She died in 1839, leaving eight children—Elias W., Sarah A., Susan, Louisa, Josiah, Orlando, Caroline and Sybilla. Josiah died in 1842 aged 11, a very precocious lad. Gabriel was married a second time March 28, 1840, to Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, who was born March 29, 1811, in Fayette Co., Pa., daughter of Philip Dumbauld. She came to Ohio with her brother-in-law, Robert Ramsy, in 1831, and married John Brown, whose father was one of the first settlers in Tuscarawas Co. John Brown died in 1838 leaving four children—Joseph, Robert, Sarah and John. Joseph and Robert were soldiers in the late war; the former died in the army. To Gabriel Weimer and his last wife were born six children—Franklin, Oliver, a soldier in the late war in Co. F. O. V. I., a member of the regimental band; after his discharge he re-enlisted in Co. K., 163d Reg. O. N. G., and died May 7, 1867, by disease contracted in the army. Rose A., now wife of Rev. W. M. Stanford, of Johnstown, Pa. Uriah, the next in order of birth, was twice a soldier also, and went out first in Co. K. 163d Regt. afterwards in Co. C. Jan. 10, 1865, in the 184th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. Mary C. at home, and Solomon, the youngest son. All of the children reside in this township except Rose A. Gabriel Weimer was a staunch Republican, and served as Township Trustee and Treasurer for many years. He

was a member of the United Brethren in Christ. Mrs. Weimer, since the death of her husband, has resided in the township on a part of the homestead. Franklin was born on the homestead Feb. 12, 1841, the eldest of the children, and was raised to farming, after which he began the life of instructor of youth, and taught thirteen years in all. Since 1880 he has been handling monumental goods, making bronze a specialty. July 23, 1874, he married Catharine Crise, who was born in 1851 in Somerset Co., Pa., daughter of George and Leah (Christ) Crise, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Tuscarawas Co. in 1871. Mr. Weimer has four children—Maud M., Edith R., Mary G. and Linder C. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

HENRY C. WEIMER, farmer; P. O. Beach City; was born Feb. 8, 1835, in this township, the youngest son of a family of thirteen children, born to David and Ann Catharine Weimer, all of whom attained maturity. David Weimer was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., but emigrated to this township and county in 1815, and entered 160 acres in southwest quarter Sec. 27, remaining on the same as long as he lived; having been one of the pioneer ministers of the United Brethren Church in the county. His father's name was John Weimer, and he had eight children, six of whom were by his first wife. The thirteen children born to David Weimer and wife were as follows.—John and Dan, twins; Julia A., Gabriel, Joseph, Sarah, Susan, David, Lydia, Mary, Catharine, Henry C., and Rebecca; all of whom lived to marry and have families. Our subject remained with his parents until he was of age, and in June, 1858, married Frances Overholtz, who was born in Harrison Co., this State, in December, 1841; daughter of Joseph and Frances (Forney) Overholtz, both of whom came from Pennsylvania to this State; the former a son of Christian Overholtz, the latter a daughter of Peter Forney, who was 93 when he died. To Joseph Overholtz and wife were born thirteen children—Rebecca, Joseph, Christina, Ann, John, Christopher, Peter, Catharine, Martin, Jacob, Francis, Caroline, and James. Mr. Overholtz was a Whig; the family came here in the early days, and were members of the United Brethren Church. In May, 1864, Mr. Weimer enlisted in Company K, "Johnston's company," 164th O. N. G. Upon his return home he resumed farming, in which vocation he is yet engaged, having a farm of 83 acres. He has nine children—James, Edwin, Lula, Otto, Joseph, Mary E., Charles, LeRoy and Ransom.

D. P. WEIMER, farmer; P. O. Wilmot; was born Aug. 13, 1821, in Westmoreland Co., Pa., youngest of a family of three children, born to Peter and Catharine (Berkey) Weimer. He was born in Somerset Co., Pa., July 30, 1794; son of David, who had six children. The great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Germany. He died in Pennsylvania. David died in 1805; he had seven children, Peter, the father of our subject, being one of them. To Peter and Catharine were born the following—Sarah, Mrs. Jacob Brill, lived in Guernsey Co., Ohio, now dead; Lydia, Mrs. Peter Howenstine, died in this county; David P., the only one living. Peter was a blacksmith by trade, but a farmer by occupation, and came to Ohio in 1836, located in this township, and died in 1867; he was a Lutheran and a Republican. His wife died in 1831, prior to his coming West. Our subject was a lad of 15 when his father moved out here, and he lived with him until he was 22 years of age. For several years he taught school in the winter, farming during the summer. Aug. 13, 1848, he married Elizabeth Hurraw, born in 1817, in Somerset Co., Pa.; daughter of Adam and Rebecca (Lenhart) Hurraw, and by her had six children, Mrs. Weimer being the second in order of birth. The Hurraw family came West in 1832, and located in this township. After the marriage of our subject, he settled on the homestead, where he lived three years, then went to Wilmot and lived one year. Fall of 1853 moved to the farm he now owns, and has remained there since. Has served as Township Clerk fifteen years, and Township Trustee seven years. Always has been a Republican. Is a believer in the mystical body of Christ, and a liberal supporter of the gospel, yet is not a member of any church society. Was converted in March, 1870, in a Methodist Episcopal Church at Wilmot, but never became connected therewith. No children.

ANDREW WETZEL, farmer; P. O. Beach City; was born March 18, 1825, in Greensburg, Stark Co. (now Summit), son of John and

Margaret (Reese) Wetzel; he was born in 1792, in Westmoreland Co., Pa.; she in same county one year later. John was the son of John, one of whose brothers was Lewis Wetzel, the famous Indian fighter in the annals of Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather of our subject, John, was scalped by the Indians and left for dead, but recovered. His sons were in the Revolutionary War. After the father was scalped, Lewis swore vengeance against the entire Indian race, and many a red-skin fell before his unerring rifle, or felt the steel of his trusty hunting-knife. Lewis was a powerfully built man, as brave as a lion, and as crafty as the Indian himself. The grandfather of our subject came West with his father-in-law about 1812, and located near Canton, where he died. John, his son, the father of our subject, settled in Greensburg, but moved to Illinois and was engaged in farming. His wife survives him. To them were born twelve children. Andrew, our subject, and one of the twelve children, remained at home until his marriage, which occurred Jan. 6, 1848, the lady being Sarah E. Ward, born Oct. 19, 1827, in Holmes Co., Ohio, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Shepler) Ward. In 1851 Mr. Wetzel located on the farm where he now lives, having 140 acres of land here, 80 acres in Tuscarawas, and 40 in Holmes county. He has four children—John F., Jesse C., Leonard C., and Serena E. Has been a member of the United Brethren Church for twenty-six years, and is trustee of same. The Wetzels are a large and muscular family, the father of our subject having weighed 240 pounds. Andrew has lifted 1,000 pounds dead weight.

ISAAC WELTY, farmer; P. O. Wilmot; was born June 22, 1820, on the farm he now owns, in Sec. 22, southwest quarter. He is a son of Philip and Sarah (Overholt) Welty, the former of whom was born May 2, 1789, in Westmoreland Co., Pa.; the latter April 7, 1791, in the same county. Philip came West to Ohio, and located on his farm in 1816, having entered land from the government, living on the same until September, 1848. He was a Baptist in religious belief, and a Whig in politics. His wife died in 1866, having borne him a family of five children—Hester, wife of David Alter, of Tuscarawas Co.; John, on the homestead; Isaac (our subject); Eliza, Mrs. J. D. Otis, M. D., of Tuscarawas Co., and Mary, now Mrs. Daniel Foreman, of Wilmot. He served in the war of 1812. Our subject was raised on the homestead, and never lived anywhere else. He was married to Susan, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Reed) Poyser, who was born in this township in 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Poyser were natives of Pennsylvania, but came West and were married in this State, and had thirteen children, eight of whom are living—Susan, now Mrs. Welty; John, residing in Canton; Eliza, wife of John Eckerd, of Tuscarawas Co.; Sarah, now Mrs. Jacob Oberlin, of Plain Tp.; Kate, now Mrs. Peter Myers, of Canton; Margaret, married Fred Ricksicker, of Canton; Lemma A., now Mrs. Barr; and Jane, unmarried. The parents were Lutherans. To Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Welty have been born four children—George, Orin S., Bernard and Mary F. He owns 142 acres of land with fine and substantial improvements in the way of buildings, and is a Republican in politics.

JONAS WARSTLER, farmer; P. O. Justus; was born Dec. 8, 1835, on the farm on which he has since resided. His father, George, was born in February, 1808, in Plain Tp. His mother was Elizabeth, a daughter of Jacob Kyle, an 1812 veteran, born Sept. 5, 1773, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and married in 1798, to Rosanna Loishbaugh. They moved from Pennsylvania to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1823, and located in the north part of Sugar Creek Tp., where the grandfather died, at the age of 95 years, 4 months and 25 days, a widower for sixteen years, and a highly esteemed member of the German Reformed Church. Of his fifteen children, nearly all of whom raised families, five are living—Ephraim and Daniel, in this township; Catharine, Polly and Susan. Henry Warstler, father of George, was a farmer, and an early settler in Plain Tp. In 1833 George moved with two brothers into Sugar Creek Tp., where he purchased an 80-acre farm, on which he remained till his death, in May, 1855. His wife survived until April, 1862. To them were born three sons—Jonas, Daniel and Michael, and one daughter, Elmina, who died young. Jonas married, March 11, 1855, Caroline, only child of John and Eve Allbaugh, and born in Bethlehem, June 29, 1836. Her parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers of

Bethlehem Tp. Mr. Warstler has eight children living—George T., Lydia A., Anson O., Mary M., Naomi S., Ellen E., Alvin A., and Albert A. Lydia A. is the wife of John C. Zeigler, and the mother of two children—John J. and George W. George T. is also married. Mr. Warstler, as well as his wife and two eldes children, are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat, and for nine years was a member of the school board. His farm on Sec. 11, consists of 121¼ acres.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BRAUCHER, farmer; P. O. New Berlin; was born in Somerset Co., Penn., March 1, 1811. His father was Daniel Braucher, and married Polly Lobe. They were both natives of Berks Co., Penn., and were of German descent. In 1821 they removed to Stark Co., Ohio, and settled in Jackson Tp., where Mr. Braucher had entered land previous to his coming. They lived for a number of years in a log cabin, and after many years of hard work he departed this life on the 16th day of Sept., 1853; his wife having died four or five years previous. John Braucher, the subject of this sketch, was raised on his father's farm. His chances were very poor to obtain an education. He being the oldest of a large family, his time was required on the farm helping to improve, and to raise something to maintain the family. Mr. Braucher has been a hard-working and economical man, and has been quite successful financially. He has improved four farms. He is now living with his second wife. His first wife was Annie Lichtenwalter; daughter of Jacob and Polly Lichtenwalter; they were married in 1836. She was born in Stark Co., Aug. 27, 1817, and died Sept 24, 1853. He married his present wife, Christina Mutchler, daughter of Godfrey and Christina (Goss) Mutchler. They were natives of France, where Mrs. Braucher was born, Aug. 26, 1823. The Mutchler family came to Stark Co. in 1828, and settled on the farm where Mr. Braucher now lives. Godfrey Mutchler died Sept. 7, 1866; his wife Sept. 18, 1832. Mr. Braucher is the father of eight children—William F., Abben, Polly, wife of John Young; Catharine M., wife of Isaac Hassler; and deceased, Manias, killed in the late war; Lewis, Sarah, and one died in infancy. Mr. Braucher has raised a family who are, as well as himself, consistent members of the Lutheran Church, and he is a good old Jackson Democrat.

JONAS BRAUCHER, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born in Somerset Co., Pa., Sept. 20, 1817, and is the son of Daniel and Polly (Lobe) Braucher. Mr. Braucher came with his parents to Stark Co. in 1821, where he has since resided. Like all boys in the early settling of the country, instead of having a chance to go to school, he helped to improve his father's farm. He remained at home until a man grown, after which he started for himself. About 1840 he married Esther Hoch, a native of Pennsylvania, born January 21, 1820, and died May 20, 1860. Mr. Braucher married again October 28, 1863, to Mary Peters, daughter of John and Catharine Peters. The issue of Mr. Braucher's first marriage were: Daniel A., Susannah, Harriet, wife of H. Jackson, Diana, wife of H. Moore, Rebecca F., wife of H. Ball, David B., Jonas M., and four deceased—Israel, Sarah A., Elcora, and Mary C. By the second marriage have been born—John A., Ida E., George W., and Herbert H. Mr. Braucher is the owner of a fine farm of 290 acres of well improved land, with good buildings, and well stocked, and it may well be said that he understands how to conduct his farm to make the most money out of it, and at the same time keep the land in good condition.

GEN. SAMUEL BEATTY, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born in Mifflin Co., Penn., Dec. 16, 1820. His father, John Beatty, was a native of Ireland, and came to Pennsylvania when 2 years of age, where he married Miss Christina Powell, and in 1829, removed to Stark Co., Ohio, and settled in Jackson Tp.

The General's early life was spent on his father's farm, and attending such schools as there were in those days. He has been a patriotic man, having served his country twice when it was in great need. In May, 1846, he went out in the Mexican War as 1st Lieutenant of Company K of the 3d Ohio Regiment. After serving nearly two years he was honorably discharged, and returned to Stark Co., and in 1857 was elected Sheriff of the County, which office he honorably filled for two years, and in 1859 was re-elected, and held the office for two years more. In 1861, at the breaking-out of the late rebellion, he was among the first to offer his services to his country. In April (1861) he enrolled a company of men, which became Company A of the 19th Regiment, Ohio. He was appointed Captain of the company as soon as it became attached to the regiment. And while at Columbus, Ohio, they held an election of officers, where he was elected Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel, then Colonel. These promotions were all received in one day. After receiving his commission they soon marched to the scenes of battle, where he showed himself a man worthy of his command. He participated in many of the most prominent battles, such as Mission Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Liberty Gap, Chattanooga, Nashville and others. After the battle of Stone River he was promoted to Brigadier General, and at the battle of Nashville was promoted to Major General for meritorious conduct. After serving his country till the close of the war he came back to Stark Co., where he has since resided. In March, 1862, he married Susan V. Graham, daughter of John and Susan Graham. She was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1839, and died in 1881. The General has one daughter, Mary.

SAMUEL BRAUCHER, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born in Somerset Co., Penn., May, 15, 1819; son of Daniel and Polly (Laub) Braucher, who moved to Stark Co. in 1824. They settled in Jackson Tp., close to where Mr. Braucher now lives. He owns a fine farm consisting of 240 acres, well improved, and in the highest state of cultivation. April 29, 1847, he married Miss Polly Lichtenwalter, daughter of Solomon Lichtenwalter. She was born in Jackson Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, and died July 17, 1879. After which Mr. Braucher married Matilda Hammer, daughter of Isaac and Nancy Hammer. Mr. Braucher's family were all born to the first wife, are—Solomon F., Daniel R., Sarah J., wife of John Rudolph; Clara, wife of J. J. Snyder; Rhomanis H., Charley H., Milton J. and two deceased. Mr. Braucher is a Democrat by birth and votes for principles, not men. He is a member of the Reformed Church.

HENRY BACHTEL, farmer; P. O. McDonaldsville; is son of Jacob and Catharine (Kershner) Bachtel, who were native of Washington Co., Md. Jacob was born March 29, 1770, and his wife, June 1, 1773. They were married March 24, 1793, and in same year removed to Bedford Co., Penn., where there were born unto them six children—Samuel, born June 8, 1795; Nancy, born July 8, 1797; Isaac, born July 10, 1799; Andrew K., born Aug. 21, 1803; Henry, born Dec. 18, 1805, and Polly, born about 1807. The subject of this sketch, Henry, is the only one of those children now living. Jacob Bachtel removed with his family to Stark Co. in the year 1810, and settled in Plain Tp., on Section 17, where they resided until their death; Jacob dying Sept. 22, 1823, and his wife Feb. 12, 1833. Mr. Bachtel and wife ranked among the most respectable families of Stark Co. Mr. Bachtel, our subject, has been a resident of Stark Co. since 1810. He is a man of moral habits, and always takes part in all local improvements. He has served as Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years, and has held other minor offices of the township. In 1826 he married Margaretta Upp, daughter of Peter and Susannah (Winters) Upp She was born in York Co., Penn., July 6, 1806, and died Feb. 1, 1861, after which he married Mrs. Martha Everhard, widow of Jacob Everhard. Mr. Bachtel's family were William W., deceased; Catharine, wife of J. W. McAbee; Samuel P., Hiram J., all born to first wife.

MOSES CLAY, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born in Jackson Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Nov. 27, 1823. His father, Isaac, was a native of Pennsylvania, born about 1782, and came to Stark Co. in 1804, and settled in Plain Tp., one and a half miles from New Berlin, on 80 acres he and his brother David entered, which they paid for by splitting rails. While there he married Miss Mary Pennock, a native of Virginia, and in 1812 removed to Jackson Tp.,

where he purchased 160 acres of unimproved land, which he soon improved and began farming on a larger scale. At the time of his death he owned 560 acres of well improved land, which was the fruit of many years of economy and hard labor. His nearest market place for many years was Cleveland and Pittsburg. His wife was the first to die, her death occurring in 1832, and his in 1852. Moses Clay, the subject of this sketch, is the sixth child of a family of seven. He remained at home all his life, and now resides close to the place where he was born, owning a part of the old homestead. In 1850 he married Catharine M. Madison, daughter of Otis Madison. She is a native of Virginia, but was mostly raised in Stark Co. Mr. Clay's family are—Elvira I., wife of J. Pontius, Harvey B., Otis M., Frank M., Edward P., Emma I., Mary D., and Marshall F.; one deceased, Mary E. Mr. Clay owns 240 acres of well improved land within four miles of Massillon, and is a highly respected citizen of Stark Co.

REUBEN HOLL, farmer; P. O. Canton; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Nov. 15, 1823, and is the son of Samuel and Mary (Royer) Holl, who were also natives of Pennsylvania; the father born March 11, 1798, and mother July 4, 1801. In 1836 they removed to Stark Co., and settled in Lake Tp., and in 1837 they moved near New Berlin, where they followed farming until 1851 or 1852, when they retired from farming and removed to New Berlin, where they lived until the death of Mr. Holl, which occurred in February, 1866. His wife still resides at New Berlin, at the ripe old age of 80 years. Reuben is the third born of fourteen children; spent the early part of his life at home on the farm, and at the same time received a common school education; being an apt scholar he soon acquired an education that enabled him to teach school, which he followed most in the winter, having taught sixteen winter terms. In 1850 he removed to Jackson Tp., and engaged in farming, and at different times he followed surveying. In 1858 he took possession of his present farm, which was then rough and unimproved, but by hard work he now has 215 acres of as well improved land as there is in Jackson Tp. In 1848 he married Miss Eliza Roush, daughter of Godfrey and Elizabeth Roush. Nine children have been born to them, six living—William P., John H. city engineer at Canton; Daniel W., Mary E. wife of J. J. Zerbe ; Oliver W., Benjamin F. Those deceased are—Edward, Albert and Ephraim.

SOLOMON LICHTENWALTER, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born in Adams Co. Penn., Dec. 4, 1797, and is the son of Abraham and Eve C. (Seager) Lichtenwalter, who were of German descent, and were born in Pennsylvania. In June, 1813, they removed to Stark Co., and settled close to Canton. In 1814 the father died, after which Mr. L. was dependent on himself to make his own way in the world. He followed whatever he could get to do. He married in 1824 Catharine Hane, daughter of Christian and Magdalene (Shook) Hane. She was born in Center Co., Penn., and died Aug. 16, 1861. Mr. Lichtenwalter has raised a family of eight children—Solomon; Annie M. wife of Samuel Braucher; Sarah, wife of Martin Metz; John J., William, Henry, Christian, and Amanda, wife of W. Young. Samuel Lichtenwalter was born in Stark Co., Feb. 13, 1825, and was married Sept. 15, 1852, to Elizabeth Metz, daughter of Samuel Metz. He has four children—James, Sarah A., Maria F., wife of C. Oberlin, and Lizzie.

J. LICHTENWALTER, farmer ; P. O. Massillon ; was born in Jackson Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Feb. 15, 1824 ; the son of Jacob and Mary (Minnich) Lichtenwalter, who came to this county in 1813, where they lived till their death, the father dying May 28, 1866, aged 77, and mother, Oct. 5, 1853, aged 56. Joseph, our subject, has been a resident of Jackson Tp. all his life, and has been engaged quite extensively in farming. His home farm consists of 160 acres of well improved land, with good buildings and everything necessary for farming. He also owns 179 acres outside of the home farm. The home farm was entered by his father. In 1852 he married Mary A. Braucher, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Laub) Braucher. Five children have been born to them—Jacob O., Ida R., wife of A. Beal, Salome A., and Leo W., one deceased, dying in infancy. Mr. Lichtenwalter has served as Trustee and Assessor, and is always willing to take part in all local matter that are of interest to the community in which he lives. He and family are members of the church, and are in good standing in the neighborhood.

ISABELLA NOBLE, widow of Thomas Noble, farmer; P. O. Massillon; and daughter of Robert and Isabella (Cooper) Noble, was born in Westmoreland, England, March 31, 1811, and was married to Thomas Noble in 1832, who emigrated to America in 1833, and settled in Jackson Tp. on the farm where she now resides. Mr. Noble was born in Westmoreland, England, Dec. 24, 1807. When he came to Jackson Tp. he bought 800 acres of land and engaged extensively in stock-raising, sheep being his specialty. He was a man of upright character and esteemed by all who knew him. He is still fresh in the memories of many that he has helped start in life, when money and other necessaries were hard to obtain. In December, 1847, he departed this life, leaving his widow and five children to mourn their loss, three of whom are still living—Thomas, in Illinois; John, in Kansas; Robert, a merchant in Illinois. The two deceased are, Isabella, who was the wife of S. Harmount, and William.

JACOB OBERLIN, farmer; P. O. McDonaldsville; was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Nov. 4, 1817; is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Runk) Oberlin, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa., and removed to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1826, and settled in Jackson Tp. Father died in about 1850 and mother in 1872. Jacob Oberlin, the subject, has been a resident of the county and township since 1826. In 1845 he married Elizabeth Lutz, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Arnold) Lutz. Mrs. Oberlin was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1823. Mr. Oberlin has five children—Isaac, Sarah J., wife of John Real; Mary A., wife of M. Slate; Elizabeth A., and Catharine A. Mr. Oberlin and wife are members of the Reformed Church, and he is a staunch Republican.

P. J. PALMER, farmer; P. O. McDonaldsville; is the son of Michael and Jane (Duncan) Palmer, who were of German descent, father born in Maryland. He was a hatter by trade, having learned his trade at Chambersburg, Pa., after which he went to Funkstown, and opened up business for himself. About 1831 or 1832 he removed his family to Stark Co. and engaged in farming. His family are—Matilda, wife of John Pletz; Peter J.; Melinda, wife of B. Ryan; Margaret, wife of B. Williams; George W., Lewis William; Caroline, Mrs. Coryagon; Emma, Mrs. Tryvalbiss, and Odell. The family are all living in other states but Peter J., our subject, who has lived in Jackson Tp. since 1832. In 1845 he married Caroline Page, widow of Oliver Page. Five children have been born to them—Wesley S., Edward, Alice J., Flora C., wife of J. Reed; Cora E.

ISAAC RUTHRAUFF, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Sept. 3, 1819, and is the son of John and Mary (Shriver) Ruthrauff; he born in Franklin Co., Penn., April 13, 1787, and she in Adams Co., Penn., Aug. 17, 1787. They were married April 24, 1809, and removed to Maryland, where they lived until 1834, when they removed to Stark Co., Ohio, and finally settled 3½ miles south of Canton, where Mr. Ruthrauff died November 14, 1837, and his wife, November 24, 1854. Isaac, the subject of this sketch, remained on the farm till of age, when he married, Sept. 28, 1854, Miss Nancy L. Correll, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lind) Correll, born in Adams Co., Penn., April 15, 1830. Her parents were natives of Adams Co., Penn.: father born 1787 and mother 1793. They came to this county in 1834, and settled four miles north of Canton, where they died, father in 1859 and mother in 1875. Mr. Ruthrauff's family are—John H., Thomas H., Mary E. wife of P. Young; Hurbert E., Ida J., and Edwin G.; one deceased, Hattie E. Mr. Ruthrauff is a member of the German Reformed Church, and his wife is a member of the Disciples' Church. Mr. Ruthrauff is a staunch Republican.

J. W. REED, farmer; P. O. Crystal Springs; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, March 19, 1843. He is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Sprankel) Reed. He was born in Pennsylvania, July 27, 1810; she Sept. 12, 1819. In 1833 Mr. Reed came to Stark Co., and settled in the vicinity of Millport, Jackson Tp. In 1852, he, in company with Foss and Justice, built the McLain's Mills at Millport, this county. He was a cooper by trade, which he followed for about thirty years. He was the father of ten children, of whom seven are living—John (deceased); Lewis, wounded at battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and died from the effects May 11, 1862; Margaret, James W., the subject of this sketch; Mary F.; Clara, wife of H. Smith; Kate, Jane (deceased); Alice, Jessie F. Mr. Reed departed this life Feb. 8, 1865. James

W., the subject of this sketch, was married June 23, 1870, to Miss Flora C. Palmer, daughter of Peter J. and Caroline Palmer. Six children were born to them—Flora and Dora, twins; Lewis J., Grace, Harry H. and Blanche. Mr. Reed was raised to farming, which has been his occupation till of late years. In 1874 he was appointed Postmaster at Crystal Springs, it being the first postoffice at that place. He has held the office since its creation, and has been engaged as business manager of the McLain Mills.

JACOB RUDY, farmer; P. O. McDonaldsville, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Dec. 17, 1808, and is the son of George and Elizabeth Rudy. Mr. Rudy came to Stark Co. in 1834, and first settled in Lake Tp., where he lived two years, then moved to where he now lives, and has remained there ever since. He is the owner of about six hundred acres of well improved land. In 1842 he married Miss Catharine Bachtel, daughter of Samuel Bachtel. She was born in Jackson Tp., and is the mother of three children, living; Henry, Mary A., wife of S. Kilinger; Elizabeth, wife of M. Shaffer; and one died, Samuel. Mr. Rudy is a member of the Reformed Church, and is a Republican.

HENRY SPRANKEL, farmer; P. O. Massillon; was born in Stark Co., Dec. 9, 1817, and is the son of Michael and Catharine Sprankel who were natives of York Co., Penn., and were of German descent. In 1815 they removed to Stark Co., and settled on Sec. 19, where they lived till their death. Mr. Sprankel has been a resident of the county all his life. In 1832 he married Susannah Howenstine, daughter of David and Magdalena (Cook) Howenstine. The children born to Mr. Sprankel were—Franklin, and John, deceased; Mary, wife of J. H. Ebie, deceased; Henry H., and Harriet, deceased; and Ellen, wife of H. S. Foltz.

A. M. WEIDLER, M. D., McDonaldsville; was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Nov. 29, 1812; son of David and Elizabeth (Hallacher) Weidler. The Doctor began the study of medicine in 1833, and in 1835–36 he attended college at Philadelphia, and in 1838 came to Stark Co., and located at New Berlin, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1837 he married Ann M. Kluch; she died in 1855, after which he married a daughter of Samuel Nunamaker; she was born in this county July 21, 1843, and is the mother of four daughters—Rosa A., Grace V., Ethel P., and Verona M. After making three or four moves, the Doctor finally settled in McDonaldsville, Stark Co., in 1874.

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

MRS. EVE ALLMAN, Navarre. This lady was born in Perry Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Oct. 28, 1812; she is the daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Smith) Stump, who came from Franklin Co., Penn., to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1808; they were enterprising, intelligent people, accustomed to hard work, and well calculated to reclaim a wilderness and endure the hardships and privations of pioneer life. (Full mention of them is made in the history of Perry Township). Mrs. Allman received but a meager education—only such as the log schoolhouses of that early day afforded: she was, however, well schooled in all domestic duties, in which our pioneer women excelled. She remained at home until her marriage with Mr. Barney Allman, which occurred in 1830. This gentleman was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1806, and, when 4 years of age, his parents came to this county; here young Allman was reared upon a farm, receiving the benefits of a common-school education; at the time of his marriage with Miss Stump, he had but little or no property; he and wife, however, went to work with a will, and, at the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 5, 1874, they had a finely improved farm of 147 acres, and were enjoying the fruits of a well-earned competency. Mr. Allman was well and favorably known throughout the county; he held the office of Township Treasurer fifteen years, besides other positions of honor and trust; the county would be much better off to-day had it more such men. He was the father of the following family of children, viz.: Margaret, Elizabeth, Agnes, Frederick S., Lucinda, James D., Mary C. and Margaret J. Mr. Allman, as well as his wife, were from early life members of the M. E. Church, and their lives were such as to reflect credit upon the church, their family and themselves. Mrs. Allman resides upon the old homestead, and, although passing into the "sere and yellow leaf," is hale and healthy, and is calmly awaiting the last of all time.

JAMES BEVARD, Navarre. This gentleman was born in Dalton, Wayne Co., Ohio, April 3, 1838; he is the son of James and Nancy (Kendrick) Bevard; the father was a native of Ireland, to which country, from France, his father, William Bevard, fled during the Revolution in the time of the first Napoleon; William Bevard died in Ireland, leaving his wife and three sons, who shortly afterward came to America, two of the sons locating in Canada, and the third, our subject's father, who located in Little York, Pa., where he was married, and in 1838 came to Ohio, and locating at Dalton, Wayne Co.; here he has since resided, and for the most part been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In his family were five children, four of whom are yet living; his wife died in 1878. Our subject lived at home and assisted upon the farm until about 13 years of age; he then went to Massillon, Ohio, to learn the tailor's trade with Mr. John Lowe; he remained with Mr. Lowe five years, and then went to Canal Fulton, where he remained some two years, and then came to Navarre; he worked for a number of years for Bowers & Umstead, and at their deaths purchased the business, which he has since successfully run. He was united in marriage with Miss Susanna Gardner, Sept. 3, 1860; this lady was born in Navarre, Ohio, July 3, 1840; by this union there are three children, viz., Charles L., Myrtle E. and Edward M. Mr. Bevard was raised a Democrat, but has never voted with that party, and during the late war was a stanch Union man; he has a nice, comfortable home, and he and wife are among the best and most respected citizens of the village in which they live.

HUGH D. BROWN, Navarre; was born in Franklin Co., Penn, March 25, 1821; he is a son of William and Mary (Early) Brown, both of whom were natives of Pennylvania, and the parents of four sons and one daughter. The mother died when Hugh D. was about 7 years old, and the following year

his father was killed; he had been a hotel-keeper up to the time of his wife's death, and also had several teams on the road teaming; soon after his wife died, he sold his teams, for which he received quite a large sum of money; he went to live on a farm, and, while there sick, was one night taken from his bed and carried to a ravine a short distance from the house, where he was cruelly murdered; two of his neighbors were suspicioned, but their guilt was never proven. After Mr. Brown's death, Hugh went to live with a cousin, with whom he resided until 19 years of age. In 1844, he came to Ohio and took charge of quite a large tract of land belonging to his cousin. Mr. Brown has since purchased the property, and he now has 250 acres of well-improved land; there were but few improvements on the place when it came into his possession, and what improvements there now are were placed there by Mr. Brown. Feb. 13, 1846, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Smith, who was born in Pennsylvania April 10, 1823; to their union there were born five children—Davison and William, living; and Elmira J., Anjella E. and Sarah A., deceased. Mrs. Brown departed this life Aug. 17, 1866. Mr. Brown's second wife was Cynthia E. Kline, to whom he was married Oct. 12, 1868; this lady was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Nov. 17, 1838; by this marriage there were born four children, the ones living being Ira E., Vesta V., Ida P.; and the one deceased is James H. Mr. Brown began as a poor boy, and he has made what he now has by his own exertions. In politics, he is a Republican, and, although in a strong Democratic township, has been twice elected Township Trustee. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and one of the leading citizens of his township.

REUBEN S. BUCHTEL was born in the township of which he is now a resident Feb. 8, 1825; his parents were John and Magdalena (Sherman) Buchtel, and grandparents, John and Catharina (Snyder) Buchtel; his great-grandfather, John Buchtel, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and at the age of 18 left his native country and emigrated to the United States; he located in Penn's Valley, in Center Co., Penn., where he lived many years. Our subject's grandfather removed from that place to Ohio in 1811, the father of Reuben S. being 14 year old at that time; he stopped first in Canton, then a small hamlet of log cabins, where he left his wife and family until he could find a tract of land suitable to his fancy; the beautiful valley of the Tuscarawas suiting, he located on Sec. 12, Range 9, in Bethlehem Township, choosing the east half of the section; it at that time was a wilderness, that took all the courage and perseverance of the pioneer to reclaim it from its wild estate; it was not long until the clear ring of Mr. Buchtel's ax awoke the echoes, and his steady perseverance won a home in the wilderness. Seven years after his location, death claimed him, his widow continuing to survive him until 1836, when she, too, died. John, the father of Reuben, was one of four children, whose names are Henry, John, Julianna and Harmon; the daughter is the only one yet living. Mr. Buchtel lived and died on the home farm. He was married, in about 1821, to Magdalena Sherman, who bore him six children—Catharine, Reuben, Joseph, Sarah, Elizabeth and Samuel; all are living, all are married, and all are living in Stark County. Mr. Buchtel died Jan. 29, 1868, and Mrs. Buchtel April 28, 1878. By trade, Mr. Buchtel was a cooper, but his chosen occupation was farming. In politics, he was Democratic, and a member of the Evangelical Church: he was an honest man, and an honored member of society. Reuben S. Buchtel, as was his father before him, was reared on the home farm; receiving but a common-school education in youth, his attention has never left his boyhood teachings. In 1848, he married Mary Burns, and to them were born five children—Martha J., Frances M., Mary E., Rachel N. and Sarah E. Mrs. Buchtel died March 2, 1862, of consumption; she was a kind and dutiful wife and a loving mother. Mr. Buchtel's second and present wife was Sarah Shellenburger, who was born in Bethlehem Township March 17, 1837; their marriage was solemnized Dec. 21, 1862. Mr. Buchtel started in life with but very little means at his command, but, by industry and frugality, he has made a fine farm of 159 acres. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Reformed

Church. Mr. Buchtel is a man of but very few words, his actions speaking louder than mere talk; he has assisted cordially in building the churches and schools of his neighborhood, and in all laudable enterprises is an active assistant.

HON. THOMAS W. CHAPMAN, Navarre; was born in Brooke (now Hancock) Co., Va., June 18, 1814; he is descended from Low Dutch, Irish and English on his Grandmother Chapman's side, and of English and Scotch on the Chapman side. The family settled first near Martinsburg, Va., and afterward near Fairview, in Western Virginia. Our subject's grandparents were George and Elizabeth (Swearengen) Chapman, and his parents were William and Elizabeth (Wilcoxton) Chapman. William Chapman was born near Martinsburg, on Back Creek, Jan. 23, 1782; his wife, our subject's mother, was born on Independence Day, July 4, 1785, in Montgomery Co., Md.; they were married in 1805, but this lady was Mr. Chapman's second wife, his first being Mary Chapman; there were no children born to the first marriage, but to the second there were born nine, three of whom are yet living, our subject being the only son. The parents came from Virginia to Ohio in 1845, locating in Bethlehem Tp., Stark Co., where they resided until their respective deaths. Mr. Chapman was a Democrat, and he and wife were of the Old-School Presbyterians in religion; they were honest and well-respected people, and, from the time he first commenced dividing his property among his children, he was estimated to have been worth $75,000. Mr. Chapman died April 5, 1875, aged over 92, and Mrs. Chapman March 5, 1878, aged over 87. The one who forms the subject for this sketch received a good common-school education; he came from Virginia to Ohio in 1839, and has remained in the State, to a greater or less extent, ever since. June 30, 1836, he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Warner, daughter of George Warner, Sr., and by her had a family of six —Abraham W., William M. (deceased), Clara (wife of Oliver Yost, of Perry Township), Maria E. (wife of Levi S. Smith, whose biography accompanies this work); Elizabeth E. (wife of Prof. O. A. S. Hursh, of Tiffin, Ohio), and Eva A. (wife of Rev. J. H. Steele, of Ashland County). Mrs. Chapman was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Oct. 3, 1817. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman farmed the old Chapman homestead in Virginia for three years, and then came back to Ohio and disposed of 320 acres of unimproved land in Ashland County, after which he purchased his present farm, on which he has resided to the present; he now owns 160 acres of fine farming and grazing land, a portion of which is underlaid with a four-foot vein of excellent limestone; his present occupation is farming and stock-raising. Mr. Chapman was one of the first farmers of Bethlehem Township who early began the importation of blooded stock; his first shipment of sheep was made in 1856, when he imported twenty-four head of Spanish sheep, principally of the Atwood stock, at a cost of $1,200; he has also taken considerable pains in the breeding of fine horses and cattle, and has done more in the building-up of blooded stock than perhaps any man in the township. Mr. Chapman and his younngest son, who is now dead, were quite extensively engaged in sheep-raising in Illinois at one time. He and wife are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Chapman is a stanch and leading Democrat of his county and township. Besides many other positions of honor and trust in the gift of that party which he has held, he was selected to represent the counties of Stark and Carroll in the State Senate in 1858 and 1859, which he did with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Chapman is one of the most prominent men of Southern Stark County.

GEORGE H. CROSS, Navarre; is a native of Lancaster, Penn., his birth occurring March 12, 1846; he is a son of John and Eliza (Hawkins) Cross, both of whom were natives of England, but were married after their arrival in Pennsylvania, and resided there until their arrival in Navarre, Ohio, in 1857. Mr. Cross was a chandler by trade—a business he followed both in England and America. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, in 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 19th O. V. I., and participated in a number of leading engagements; at the battle of Stone River he received a severe wound, and was carried off

the field to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., where he died Jan. 18, 1863. To his marriage with Miss Hawkins there were born a family of seven—George H., Joseph J., Charlotte M., Mary A., William A., Louisa M. and Thomas F. The mother is yet living, and resides in Navarre. George H., our subject, received a common-school education in youth, and, when 13, commenced life's battles on his own responsibility; he continued his father's business — candle-making — together with farming, until 17 years of age; in 1863, he went to New York City, where he engaged his services to Kuh & Silverman, wholesale clothing merchants, with whom he remained until 1875, and then came to Navarre and engaged in the dry goods trade, where he has since resided, as one of the town's leading merchants. His success in business is due mainly to his energy and close attention to business; he carries a stock of about $5,000, and, in connection with his trade, carries on merchant tailoring. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and is a Republican in politics. He was married, April 17, 1878, to Miss Sarah Klinker, who was born in Stark Co., Ohio, June 10, 1854.

ALEX GARVER, druggist, Navarre; was born in the village of Navarre, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1839; he is a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Weisbroad) Garver, the former being a native of Baden, Germany, and the latter of Berne, Switzerland. The father was a carpenter by trade, and, when a young man, went to Switzerland to obtain more work, and while there married our subject's mother. He resided in this beautiful little republic until about 1834, when, seeing thousands of his countrymen flocking Westward, he determined to cross the Atlantic with his family, to that new El Dorado that was draining Europe of all its freedom-loving people; he located in Navarre, Ohio, on his arrival in the United States, and for a time found employment on the Ohio Canal; for many years preceding his death, he worked at his trade, and at one time, while building a dam across the Tuscarawas River, was severely injured by an accident. Previous to the breaking-out of our great civil war, Mr. Garver advocated the Democratic cause, but, when he saw Republicans adhering with fidelity to the Union, his views changed, and he became a Republican, and as such remained until his death. He was an honest, upright citizen, and a man highly esteemed by all who knew him; his death occurred Oct. 28, 1879; his widow still survives him, and resides in Navarre. Alex Garver is one in a family of eleven children, nine of whom are yet living; when 12 years of age, he began working in a hotel in his native village, but, at the end of three years, discontinued this and entered the employ of Dr. Leeper as clerk in his drug store; at the end of six years, he purchased the stock of his employer, and has ever since continued the business. Jan. 1, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Chrissie Stahl, and to their union were born three children—Laura G., Milton S. and Cora B.; the last named is dead. Mrs. Garver was born in Navarre, Ohio, May 9, 1842. In 1860, Mr. Garver was appointed Postmaster at Navarre, a position he has since held, with the exception of a short time during President Johnson's administration; he has held various town and township offices; is a stanch Republican in politics, and a successful business man.

JOSEPH GOEPFERT, Navarre. This gentleman was born in Alsace, France, in 1821; he is one of a family of four children born to John and Mary (Hartman) Goepfert. When Joseph was a small boy, his father died, and in 1835 the mother, with the family, came to the United States. They stopped for about a year in New York, and then came to Ohio and located in Stark County. The family were in limited circumstances, and for some years endured numerous privations and hardships. The mother died in 1862; she was a woman of great executive ability, a kind and loving mother and a consistent Christian. Joseph, during his youth, received but little education; as he grew older, he saw the need of an education, and, by applying himself to his studies at odd times, acquired quite a good education. When about 19 years of age, he began working on the Ohio Canal, in the employ of the State; he remained in the employ of the State some eighteen years, his services being highly prized; few men have done more honest work for the State than Mr. Goepfert, and few

have the confidence of the people to a greater extent. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Margaret Armstrong, who was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, June 10, 1816; five children were born to this union—Joseph, Matilda and Melissa, living; John and Mary, deceased. Mrs. Goepfert died in 1880. Mr. Goepfert was married to Mrs. Mary Halterman July 5, 1881; she was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1825. Mr. Goepfert began life as a poor boy, and is, in the fullest sense of the word, a self-made man; he owns 109 acres of well-improved land; he is a Democrat in politics, and has held positions of honor and trust in Bethlehem Township. The county would be much better off had it more such men as Mr. Goepfert.

WILLIAM C. GRANT, Navarre; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Feb. 23, 1818; he is one in a family of fourteen born to Joseph and Margaret (Crawford) Grant; Joseph Grant, his father, was a native of New Jersey, from which State he removed with his parents when about 2 years old; during the spring of 1833, he came to Stark Co., Ohio, locating in Sugar Creek Township, where he began farming, and where he resided until his death, on the 7th of December, 1864, aged 76 years; his widow died May 6, 1879. Mr. Grant was a sober, hard-working man, and an exemplary citizen; he started in life poor, but showed sufficient business sagacity to leave 400 acres of land at his death. Up to Van Buren's administration, he was a Democrat, but from that time to his death he voted with the Whigs and Republicans. He was a man of sound judgment, with a deep sense of honor and uprightness. William C. Grant was reared upon a farm, receiving a common-school education. At the age of 23, he commenced clerking in a store in Navarre, at which he continued about a year; he then commenced the life of a drover, buying horses, cattle and sheep, and then driving them across the country to Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Lancaster, where he would dispose of his property at a handsome profit; he continued in this for some fifteen years, during which time he had saved a sufficient amount of his earnings to invest in real estate at different times, until he now has 1,300 acres of land, 465 of which are in Stark County, 380 acres in Knox Co., Ohio, and the rest near Lansing, Mich. For the past twenty years, he has farmed, raised stock and dealt in real estate. He was united in marriage with Miss Ruth Johnson April 16, 1850, and to them were born six children—James J., Edward L., Horace S., Della, William V., and Mary I., deceased. Mr. Grant is a Republican in politics, but has steadily refused to take an active part, as he wished to confine his attention to his farm. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen, and one of the best farmers and citizens of Bethlehem Township.

ROBERT HUG, lumber dealer and planing-mill, Navarre; was born in Switzerland, Canton of Solothurn, Nov. 9, 1840; his parents, Jacob and Trace Hug, were both natives of Switzerland, and Mr. Hug is yet a resident of his native country, employed in the capacity of Postmaster. Robert Hug is one in a family of eleven children, eight of whom are yet living; he attended his native schools until 17 years of age, and then commenced learning the carpenter's trade, at which he served until he had thoroughly mastered all the difficult parts of that trade. In 1868, he emigrated to the United States, and since his arrival has steadily continued at his chosen occupation. In 1874, he purchased the old foundry at Navarre, and, by placing in the latest and best-improved machinery, has made it one of the best planing-mills in the whole country; he has also had affixed a large cider-press, that has a capacity of 150 gallons per day. Besides the planing-mill, Mr. Hug has established a lumber-yard in Navarre, and, with the two combined, carries on quite an extensive business. In 1871, he was united in marriage with Catharine Hug, who was born in Navarre, Ohio, April 17, 1848; their union has been blessed with one child, Otto. Mr. Hug is a Democrat in politics, and is an enterprising, intelligent citizen.

MRS. ANNA M. KEEHN, Navarre. Among the old and respected pioneer women of Stark County, none are more worthy of special mention than the subject of this brief sketch. She was born in Canton Township, this county, Oct. 11, 1807; her parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Kaufman) Reed, were natives

of the Keystone State, where they were raised, married, and resided until 1806, when they came to this county and located in Canton Township, where they remained some years, and then came to Bethlehem Township, which they ever afterward made their home. At the day when these sturdy people settled here, the country was a dense wilderness, inhabited by Indians and all manner of wild beasts; the log cabin, chinked with mud, with its puncheon floor, greased-paper windows and mud-stick chimney, afforded the best habitation for these brave adventurers; their furniture was of the rudest kind, and their clothing was of the coarsest material—of home-spun flax and wool, warm and durable, and at that time fashionable. In Mr. and Mrs. Reed's family were twelve children, eight of whom are yet living, and who are respected members of the communities in which they live. Mrs. Anna M. Keehn lived at home until her marriage with Mr. Jonathan Keehn, which event took place in 1830. Mr. Keehn was a native of Berks Co., Penn., where he was born in 1805; in 1810, his father, George Keehn, came to this county with his family, and located in Bethlehem Township, on the farm which Mrs. Keehn now owns and resides upon; it was upon this farm that Jonathan passed his youth and early manhood, assisting his father; after his marriage, he took charge of the farm, caring for his parents during their old age, and until their respective deaths; he was a well-educated man for that day, and one of more than ordinary intelligence; he favored and liberally contributed to all enterprises that had a tendency to build up the community in which he lived, or benefit his family or fellow-man; he held a number of positions of honor and trust, and was highly esteemed by his friends and neighbors; he was the father of the following family of children: Susan, Elizabeth, Sarah, George, Mary, Melinda and Caroline, living; Catharine, Magdalena and David, deceased. Mr. Keehn departed this life July 14, 1868; his widow survives him, at the advanced age of 74 years; she has always been a true wife, loving mother, and useful member of society, ever sharing, with patience and fortitude, all Mr. Keehn's adversities, and rejoicing with him in his prosperity, to which she, by her kind co-operation and interest to the fullest extent contributed. She, with four of her daughters, resides upon the old homestead, surrounded with the comforts of a well-earned competency. The daughters, like their parents before them, are useful members of society, having the respect of all who know them.

JOHN KEEHN, V. S.; Navarre. This gentleman was born Dec. 6, 1822, in Bethlehem Township, this county; he is the son of John and Eizabeth (Traul) Keehn, both of whom were natives of the Keystone State. George Keehn, grandfather of our subject, was born at Reading, Penn., May 7, 1766; his wife, Susan Shalter, was also born at Reading, Aug. 15, 1767; they came with their family to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1815, landing in Bethlehem Township on the 20th of September, and settled on Sec. 9 in that township, where they passed the remainder of their days. John Keehn, Sr., was born near Reading, Penn., March 2, 1789; his wife, Elizabeth Traul, was also a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born Feb. 17, 1790; they also came to this county in 1815, and settled on Sec. 9 in Bethlehem Township; they were hard-working, intelligent people, and raised a family of five sons and three daughters. Mrs. Keehn died May 8, 1848, and her husband Sept. 2, 1853. Our subject was raised upon a farm, receiving but a very limited education, for, from a small boy, he was put to hard work, and his chances for obtaining an education were few. He was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Gerber Aug. 6, 1848; this lady was born in Canton Township, this county, Oct. 1, 1827; their union has been blessed with the following family of children, viz.: Aaron, Sarah, John, Elizabeth, Christina, Levi and Catharine. Mr. Keehn now owns the old home farm of 190 acres, which he has nicely improved, and which, for most part, he has obtained by his own exertions. When quite a small boy, he began treating horses and cattle for different diseases; he was so uniformly successful that he soon had a good practice; he purchased books, and, by hard study and close observation, he has become one of the most successful veterinary surgeons in the county; his practice extends over this, Holmes and

Tuscarawas Counties, and his services are so frequently sought that he finds it difficult to attend all cases where his services are required; he is a close student of pathology, and uses only new and rational remedies, discarding all the old fogy notions common to the practice. He is a Democrat, and a useful and honored citizen.

WILLIAM C. KLINE, Navarre; was born in York Co., Penn., Sept. 15, 1829; he is a son of John and Matilda (Haines) Kline, the former being of German and the latter of English descent; the father was a blacksmith by trade, but kept a hotel for some years in Little York, Penn.; he is yet living, his occupation being farming. William H. Kline, our subject, is one in a family of eleven children; having but few advantages in youth, he received but a common-school education. When 21 years of age, he began coopering, and for twelve years followed that business in his native State. In 1864, he came to Marietta, Ohio, and began prospecting for oil; after following this for some time, Mr. Kline failed, losing his all in the enterprise. In 1866, he came to Strasburg, Tuscarawas Co., where he purchased a farm and settled down; after a time, he was induced to take charge of a brewery in Parkersburg, W. Va.; after a few months, he disposed of his property and then returned to his farm at Strasburg, where he remained farming until 1868, and, in connection with farming, carried on a hotel and sawmill afterward at Dearduff Mills, in Tuscarawas County. In 1873, he came to Navarre and took charge of the Navarre House, and, after three and a half years, sold out and engaged in coopering, at which he has extensively engaged ever since; he now has a force of about fifteen men employed in his factory, and they make from 1,000 to 1,200 barrels per week; the past season, he made over forty thousand barrels. He married Rachel L. Leaming, Feb. 19, 1856, and she was born in Wakefield, Md., Aug. 2, 1834; they have had born to them six children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Sarah, Marian, William, Charles and George.

JOHN J. KRICHBAUM. This gentleman was born in the township in which he now resides July 14, 1830; he is the grandson of John Krichbaum, who came from Pennsylvania with his wife and six sons and two daughters, and located on Sec. 13, in this township, in 1813. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Thomas Traul, who came to this county from Pennsylvania in 1814, and purchased a piece of land adjoining Mr. Krichbaum's; in his family were three sons and four daughters. Of the fifteen children in the paternal and maternal grandparents' families, but three are now living. The Krichbaums and Trauls underwent all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and it is to such people as these that the people of to-day enjoy the blessings that surround them; their descendants to-day are among the most useful and honored citizens of the county, fully attesting to the morality and wisdom of the original stock. Our subject's parents, John and Hannah (Traul) Krichbaum, were raised amid the wild surroundings of their wilderness homes; they were married in Stark County, and to them were born a family of six sons and one daughter, five of whom are now living. The father died June 28, 1872, and the mother April 30, 1874; it can truly be said of them that they were among the most intelligent and progressive people of their day, and that the country would be much better off had it contained more such people. John J. Krichbaum received a common-school education, and remained at home assisting his father until he was of age; he then learned the carpenter's trade, which, for most part, he has since followed; he has built, during his life, over sixty bank barns, besides numerous dwelling houses and other buildings; he is a complete master of his trade, and his services are eagerly sought; perhaps there is not a man in the county who has built as many barns as Mr. Krichbaum. He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Buchtel Sept. 21, 1854; this lady was born in Bethlehem Township, this county, in 1832; from this union there is one child, viz., Joseph F. Mr. Krichbaum is a Democrat in politics, though liberal in his veiws. He is an honored member of society, and a useful citizen.

JOHN LOEW, merchant, Navarre; was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, Oct. 11, 1830; he is a son of Augustine and Elizabeth (Gnau)

Loew, who were natives of Germany and parents of three children; the father was a farmer in the old country. In 1854, he, together with his family, emigrated to the United States, locating at Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio, where he died the year of his arrival. The subject who forms the head of this notice left his native home two years previous to his parents' emigration, and commenced working at the cooper's trade; after his father's death, in 1854, he took the head of the family. He was married, in 1856, to Margaret Rhein, and by her had two children—Philip, living, and Mary, deceased. The mother was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1833, and died in 1859. Mr. Loew's second and present wife was Catharine Smith, to whom he was married in 1867; to this union was born one son, William. Mr. Loew followed coopering until 1869, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Navarre, at which he has since been engaged; he is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church; he has held all the township offices, and has been Justice of the Peace twelve years; he now is a commissioned Notary Public, and is always ready and willing to do anything in his line of business that he may be called upon to perform. Mr. Loew is one of the best and most enterprising citizens of Navarre; he has been very liberal in his donations to educational, charitable and religious enterprises, and he is one of the prncipal contributors to the new Catholic Church; he began in life a poor boy, and in every sense of the word he is a self-made man.

MASE FAMILY, Navarre. Michael Mase and his wife, Christina Spangler, were both natives of the Keystone State, their native county being Lebanon; they were married in Pennsylvania and, in 1831, to better their circumstances, came to Stark Co., Ohio, locating in Sugar Creek Township; they here purchased 80 acres of one Jacob Fisher, for which they were to pay $700; after residing in Sugar Creek Township four years, they sold out and removed to Bethlehem Township, where they ever afterward resided. Mr. Mase was a tailor by trade, at which he worked to a considerable extent, as his health was too bad for much out-door labor; he was a steady-going, honest, straightforward gentleman. In politics, he strictly adhered to the principles advocated by the national Democratic party, and in religious matters was a member of the German Reformed Church, having been Elder in that organization several years before his death; he died Oct. 13, 1858; his widow still survives him, and resides with Samuel Mase. There were born to Michael and Christina (Spangler) Mase a family of four sons—Henry, born in Lebanon Co., Penn., Nov. 4, 1821; John, born in same county and State Oct. 3, 1827; Samuel, born in Bethlehem Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, Sept. 5, 1835; and Jonathan, who was born Oct. 19, 1841, also in Bethlehem Township. The eldest, Henry, as were his three brothers, were raised on the farm, receiving but a common-school education; he was united in marriage with Sarah A. Kerns, Jan. 13, 1848; this lady was born in Stark Co., Ohio, March 1, 1829; to their union were born one son and two daughters—Elmina, wife of William Stamm, of Portage Co., Ohio; Amos B., who married Miss Esther Baker, and resides on the home farm; and Christina, wife of Levi R. Lash, of Bethlehem Township. Mr. Mase has always followed farming, at which he has been quite successful; he now owns 121 acres of land; he has liberally given to his children, and is one of the prominent men of his township. John Mase was raised to hard labor. Feb. 19, 1850, he married Miss Elizabeth Knagy, daughter of Abraham and Susanna (Cease) Knagy, of Tuscarawas County; no children have been born to them, but, filling the void of which nature has deprived them, they have reared and educated four children; the first was Sarah Kendig, of Navarre, now Mrs. William Deardoorf; the second was Rebecca Miller, now Mrs. Steward Hickman; the third was George Henry Knagy, who has since died; the last is Frank N. Beabout, who yet resides with Mr. Mase. This gentleman has made farming his chosen occupation; when he first started, he only had a team of horses, with the privilege of farming his father's farm on shares; he now owns 155 acres, which he purchased in 1857, and on which he has resided to the present; he is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Reformed Church. Samuel Mase, the third son, is now living

on and owns the farm on which he was born; his marriage with Miss Catharine Dinius was solemnized Dec. 27, 1857; this lady was born in Bethlehem Township Nov. 28, 1837; to their union there have been born two children —Simon P. and Mary E. Mr. Mase worked for his brother John at very low wages when he began for himself; he now has 290 acres of fine land in southern Bethlehem. Jonathan Mase, when 18 years old, was left fatherless, and a guardian appointed for him; he saved his earnings carefully until he reached his majority. He was married, Dec. 1, 1863, to Miss Martha L. Shell, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Leighly) Shell, who was born in Bethlehem Township July 8, 1839; their union has been blessed with the birth of three children—Robert F., born Sept. 11, 1867; Irene M., born May 15, 1870; and Samuel O., born Dec. 21, 1873. Jonathan sold his interest in the old homestead, and in 1866 purchased his present farm, which consists of 107 acres; he is an enterprising man, and one of the leading citizens of his neighborhood. The present generation of the Mase family have not deteriorated from the good example set them by their father, the pioneer of that name in Stark County. The four sons are among the most prominent men in Bethlehem Township; like their father before them, they are Democratic in their political views, the most of them having held positions of honor and trust in the gift of that party; they have been hard-working men, having learned how to work, and how not to needlessly spend their earnings in youth; they liberally contribute to enterprises that have the appearance of a benefit to themselves. neighbors, or the community in which they reside. In conclusion, we can say that they are among the leading citizens of their township, and each family commands the respect of their neighbors and the community in which they reside.

JOHN P. MILLER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Navarre; is a son of Peter and Barbara (Farnsler) Miller, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of a large family of eleven children. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were married in their native State, and after there were born to them three children they concluded to come West in order to better their circumstances; accordingly, in about 1810, they, together with two other families, pushed Westward into the wilderness until they reached what is now Perry Township, in Stark Co., Ohio, where they built a log cabin and commenced life as only the pioneers of early times know how; they lived here in peace with the Indians, clearing and improving their place and undergoing the usual hardships incident to pioneer life until the breaking-out of the war of 1812, when the Indians, incited by the British with whisky, commenced a general massacre of the whites on the borders; at one time, the news came in Mr. Miller's neighborhood that the Indians were coming, and many of the families, including that of Mr. Miller, gathered together what they readily could and commenced a rapid flight to the East; arriving in Pennsylvania in safety, they resided here about a year before they returned, and, during that time, our subject's birth occurred; on their return to Ohio, they found everything pretty much as it had been left. John P. Miller was born Jan. 19, 1813; his early years were passed on the home farm, during which time he received but a moderate education. In 1840, he married Maria Keplinger, and to their marriage were born the following family: William, Peter, Eliza, Lydia Ann, Mary E., Rebecca E., Clarissa C., Elizabeth M., James B., John C., and one who died in infancy. Throughout life, Mr. Miller had been known as a hard-working citizen; he started in life with but very little means at his command, put, by industry and perseverance, he has acquired a good home, embracing 100 acres of good land. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the U. B. Church. The Miller family are among the most favorably known in Bethlehem Township.

DAVID MENTZER, Navarre. There is no greater pleasure for the hand and pen of the historian or biographer to perform than in recording notable events in the lives of the old residents of a locality, tracing their steps from homes of ease and comfort in the East to dangers and hardships amid the almost unbroken forests of the West. The subject of this sketch is a native of Washington Tp.,

Franklin Co., Penn., his birth occurring July 16, 1814; he is the only child born to Joseph and Catharine (Hess) Mentzer; the father was a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Maryland; they were married in the latter State, but soon after that event took up their residence in Franklin Co., Penn. When David was 8 months old, his mother died, and his father took up his residence with his mother. David remained with his grandmother until 6 years of age, when his father died. In 1822, he went to Maryland with the purpose of living with his mother's people, and, after a residence there of about two years, Mr. John Lind was appointed his guardian, with whom he resided until manhood. In 1827, Mr. Lind emigrated to Stark Co., Ohio, locating in Plain Township. Young Mentzer was hired out to the neighbors here, and for several years he worked faithfully for his employers, saving his money and getting a few months of schooling; when about 18 years old, he passed one entire year at school, under private instruction, after which he began to teach during the winters, and in the summer farming, and sometimes teaching. In about 1837, he had saved a sufficient share of his earnings to purchase 101 acres in Pike Township, which he gradually kept improving until about 1847, when he purchased 142 acres in Bethlehem Township, paying for the same $3,000; after this, Mr. Mentzer devoted his entire time to farming and stock-raising. He was married, Jan. 20, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Essig, and by her had six children—Caroline, Elizabeth C. and Jacob E., living; and Louisa, Augusta and David L., deceased. Mrs. Mentzer was born in Plain Township Feb. 26, 1818. In 1860, Mr. Mentzer came to Navarre, and in 1861 engaged in mercantile pursuits; since his arrival in Navarre, he has also dealt quite largely in grain; the average annual amount of wheat purchased by him was about seventy thousand bushels, with oats, corn, etc., in a like proportion. Mr. Mentzer began life on his own responsibility, a poor boy; his present wealth indicates in him a business qualification rarely seen in men commencing as he did; he owns 304 acres of land in Bethlehem and Perry Townships, and valuable town property in Navarre; he has always liberally contributed to all public enterprises, and has given each of his children a good start in life. In politics, he has been a life-long Democrat. Mr. Mentzer is regarded as among the best citizens Bethlehem Township ever had. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and both his grandfathers soldiers in the Revolutionary war; his grandfather Hess was one of the Hessians employed by the British, but deserted at the first opportunity on his arrival in the United States, and then joined the Americans.

JACOB E. MENTZER, Navarre. This gentleman was born in Pike Township, this county, Dec. 24, 1846; he is the son of David Mentzer, Esq., whose biography appears in this work. Jacob E. lived upon a farm until about 16 years of age, receiving a good common-school education; he assisted his father in a store in Navarre some years, and then for two years, in connection with a brother-in-law, run the Rochester steam grist-mill; he has for some years been engaged in farming, stock-raising and grain-buying; from early boyhood, he has manifested a strong liking for the horse, and during his time has owned and raised some valuable specimens of this noble animal, and it can truly be said that in matters pertaining to the horse, his judgment is second to no man's in the county; on his farm will also be found as well-bred cattle, sheep and hogs as the township affords. He was united in marriage to Miss Alma Uhle May 22, 1879; this lady was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1859, and is the daughter of Dr. Herman Uhle, one of the most successful practitioners of medicine Stark County ever had. Mr. Mentzer was the first Mayor of Navarre, and has held the office of County Coroner. He owns a well-improved farm in Bethlehem Township of 159 acres; he is a genial companion, a progressive, enterprising gentleman, and a respected and useful citizen.

REV. FRANCIS METTERNICH, Navarre; is a native of Cologne, Germany, his birth occurring May 18, 1851; he is one in a family of seven children born to Francis and Odelia (Deutsch) Metternich, who were both natives of Germany, and where the father was a prominent railroad official. The subject of this biography attended the parish schools of his

native country when a small boy, and later on entered college, receiving an excellent education. Through the influence of Father Joseph Stumpe, a former resident of Germany then on a visit from the United States, young Metternich was induced to return with him to the field of his labors in America in 1869. Soon after his arrival, our subject commenced preparing for the priesthood by attending St. Mary's Seminary in Cleveland, and, May 31, 1874, was ordained a minister of the Catholic Church; after his ordination, Father Metternich assisted in the congregation at Sandusky City for a period of eight months, and was then assigned the charge of the congregation at Kelly's Island, and, through his energy and devotion to the cause of religion, a church was built at Put-in-Bay, together with a large increase in the congregation. In 1876, he came to Navarre for the purpose of reviving and building-up the church of that place; here he has since remained, and, by his Christian zeal and perseverance, has greatly strengthened and built up the church; through his instrumentality, in a great measure, a large and finely constructed brick church has been built. Though a young man, he is a fluent speaker and deep reasoner, and is doing much for the cause of Christianity in the field of his labors.

CAPT. W. A. MILLER, Navarre; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 7, 1844; he is one of four children born to Joseph and Hannah (Scott) Miller, who were also natives of Columbiana County, their parents being among the early pioneers of that locality. Our subject's parents were married in that county, and soon after that event, Mr. Miller began the study of medicine, but discontinued it for a time, that he might enter the employ of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway, after which he prepared himself more fully for the practice of medicine. After completing his studies, he located at Dixon, Ind., where he had a large and lucrative practice, and while there engaged in active work, he contracted typhoid fever, of which he died in 1854. Mrs. Miller returned to her native county, after the death of her husband, but soon removed to Mt. Union, Stark Co. Capt. Miller's youth and early manhood was passed in working on a farm and going to school. In 1859, he entered the college at Mt. Union, where he remained some two years, and in his 17th year began teaching. June 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, 13th O. V. I., and was for three years in active service with his regiment, in the Army of the Cumberland; in June, 1864, he returned home, and was commissioned by Gov. Brough, of Ohio, a 2d Lieutenant, and as such began recruiting, at Alliance, Ohio, for the 189th O. V. I.; he soon obtained sufficient men, and after consolidating several squads, he was by them chosen Captain, and they were mustered into service as Company I, of the 178th O. V. I. Capt. Miller and his company were in active service and were in all the battles in which their regiment was engaged, up to the surrender of Johnston's army, in North Carolina. Capt. Miller received his discharge June 28, 1865, at Charlotte, N. C.; he then returned home and recommenced his college course at Mt. Union, and after being there two years, went to Canton, where he organized the irregular department in the public schools, of which he had charge one year; he then accepted a position in the high school, where he remained about a year, and at the same time studied law under the direction of George E. Baldwin, of Canton. Failing health induced him to resign his position at that place, as well as to relinquish his studies. He then accepted a situation as special agent for the Ball Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained until 1869. He was united in marriage, Sept. 11, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth C. Mentzer, who was born in Stark Co., Ohio, March 19, 1850. After his marriage he located in Navarre, where he has since resided, engaged in mercantile pursuits. Capt. Miller is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

D. B. POCOCK, Navarre; was born in Baltimore Co., Md., Sept. 15, 1824; his father was Israel Pocock, a native of Maryland, and a manufacturer of woolen goods, and his mother was Ruth Gorsuch, also a native of Maryland, and they were parents of five children, who lived to man and womanhood. Our subject received a common-school education, and was raised, principally, to the same business in which his father was engaged. At the age of

21, he commenced farming, and from that engaged in the grocery trade. In 1854, he came to Ohio, locating in Ottawa, Putnam Co., and after some years removed to Wooster, Wayne Co., where he engaged in the milling business; after a time he removed from Wooster to Shreve, and was there engaged in milling and hardware business; in 1879, he came to Navarre, and purchased the Rochester City Mills, which he has since successfully operated. This mill has a manufacturing capacity of seventy barrels per day, and is one of the best in the county. Mr. Pocock carries on merchant milling chiefly, shipping all his flour to Eastern markets. The mill is taxed to its utmost capacity, and is constantly running, both day and night. Mr. Pocock was married to Miss Susan Gorsuch, in 1849, and by her had eight children—Rebecca J., James F., Israel B., Elisha G., Margaret C., living, and Ruth E., Charles F. and Elizabeth, deceased. Mrs. Pocock was born in Baltimore Co., Md., in 1830. Mr. Pocock started in life a poor boy, and his present prosperity is due to his shrewd business management and honest dealings. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held various positions of honor and trust in the gift of that party.

B. F. REED, proprietor of the Reed House, Navarre; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., April 18, 1842; he is the youngest in a family of ten children, born to Samuel and Elizabeth Knepper) Reed; his father was a blacksmith by trade, but farming was his chief employment; for a number of years he served in the mines of Pennsylvania, as Master Miner. Benjamin F. Reed passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, receiving a good education; at the age of 17, he entered the schoolroom as teacher, but only continued teaching for a short time; in 1863, he came West, to Ohio, and for one year worked at tanning, in Wooster; the succeeding six years, he employed his time in agricultural pursuits, in Wayne County, and in 1870 came to Pike Tp., Stark Co., where he still continued farming; in the fall of 1871, he went to Canton, and receiving from the post office department the position as mail-carrier, between Canton and Akron, he busied himself in the discharge of his duties for some months; in 1874, he came to Navarre, and took charge of the Rochester House. By the time his lease had expired the property was sold, and in 1878, Mr. Reed purchased the Navarre House, which has since been known as the Reed House. This house, without exception, is one of the best, and as such is receiving a large share of the public patronage. There is a livery stable in connection with the house, and commercial travelers find it convenient to go to inland towns, by livery, from this point. Mr. Reed was married, June 16, 1870, to Miss Jennie Shertzer, daughter of John and Barbara (Stands) Shertzer. This lady was born in Canton Township Aug. 16, 1851; their union has been fruitful of six children —Harry T., James, John S., Bessie, Winfield S. and Lewis. Mr. Reed is among the leading business men of Navarre; he takes an active interest in all laudable enterprises, and he and wife are esteemed citizens of their village.

RIDER FAMILY. Jacob Rider, a native of Germany, came to America previous to the Revolution, and settled in the colony of Virginia; he had a large family, one of whom, Jacob, came to Stark Co., Ohio, in the year 1814; his father remained and died in the Old Dominion, in what was then called by the early settlers, Shanadore (Shenandoah) Co., Va. In order to fully enjoy the delights which air and scenery afforded, where springs of water flow, he purchased the farm now owned by Jacob Bach, in Sugar Creek Township, two miles west of Navarre, which, in point of elevation, resembles the Blue Ridge of Virginia, overlooking the plains toward Massillon and Canton and the beautiful valley of the Tuscarawas, with many other picturesque views far o'er hill and dale,

> "Surely as Tabor is among the mountains
> And Carmel by the sea
> This Ridge with fruits and fountains
> Is a pleasant place to be."

He was an eccentric individual, fond of the ardent, scrupuously honest in his dealings with his fellow-men, and when once his confidence was displaced by any one, that person was seldom, if ever, again taken into favor by him. He gave freely to the poor, and, like a good pioneer, was a sturdy yoeman, clearing

up the wilderness under many disadvantages. For instance, he went to Zoar to mill, for flour, fourteen miles; hauled wheat to Cleveland with a wagon, through Akron, a distance of about sixty-five miles; there were no hotels; slept in a wagon; exchanged wheat for salt, leather, etc. Had a family of ten children; their names are William, Jacob, Jonathan, Levi, Absalom, Daniel, Barbara, Eliza, Margaret and Mary. Had three wives, nine children with the first, none with the second and one with the last. As the wheels of time moved on with noiseless tread, he died, and was buried in the family graveyard on his farm. Jacob Rider, son of this gentleman, was a child when he came to Ohio, and was brought up among the wild surroundings, receiving such education as the schools of that early day afforded. His occupation was saddle and harness-maker, which he learned with a Mr. William Bales, in McEaton and Canton. For 50 cents a day, he worked under Sweed & Wood, contractors, building the Navarre Lock on the Ohio Canal. In 1835, he was married to Miss Eliza Rickard, a daughter of James Rickard, in Sugar Creek Township, who came to Ohio from Maryland; her grandparents came from England. The results of this union was four sons and three daughters. Jacob Rider, soon after his marriage, was converted to God, in the dry goods store of Charles Po, now occupied by D. Mentzer & Co., and for many years, with Father James Gardener, John P. Miller, Thomas W. Chapman, Ephraim Kyle, John Denius, and others, was an active member of the German Reformed Church at this place. About the year 1855, he and his wife joined the United Brethren Church, after a grand revival meeting, which was conducted by Rev. Abraham Lemasters, who was one of God's true noblemen. July 24, 1859, his wife died; she was a good, kind and affectionate Christian woman. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. John R. Shepler, of the United Brethren Church, a native of Bethlehem Township, now a resident of Louisville, this county. Her epitaph in the village cemetery reads as follows:

"But gentle gales of Gospel grace
Can every evil soon erase,
Blow off all sins to Eden's nod
And waft the soul at last to God."

Father Rider kept the family together in the old home until the year 1867, when he, with his son, William, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Lucy and Mary, moved to his farm in North Eagle, Clinton Co., Mich. In the year 1870, he quit keeping house in Michigan, and returned to Navarre, making his home with his son, Daniel, in the old homestead, in the east end (Bethlehem). He took an active part in the services of the United Brethren Church, and with Father J. P. Miller, Joseph Siffert, Father Corl, Daniel Warstler, Martin Biddle, their families, and others, spent many pleasant seasons together, he being class-leader up to the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 27, 1874, in the old home and in the presence of nearly all of his family and many Christian friends, at the age of 63 years. His last words were: "Behold the Tree of Life." His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. D. M. Slusser, Pastor of the United Brethren Church. The following inscription upon his tombstone expresses the true sentiment of Christian regard, and serves to illustrate the high esteem in which he was held:

"Servant of Christ, well done,
Rest from thy loved employ,
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

Remarks—During the rebellion, Father Rider took a very strong political stand in favor of the Union and the Republican party. Before the war, he was a strong Democrat, and was elected Trustee of his township (Bethlehem) for several terms. The action of the Charleston Convention, causing a split in the Democratic party, thoroughly disgusted him, and he, with many friends and neighbors, voted for Abraham Lincoln and with the Republican party. He had four sons, three of whom served their terms of enlistment in the army during the war, and one three years in the regulars after the war. Alfred J. Rider, oldest son of Jacob Rider, was born in Bethlehem, in the house where all his brothers and sisters first saw the light's early dawn of life—on the 27th day of November, 1838, and, was married, Dec. 20, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Wiseman, daughter of Jacob and Mary Wiseman, who were early settlers from Maryland, they having built the first dwelling-

house in New Rochester, now Navarre; she was born in 1834. The results of this marriage are nine children; their names, William Homer (oldest son), Harry F., Jennie C., Jacob Clement, Edward S. W., Mary Nettie, Alfred Luke, Ella Isidora (oldest daughter) and Emma Lilly. The last two, precious jewels, are in that land of pure delight, where saints immortal reign. The occupation of A. J. Rider is harness-making, which he learned in his father's shop, and now pursues in his native town. During the war, he served three years, in the 107th O. V. I., Col. S. Myers' regiment; was mustered out of service July 10, 1865, in the city of Charleston, S. C., with his regiment. Elizabeth, oldest daughter, was born Oct. 14, 1840; died, unmarried, in the State of Michigan, 1877. Lucy A. Rider was born March 19, 1843; married to Orlando Weimer, in Sugar Creek Township; has one child; resides near Wilmot. Daniel W. Rider was born March 9, 1845; learned the saddle and harness trade with his father in his shop; he was married to Miss Isabella Exline, in 1869; she was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, in 1848. From this union five children were born; two now living—James L. and John R. In 1867, Daniel W. began business for himself, in his native village, where he has since remained and is now doing a good business, in the old stand where his father worked for many years. Served five months during the war, in the 162d O. N. G. William Rider, third son of Jacob, was born July 6, 1846; learned the harness business with his father in Navarre; served three years in the 32d O. V. I. After the war, went with his father to farm in Michigan, where he now lives, and carries on harness business for himself. Silas A. Rider was born March 26, 1848; he also learned the harness trade with his father, after which he joined the regular army; served three years in the 45th Regiment, returned home, and was married to Miss Catharine Slutts, of Sugar Creek Township. Marshall, Olivia, Daniel and Elmer, and two other children, deceased, are the results of this marriage; his residence is Geauga Co., Ohio. Mary, the youngest child, was born Jan. 29, 1851; went with her father to Michigan, where she was married to a Mr. Oris Gridley, July 4, 1874; has one child; her home is in Kalamo, Mich.

GEORGE W. SHEPLER, Navarre. Mathias Shepler, grandfather of this gentleman, was one of the first settlers of Bethlehem Township, where he owned a large tract of land; was an intelligent, enterprising citizen, a Democrat of the old school, and represented his State in the Twenty-fifth Congress; he was the parent of a large family of children, one of whom, John R., is the father of our subject. This son received such education as the common schools of that early day afforded; he married Miss Elizabeth Younkman, who bore him five children. A few years after the death of this lady, he was married to Miss Christina Beavers, who also bore him five children. Mr. Shepler has, for about forty years, been a minister of the Gospel in the United Brethren Church. He owns a large and well-improved farm in Bethlehem Township, upon which his son, George W. resides; he is engaged in ministerial labors at present, at Louisville and Alliance; he is an upright, Christian gentleman, respected by all who know him. George W. Shepler was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Nov. 30, 1856, his youth being passed upon his father's farm. He was married to Miss Susan Way Dec. 2, 1875. This lady was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Sept. 9, 1854. By this union there is one child, viz.: Minnie A. George W. has had charge of his father's farm for the past seven years, and is a successful farmer and stock-raiser; he is a young man of ability, respected by all who know him.

JOHN SHETLER, deceased. This gentleman was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1821. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (Barnett) Shetler. The father was a native of Germany, but came to the United States, with his parents, when about 10 years of age. He was married to Miss Barnett in Pennsylvania, and resided there until 1816, when he moved to this county, and settled in Sugar Creek Township; here he remained some years, and then moved into Bethlehem Township, which he ever after made his home; he was always engaged in agricultural pursuits, at which he was very successful. In his family were seven children, all of whom reached man

and womanhood. "Uncle Johnny," as he was familiarly called, was known to all the early settlers as a man of great goodness of heart and sterling integrity; he was ever ready to help the poor and needy and contributed liberally to all educational and religious enterprises; he died in 1874. John Shetler, son of this worthy gentleman, was raised upon his father's farm, receiving his education in the log schoolhouses of that early day. He was married, to Miss Sarah Birchfield, June 20, 1845. This lady is the daughter of John and Mary Birchfield, who were among the early settlers of Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and whose birth occurred in that county June 26, 1825. Soon after their marriage, they took up their residence in this county. They had but little to commence life with, but by hard work they acquired a goodly share of this world's goods, and at the time of his death, which occurred May 9, 1876, he was one of the wealthiest men in Bethlehem Township; he never aspired to political prominence, although decided in his views, which he never failed to express at the ballot-box; he was an intelligent, Christian gentleman, favoring everything known to be right, and promptly rejecting everything known to be wrong. In his family were thirteen children, eight of whom are yet living, viz.: Emmanias, Jacob, David, Eli, Elizabeth, Naomi, Saloma and Emma. Those deceased were named Mary, Sarah E., Solomon, Isaiah and Charley. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Shetler has resided upon the old homestead, which she has entire control of during her life-time. She is a lady of more than ordinary intelligence, and has social and moral qualities of a high order. The family is one of the most intelligent in the township, and have the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

ANTHONY SISTERHEN, merchant, Navarre; was born May 5, 1838, in Mueustermayfeld, Province of Rhine, Prussia; he is a son of Francis and Magdalena (Wennen) Sisterhen, a brief sketch of whom will be found in his brother Mathias' biography. Anthony was educated partly in Prussia, and partly in the United States. He learned shoe-making with his uncle, Peter, in Navarre, and after serving an apprenticeship of two years, went to Cleveland, and from there to Columbus, working at his trade in both places. In 1859, he went to New Orleans, where he remained about a year, and then removed to St. Louis, where he remained until the spring of 1861, and then worked in Springfield and Bloomington, Ill., for a few months. The summer of 1861 found him in Chicago, working at his trade. Here he enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln for troops, but after spending some time at Camp Yates, at Springfield, they were sent back to Chicago and were never mustered into service. He remained in Chicago until the summer of 1862, when he removed to Bolivar, Tuscarawas Co., and at the end of about a year located in Navarre, where he has since resided. He here opened a store and at the present writing has one of the best business rooms of any house in the village, and a lucrative and increasing trade in the boot and shoe business. In 1863, he was married to Miss Sophia Zehringer, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1843. To their union were born five children—Gustave A., Charles W., Clara M., Laura R. and Annie M. Mr. Sisterhen has held the office of Township Trustee six years. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church; he started out in life with nothing, but by industry and close application to business, has acquired a first-class business with valuable town property.

MATHIAS SISTERHEN, Navarre; was born in the town of Muenstermayfeld, Province of Rhine, Prussia, Oct. 4, 1843; he is a son of Francis and Magdalena (Wennen) Sisterhen, who were natives of Prussia, and parents of five children, three of whom died before the family came to the United States. Mr. Sisterhen was a shoe-maker by trade, a business he pursued both in this and the old country. In 1854, he left his native country, with his family, and came to the United States, locating in Navarre, Ohio, where Mr. Sisterhen worked at his trade until his death, which occurred March 8, 1877; his wife died Feb. 22, 1873. They were hard-working, sober and intelligent people, and were regarded with esteem by all who knew them. Mathias Sisterhen received a good common-school education, and when 17 years old be-

gan working at shoe-making, a business he has followed, to a greater or less extent, ever since. In connection with his trade, Mr. Sisterhen has represented various insurance companies. At the present, he is specially identified with the Home Insurance Company of Columbus, and the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Massachusetts. He also represents other first-class life and fire companies. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of St. Clement's Church of Navarre, and is President of the Aid Society of the same church of which he is a member; he was elected Councilman of the village of Navarre, upon its incorporation, which he held until 1876, when he was elected Mayor, and has retained that office to the present; he has also held the office of Justice of the Peace, and in all his public offices he has discharged the duties devolving upon him to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Zeimet, June 26, 1866, and their union has been blessed with five children—John F., Charles E. and Florence T. living, and Frederick W. and George A. deceased. Mrs. Sisterhen was born in Belgium, Province of Luxemburg, Jan. 10, 1843.

LEVI S. SMITH, Navarre. Among the honored pioneers of Stark Co., Ohio, who assisted in felling the forests and preparing for the generation to follow, the inestimable blessings they now enjoy, none is more worthy of especial mention than Daniel and Catharine (Miller) Smith, parents of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Smith was a native of Franklin Co., Penn., his birth occurring Nov. 5, 1800. By trade, he was a butcher and carpet-weaver, but his chief employment through life was farming. In about 1827, he emigrated to Tuscarawas Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, and the year following his arrival, married her who afterward became his partner in the joys and sorrows, privations and self-sacrifice that followed for many years. To their marriage there were born Harriet, Jacob, Levi, Lydia, John, Mary Ann and Peter. Mrs. Miller was born Aug. 13, 1810, and is yet living in Stark Co., Ohio. Mr. Miller was a poor boy when he came to the county; he was a good scholar in both the English and German languages, and a man well calculated to become one of the leaders in an enterprise of any kind. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the German Reformed Church, and a sober, honest and upright citizen; his life was a pure and upright one, and but few men at the time of their deaths left as many friends and as few enemies. His death occurred April 11, 1875. Levi S. Smith was born in Tuscarawas Township, Aug. 28, 1840; he has resided on the farm from youth to manhood, going to schools in winters and assisting at home in the summers. At the age of 14, he began applying his mind to his studies, more especially with the view of entering the school-room as teacher. This advancement he acquired by the determination to succeed, together with the encouragement of his parents and teacher. When 21, he first began teaching, and since then has taught a number of terms, in all cases giving excellent satisfaction. He was married, to Miss Mary E. Chapman, Oct. 27, 1868, and by her has two children—Marion Chapman, born Nov. 8, 1870, and Edith Charlotte, born Aug. 4, 1875. Mrs. Smith was born in Bethlehem Township, Aug. 6, 1845. Mr. Smith owns a farm of 76 acres of well-improved land, which is partly underlaid by a four-foot vein of the best Massillon coal, at which they are now engaged in working. In politics he is Democratic, and he is an intelligent and well-posted citizen.

JOSEPH SNIVELY. This gentleman was born in Perry Township, this county, Jan. 18, 1828; he is the son of Joseph and Catharine (Sherman) Snively. The father was a native of Franklin Co., Penn., and the mother of Switzerland; she came when a child to this country, with her parents, who settled in the Keystone State, where she was raised, and married to Mr. Snively. In 1812, they came to Stark Co., Ohio, and settled in Perry Township, upon the farm now owned by John Snively, Esq., in that township. Ten children were born to them, nine of whom reached their majority. John Sherman, father to Mrs. Snively, had come to this county the year before Mr. Snively, and in the year 1812 sold his improvements to Mr. Snively, and then purchased a place in Bethlehem Township,

where he ever afterward resided. Mr. Snively always followed farming, a business he was very successful at; he and wife were progressive, industrious people, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew them; they underwent all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and materially aided in the development of the county, morally, intellectually and otherwise. Mr. Snively died in 1839, and his widow in 1864. Our subject received a common-school education, and when 15 years of age began working at the shoe-maker's trade; when 19, he went to Pennsylvania, where he remained some three years, working at his trade; he then returned to this county, and on the 1st of March, 1851, was united in marriage with Miss Anna Gerber. This lady was born in Canton Township, this county, May 18, 1830. The fruits of this union were six children, five of whom are yet living, viz., Susanna, Jacob H., Abraham, Harriet and William F. Mrs. Snively departed this life March 22, 1879; she had been a faithful wife, loving mother, and with patience and fortitude shared her husband's adversities, and rejoiced with him in his prosperity, to which she, by her kind co-operation and interest, to the fullest extent, contributed. On the 12th of December, 1880, Mr. Snively was married to Miss Priscilla Snyder, a native of Bethlehem Township. Mr. Snively began life as a poor boy, and has made what he now has by hard labor, combined with honesty and close attention to business; he is a Democrat politically, but liberal in his views, voting for men and measures, and not for party; he owns 300 acres of well-improved land; he is one of the most successful and practical farmers in the county; the country would be much better off had it more such men as him.

DAVID WHITMIRE, Navarre. This gentleman was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Oct. 3, 1818; he is the son of Abraham and Mary (Wolfkill) Whitmire, both of whom were natives of Maryland, where they were raised and married. Soon after this they took up their residences in Pennsylvania, remaining there until 1834, when they came to this county; they were the parents of ten children, three of whom are yet living; the parents were intelligent and highly respected people; they endured all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life and aided greatly in bettering their neighborhood, morally, intellectually and otherwise; they were true representatives of that class of pioneers who better a country and help to open the way for churches, schools, etc., etc. The mother departed this life in 1849, and the father in 1863. David Whitmire was brought up on a farm; he received a good common-school education, and during his early manhood taught three terms of school. When he reached his majority, he took charge of the home place, and from that time cared for his parents until their deaths. He was united in marriage, to Miss Elizabeth Reed, in 1838; she was born in Pike Township, this county, June 6, 1819. The fruits of this union were eleven children, six of whom are now living, viz., Helena, Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth, Abraham and John; those deceased were Nancy, Mary M., David A., and two that died in infancy. Mr. Whitmire has always remained upon the old homestead, which he farms and has improved in a very creditable manner. He is a Democrat in politics, and by that party has been called upon to fill positions of honor and trust in the township; he is an intelligent, progressive gentleman, respected by all who know him.

DANIEL J. YOUNKMAN, Navarre; was born in Pike Tp., Stark Co., Ohio, June 7, 1813; he is a son of Jacob Younkman, who was born born in Germany in 1791, and grandson of Daniel and Catharine Younkman, who were also natives of Germany, and who came to the United States in 1797, locating in Pennsylvania. Our subject's parents were in very good circumstances in Germany, but to avoid the war they left everything they had, which was afterward confiscated, and fleeing to the seashore, embarked for America, agreeing to give six years' service for their passage across the ocean. After arriving in Baltimore they were sold to a man by the name of Range, for the six years, and after serving faithfully the specified time, they resided in Pennsylvania until 1810, when, to better their circumstances, they came West to Ohio, settling in the wilderness of Perry Tp.,

Stark Co.; they remained here some two years, and then removed to Pike Township, where Jacob, our subject's father married Mary Shell in 1812. In 1815, the two families sold out and removed to our subject's farm, where they erected a log cabin and began pioneer life in earnest. On their arrival in the county, it was all woods, at considerable intervals being little log cabins, in the midst of small clearings, that the more courageous pioneers had formed. Life here was an incessant warfare with bears, wolves and other wild beasts. When at labor in the fields the settlers were deemed unsafe unless the trusty flint-lock was handy, and at night stock had to be housed in order to keep them from the ravages of wild beasts. Through such scenes our subject was raised, the greater portion of his time being passed in hard labor on the farm. At that early day, when distilleries were to be found at almost every cross-path, his father was often employed by these, while the rest were at home clearing the land. The family of Younkmans was known throughout the whole country as courageous and hardy people. Daniel Younkman, Sr., died in 1838, and his widow in 1847; Jacob died April 8, 1870, and his widow Dec. 2, 1874; the last two were parents of five children—Daniel J., Elizabeth, Tarissa, Polly and Katy; the last named is dead; the balance are all living in Stark County. From the time our subject was 2 years old to the present, he has always lived on the old farm in Bethlehem Township, making a period of sixty-six years. He was married, to Nancy Leighly, Dec. 25, 1834, and to their union were born eight children—Anthony, Mary Ann, Susanna, Samuel (deceased), Jeremiah, Sarah, Timothy and Cynthia (deceased). Samuel died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., while serving his country in the rebellion. Anthony was also in the army, a commissioned officer. In connection with farming, for the past thirty years, Mr. Younkman has followed the occupation of auctioneer, and, although on the shady side of life, he still has much more to do in this direction than he wishes; in politics he is a Democrat; he owns 200 acres of well-improved land, and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT ANDERSON, farmer; P. O. Homeworth, Columbiana Co. The Anderson family are of Scotch descent for many generations, and the occupation in the old country of the family was that of shepherds. Robert was born at Dumfries, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1824; his father, James Anderson, was born June 9, 1788; he married Grace Potts, and they had three children. In June, 1833, they left Scotland with their family and emigrated to America, the voyage occupying some two months; after reaching this country they sailed up the St. Lawrence River, across Lake Ontario, around Niagara Falls to Buffalo; then across Lake Erie to Cleveland, down the Ohio Canal to Massillon, then over the roads to Canton, and finally through Washington Township by the Thomas road. For three months, they lived in Columbiana County, and in November, 1833, settled in Washington Township. James left his native land with enough money to buy a farm, and purchased 160 acres from Thomas Lacey, paying $600 for the tract. (The usual price of a quarter-section of good land in those days was $800, or $5 per acre.) Their nearest neighbors, in 1833, were Michael Beltz and Henry Shaffer; the township was very thinly settled, the greater portion of the land being covered with a heavy growth of timber. James was Treasurer of Washington Township for twelve successive terms, and was connected with the Presbyterian Church of Homeworth; he died April 1, 1871, aged nearly 83, his wife, many years previous, on March 4, 1852, aged 64 years; they were the parents of three children—William, now a resident of Columbiana County, near Homeworth; Barbara, who died

in 1877; and Robert, the youngest, subject of this sketch. He was raised on his father's farm; the first school he attended was in November, 1839, taught by John Moffatt; it was held in the Diehl Schoolhouse, and the first held in that district. Robert was married, May 1, 1852, to Miss Mary Hartzell, daughter of Jacob Hartzell, who lives north of Freeburg at the present time; they are the parents of four children, viz., William F., Jane C., Flora M. and T. Chalmers. Mr. Anderson still occupies the farm his father purchased nearly fifty years ago; he is connected with the Presbyterian Church at Homeworth, and is in politics a Democrat.

JOHN FRAZEE BUCK, Superintendent of Fairmount Children's Home; born in Coitsville, Mahoning Co., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1831; his grandfather, William Buck, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country near the beginning of the present century, being at that time about 18 years of age, and settled in Pennsylvania; he afterward became an early pioneer to Poland, Mahoning Co., Ohio; at the time of his death, he was within fifteen days of being 100 years old. The parents of our subject were John Buck and Phœbe Frazee; his father was an early-day Abolitionist, and one of only two men in his township who voted for James G. Birney for President, and Dr. Francis Julius Le Moyne for Vice President; he was also one of the organizers of the Free Presbyterian Church in the early part of the present century. After receiving an education at Poland Academy, in his native county, he engaged in teaching school several years, most of the time in Bourbon Co., Ky. On Sept. 2, 1858, he married Ada L., daughter of James Davis, then of Berlin Center, Mahoning Co., but now a business man of Salem, Ohio; the results of this union have been one son, now deceased, and a daughter, Lillie A. Buck. He then removed to Salem, Ohio, and studied dentistry under Dr. J. C. Whinnery, after which he settled in North Fairfield, Huron Co., Ohio, and began the practice of his profession. Upon the breaking-out of the late war, our subject, in the fall of 1861, enlisted as a member of the band connected with the 65th O. V. I.; his oldest brother, William P. Buck, served in a Minnesota regiment in our late civil war, and died on his way home, at Ft. Snelling. After leaving the army, Dr. Buck located in Franklin Co., Mo., on a farm, but, the climate not agreeing with the health of his family, in about two years he returned to Ohio, and, after remaining in Salem for a year or two, engaged in business for his father-in-law; he was called to act as Assistant in the Ohio Reform School, at Lancaster, in the fall of 1869, where he remained seven years, during the last three of which he was Principal of the schools. In the fall of 1876, he was appointed to his present position as Superintendent of the Fairmount Children's Home, near Mt. Union, Ohio, then a new interest; to this responsible position Dr. Buck and his wife brought a large and ripe experience, and through their management this institution has become an instrument of great good; in all that constitutes an efficient management, it is doubtful if that which they have organized is excelled in the State.

AMOS BROSIUS, farmer; P. O. Mt. Union; born in Chester Co., Penn., Feb. 3, 1814, the son of Henry and Mary (Roberts) Brosius; Henry died when Amos was about 3 years of age, and, when about 22, the subject of this sketch removed to Columbiana County, and, in about three years, he was married, on Oct. 10, 1839, to Esther C. Morton, daughter of Israel and Hannah (Conn) Morton; shortly afterward, they removed to Wayne Co., Ind., residing there some twelve months; they then returned to Columbiana County, continuing there about six years, until finally they settled in Washington Township, purchasing some 60 acres of land from William Hoppis and other parties; he lived upon this farm for some twenty-three years, then removed to his present property, buying 18 acres from Enos Hillis and erecting his brick residence; he has resided here for some eleven years, during which period he has been engaged in the small-fruit business to some extent. Mr. Brosius has for two years cast the only ballot in Washington Township for the Prohibition ticket; he is a member of the Independent Church of Alliance; his wife is a member of the Friends; they are the parents of six children; three of these are living—

Adeline is now Mrs. Jesse Teeters, of Lexington Township; Hannah has been a teacher in the Mt. Union Schools for four years; and Alice is a teacher at Fairmount Home.

JOHN CAIRNS, retired farmer; P. O. Maximo; born in Dumfries, Scotland, Feb. 5, 1813, son of Andrew and Margaret (Pagan) Cairns; Andrew was the son of John, a shepherd in Scotland, which occupation was the calling followed by the Cairns family for many generations. Andrew came to America with eight children in August, 1833, and settled in Washington Township, upon land purchased in 1832 by his son John, who came out to America during that year, in company with his sister Elizabeth, and purchased 72 acres from Joseph Towns; he has been living on this tract ever since. John has served as Trustee of Washington Township one term, as Treasurer for two, and as Clerk for three; he supported his father and mother until they died, and all their children found a home at his house until they were married; he is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Alliance, and has always voted the Democratic ticket; his father, Andrew, died in April, 1854, aged 68; his mother, in 1868, aged 83; they were the parents of ten children, viz., Elizabeth, came to America with her brother in 1832; she was an early school-teacher of Washington Township; was afterward married to William Porter, and died in 1859; John, their second child, is the subject of this sketch; Margaret, now Mrs. John Shaffer, of Washington Township; Mary, now Mrs. Joseph Bogan, of Crawford Co., Ohio; Christina and William died of cholera in 1834, shortly after coming to Ohio; Agnes, now Mrs. Gideon Scott, of Columbiana County; Janet, now Mrs. John Grimm, of Williams Co., Ohio; Allison, of Williams County; Jane, the youngest daughter, has always resided on her brother's farm since she came to America in 1833; she was born Dec. 7, 1831, and married, April 17, 1855, to David Fox, who was born Dec. 27, 1827; David was the son of John and Nancy (Bender) Fox, who removed to Washington Township from Columbiana County in the spring of 1841, and settled on the farm now owned by Andrew Shaffer, one mile east of Freeburg; John had been a blacksmith in Columbiana County; he was a member of the Lutheran Church; he died Sept. 9, 1867; his wife, Oct. 18, 1876; they were the parents of eleven children—David, of Washington; Catharine, now Mrs. Samuel Myers, of Washington; Jacob, of Caldwell Co., Mo.; Lucinda married Reuben Lozier, and Sarah married George Lozier, both of Washington; Eli, of Caldwell Co., Mo.; Samuel, of Champaign Co., Ill.; Huldah died aged about 21; Nancy, now Mrs. Andrew Shaffer, of Washington; Mary, now Mrs. Henry Aldinger, of Washington; Lizzie, now Mrs. Christian Seniften, of Paris Township. David Fox resided with his father until he grew to maturity; he learned the carpenter's trade in early life, which occupation he followed until some twelve years since, when he took charge of the Cairns farm; he is engaged in raising stock, and all the cattle of his farm are Jerseys; he is the father of three children—Maggie, Ann and Nancy Jane; Miss Maggie is a graduate of Mt. Union, in the class of 1875; she has been a school-teacher for eight years; Ann has also been a student at Mt. Union.

JACOB GROSSMAN, farmer and school-teacher; P. O. Paris; born in Carroll County June 9, 1844; son of Christian and Elizabeth (Waldhart) Grossman, who were born in the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland; they emigrated to America in 1834 and settled in Carroll County, where Christian died in February, 1864; his wife died in April, 1877; they were the parents of ten children; five are dead; the balance are now residents of Stark County, viz.: Lucinda, now Mrs. Nicholas Zintsmaster, of Navarre; Margaret, now Mrs. Daniel Black, near Osnaburg; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Jacob Snyder, of Osnaburg; Catharine, now Mrs. Christian Schweisberger, of Nimishillen Township; and Jacob Grossman, subject of this sketch, who was for twenty-eight years a resident of Carroll County; he received a common-school education, and at the age of 17 commenced to teach school, and he has taught every winter since that time, or for twenty winter terms. During the civil war, he was a member of the Ohio National Guards, and as such was called into active service for 126 days, serving in the 157th Regiment, under

Col. McCook. In 1864, he purchased 80 acres in Carroll County, and farmed this until he removed to Washington Township, where he now owns a fine farm of 77 acres. He was married, Oct. 3, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Foltz, daughter of Valentine Foltz; by her he is the father of five children, viz., Flora Alice, John Edward, Martha Elizabeth, Emma Melinda and Ida Cordelia. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served as Trustee in Brown Tp., Carroll Co.; he is now Secretary of the Washington and Paris Township Insurance Company, and was instrumental in securing the incorporation of this association; he is a member of the Reformed Church, and connected with the congregation at Paris, of which society he is Secretary; has been a Sunday-school worker ever since he was 15, and has occupied the position of Superintendent of the Paris Sunday School ever since he removed to Washington Township.

JACOB HERBSTER, farmer; P. O. Maximo; born in Frederick Co., Md., some three miles from Westminster, May 29, 1796; his father, Frederick, was born in Baden Baden, Germany, and emigrated to America when a young man; he was drafted during the whisky rebellion of President Washington's administration; was married to Mary Sharlows, and, in April, 1814, removed with his wife and family to Stark County and settled in Washington Township. Frederick purchased from the Government 640 acres of land, comprising the east half and the southwest quarter of Sec. 20, and the northwest quarter of Sec. 29; he was a miller by trade, and worked in some of the early mills of Stark County; was an active and influential member of the old Lutheran Chruch, and continned a resident of Washington Township until he died; he was the father of nine children; seven reached maturity, as follows: Catharine, now Mrs. John Sponseller, of Osnaburg; Jacob, of Washington; Mary married George Ringer, and died in 1881; Frederick died about 1841; Elizabeth married George Sponseller and died in Paris Township; Rebecca married Conrad Becker, and Susannah married Joshua Lentz; both died while residents of Washington Township. Jacob Herbster, the subject of this sketch, received a common-school education and learned the trade of a wool-carder, following this occupation five years in the East, and two years after settling in Stark County. He removed with his parents to Washington Township in April, 1814, continuing as a resident since that time—a period of over sixty-seven years; when he first arrived, the township was almost an unbroken wilderness, covered by a dense growth of timber, inhabited by deer and wolves, which animals occasionally fell victims to his skill with the rifle. Assisted by his brother, the farm owned by their father assumed a more cultivated appearance, and soon abundant crops rewarded their labors; Jacob received as his portion of the estate 160 acres, and upon this land he now resides. During the early days of the township, he taught school several terms; he was also frequently elected as Towship Trustee, and served as Clerk for ten or fifteen years. After the death of his father, he consented to serve as Justice of the Peace, and filled this office for thirty years. Mr. Herbster was married, in July, 1826, to Miss Mary Magdalena Wentz, daughter of Valentine Wentz, but unfortunately their union was never blessed by any children; his wife died April 29, 1880; they were members of the old Lutheran Church, and connected with the congregation at Paris. Politically, he has always been a Republican, and, previous to the organization of that party, was a Whig. He has always been one of the most active and influential citizens of the township.

ELDER J. H. JONES, Mt. Union; is an influential minister of the Disciples' Church, and an active pioneer teacher of this faith in Ohio; he was born June 15, 1813, in Frederick Co., Va.; in 1814, his parents, Isaiah and Sarah (Hartford) Jones, moved to Trumbull County, remaining there about one year, then removed to Wayne County, settling at Wooster, in which village Isaiah erected the fourth house; his brother Benjamin was a prominent resident of Wayne County, and represented the district in Congress for eight years; about the year 1829, Isaiah removed with his family to Crawford County, settling some six miles southeast from Bucyrus, and was an influential member of a Disciples' Church, which he assisted in organizing, in that section. His son,

subject of this sketch, was in his 19th year baptized into the church, and early professed a love for the Master's work; he commenced to travel as a minister in his 20th year, at first as an assistant of Elder John Secrist and others who were pioneer teachers of the faith in Ohio; Elder Jones preached in Canton in the old court house when quite a young man; when he commenced his ministry, there were no organized societies of this denomination in Stark County, and all the Disciple congregations in the State might have been visited by one man in a month. He attended a school at Wadsworth for some months, which was taught by John McGregor, father of the editor of the *Stark County Democrat.* Elder Jones was married, May 17, 1836, to Miss Lauraette Pardee, daughter of Judge Allen Pardee, of Wadsworth, Medina Co. He continued as a resident of that village several years, then removed to Wooster, Ohio, continuing as Pastor of the society at that point fourteen years; he accepted a call from the charge at Bedford, Cuyahoga Co., where he preached for nine years; his work here was very successful, and at one time he received eighty-four persons into the church in one day; the congregation numbered about four hundred and fifty members when the rebellion was inaugurated; Elder Jones deemed it his duty to enter the service, and was commissioned Chaplain of the 42d O. V. I., under Col. James A. Garfield, now President of the United States; he is continued as Chaplain from November, 1861, for two years, and, during the first year, was an intimate friend and companion of that distinguished man, who has since been chosen to the highest position in the nation; for several years previous to the war, Elders Garfield and Jones were very intimate friends and associates on many occasions where they were engaged in the interests of the Disciples' Church. After returning from the army, he resumed the charge at Bedford for a few months, then removed to Cleveland, continuing with the Euclid Avenue Disciples' Church seven years; since then, he has been a resident of Mt. Union, and during this time he has been minister of Alliance College, and Pastor of the Alliance congregation for nearly four years. At the present time, he is retired from active duty, only filling a few local appointments. Besides the pastorates he has occupied during a half-century, Elder Jones has been engaged in many States as an evangelist, holding meetings in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities, which have resulted in many conversions; he was at one time Corresponding Secretary of the State Missionary Society, and is now Vice President of the same organization. He is the father of eight children, viz., Helen, now Mrs. David Soliday, and Postmistress of Gunnison City, Colo.; William A., of Canton; J. H., of Chicago; Emily, now Mrs. William Heston, of Mt. Union; Isaiah, of Akron, Ohio; Anna married Hon. N. A. Sherwin, formerly Assistant Marshal of the United States Court at Washington City; both are deceased; Mary and Kimbal P., of Beaver Falls.

DR. J. S. JUMP, Maximo; born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Jan. 24, 1855, son of Jervice and Deborah (Close) Jump; his father is a leading and influential citizen of Crawford County, and served as Infirmary Director for six years. Dr. Jump was educated in the common schools of his native township, and attended for some months the high school of Bucyrus; he was raised upon the farm, taught school for some months, and, after he attained his majority, entered the office of Dr. F. W. Schwan, of Benton, Crawford Co., reading medicine under him for two years; in the fall of 1878, he entered the Columbus Medical College, attending a course of lectures that winter and the following one, graduating in February, 1881; he settled in Strasburg in April, 1881, for the purpose of practicing his profession.

JACOB KREIBUELL, farmer; P. O. Maximo; was born July 6, 1834, in the Department Doubs, of France; his father, Christian Kreibuell, was a farmer in that country, renting some 160 acres of land, for which he paid an annual rental of 4,000 francs—nearly $800; he was married to Miss Catharine Miller, and, in the spring of 1839, with the view of bettering their condition, they emigrated with their family from France to America, settling in Nimishillen Township on 160 acres of land, now owned by Christ Miller, residing there until he died, Sept. 25, 1875, at the age of 78; his wife is still living; they

were both members of the Omish or Mennonite Church; were the parents of eight children, viz., Barbara, now the widow of Peter Klopfenstein, late of Fulton Co., Ohio; Peter, of Champaign County; Catharine, now Mrs. Daniel Conrad, of Nimishillen Township; Fannie, married Christ Miller, now of Washington; Mary, now Mrs. Jacob Slounegger, of Washington; Christina, of Nimishillen; Michael, of Perry; and Jacob, subject of this sketch, the youngest child, who was raised in Nimishillen Township, receiving a common-school education. He was married, June 3, 1857, to Miss Anna Kreibuell, daughter of Jacob Kreibuell, of Washington Township; for some four years they remained on Christian's farm in Nimishillen Township, then removed to Washington Township, having purchased 78 acres of land; Mr. Kreibuell has since then made additional purchases of real estate, and now owns 223 acres in Washington Township and some 138 acres in Tennessee; is engaged in farming, but for some years has run a cheese-factory on his land; by his fine business management, he enjoys a competency, being one of the wealthiest farmers of the township. In 1871, he took a trip to Europe, which tour extended through France, England, Germany and Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Kreibuell are members of the Omish or Mennonite Church; they are the parents of seven children, viz., Jacob, Mary (died aged 5), Catharine, Peter, Samuel, Levi, Henry.

JACOB B. KNOLL, farmer; P. O. Homeworth, Columbiana Co.; a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., born March 12, 1814, and, when 1 year of age, his parents, John and Catharine (Brill) Knoll, removed with their family to Dauphin County, where the subject of this sketch was raised and educated, residing there until he removed to Stark County. Jacob, during the early years of his life, remained with his father, then learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed during the summer time for some fifteen years in Dauphin County. He was married, Dec. 28, 1837, to Miss Louisa Aldinger, daughter of Christian Aldinger; she was born in Germany, and came to this country with her parents when about 5 years of age; this couple have lived happily together for over forty years, but they did not commence their married life with the many comforts they enjoy in their later years; during the first year after marriage, they resided in an old double log cabin, one-half of which was occupied by another family, paying $12 a year for their rude home; in the fall of 1838, he bought an old log house, with 3 acres of ground, for $300, and had one third of this sum raised by the next April, this amount being obtained by hard labor during the winter, chopping cord-wood in the forest at 25 cents per cord, and boarded himself; although it was extremely cold at times, he never started a fire in the woods, but worked many a time when it was so cold that he could not cut the bread prepared for his dinner with a knife, but was compelled to slice it off with the ax; during some six winters, he cut about one thousand cords. About the time he was married, the crops had been devoured by grasshoppers, and for the first three bushels of wheat he purchased he was compelled to pay $3 a bushel, and $1 a bushel for corn; in after years, he bought a little stony farm of 60 acres in Dauphin County, which he occupied until he moved to Stark County in 1853, when he purchased about 111 acres of Jacob Kurtz; a few years since, he transferred all but 40 acres of this farm to his son. Mr. Knoll has at the present time a competency, but this he obtained by hard labor, receiving only $700 from his father's estate. He is the father of six children; five reached maturity, viz., Catharine, now Mrs. David Powell, of Marshall Co., Ind.; Henry died in 1879, aged 37; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Lemuel Keys, of Alliance; Jacob, of Washington Township; Sarah, now Mrs. Stephen Shell, of Columbiana County. Mr. Knoll has served as Trustee of Washington Township two terms.

GEORGE LANTZ, farmer and dairyman; P. O. Mt. Union; born Nov. 21, 1836, in Germany, son of John and Elizabeth (Schalm) Lantz, he was raised and educated in Germany, receiving the usual instruction of the German schools; after leaving school, he worked at stone-cutting for some eighteen months, and at the age of 16, in June, 1853, emigrated to America and settled in the city of Pittsburgh; the next day after arriving

there, he obtained employment in the establishment of John Douglas, who manufactured wood carvings and ornaments for furniture; Lantz continued at this business until the civil war broke out, in 1861; he then enlisted, in April, in Co. B, 5th Penn. V. I., serving three months; the regiment being mustered out of service, he re-enlisted in the 74th Penn. V. I. for three years, and for twenty-seven months was with the Army of the Potomac, participating in very many of the battles fought during several campaigns; he was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, and received an honorable discharge from the service in consequence of the injuries received; he returned to Pittsburgh about December, 1863, bought an old match manufacturing establishment and followed this business over two years; then bought the Pleasant Valley Hotel, which he conducted for some three years; during this period, he was also engaged in other business transactions, which, through good management, were generally successful; he bought his present farm of 83 acres in Washington Township in the fall of 1871, and for several years has followed farming; during the past ten years, has been engaged in the dairy business for some four years. He was married, Feb. 19, 1861, to Miss Wilhelmina Bentz; by her he is the father of two living children—John and Henry; his first wife died, and he was married, March 21, 1868, to Miss Sophia Gier, two children being born to them—Elizabeth and William; the latter died at the age of 6. Mr. Lantz has always voted the Republican ticket; he is connected with the Reformed Church of Strasburg.

SETH LARKINS, farmer; P. O. Mt. Union; born in Middletown, Penn., July 15, 1832: son of James W. and Rebecca (Sharp) Larkins, who removed to Carroll Co., Ohio, when Seth was about 2 years of age, remaining there some two years; then settled for a time in Perry County, and afterward in Muskingum County, near Zanesville, living in the latter place until Seth was about 17 years of age; they removed to Steubenville, where Seth learned the trade of a glass-blower, finishing his trade at Pittsburgh; he followed this occupation for over twenty years, at Wheeling, South Pittsburgh and East Birmingham; about 1867, with fourteen other workmen, he formed a company, which was to continue five years in running a glass works at East Birmingham, but, after three years, he sold his interest; after working another year for Cunningham & Impson, of the same city—now a portion of Pittsburgh—he removed to Stark County in March, 1871, where he has since resided, now owning 72 acres of land. While a resident of East Birmingham, he was a member of the City Council. He was married, July 3, 1855, to Elizabeth Kay, daughter of Thomas Kay, formerly of East Birmingham, Penn,; his first wife died March 2, 1861, and he was married to her sister, Hannah Kay, on May 28, 1863; he is the father of three children—Emma, now Mrs. R. P. Verner, of Ansonia, Darke Co.; Julia Kay, now Mrs. Herman A. Higgins, of Mt. Union; Sadie Larkins, the youngest, resides at home, and is a student at Mt. Union. Mr. and Mrs. Larkins are members of the M. E. Church of Mt. Union.

JOSEPH MAUDRU, merchant, Maximo. The Maudru family are of French descent; Joseph Maudru, Sr., was born in France, near Belfort, Jan. 14, 1801; his occupation there was that of a teamster; about the year 1832, he emigrated to America and settled in Stark County, remaining about one year at Louisville, then removed to Washington Township, where he resided nearly forty years; he first purchased 40 acres from a man named Ribert, and afterward other tracts, owning at one time 220, less a small amount upon which was surveyed a portion of Strasburg Village; this town was originally started by Gregory Sneibley, and named after Strasburg in Europe; the part located on Maudru's land was surveyed by Arnold Lynch. Joseph was a farmer by occupation, but, about the year 1850, started an ashery in the village manufacturing potash and pearlash for several years; he was, during his life, a prominent and influential citizen of Washington Township; was a consistent member of the Catholic Church, of which congregation he was always a liberal contributor, and especially when the church edifice was erected; he donated to the church the land now used as a graveyard, and, when the railroad was located, gave land for a depot, which building was never erected by the com-

pany. He was married, Feb. 6, 1833, to Miss Seraphine Catey, who was born in France June 8, 1813; she was the daughter of George Catey, who emigrated to America with his family about 1828. Joseph Maudru, Sr., died Oct. 29, 1872; his wife is living on the farm near Strasburg; they were the parents of twelve children; two died small; ten reached maturity, as follows: Louisa, died aged 18; Seraphine, now Mrs. Celestine Gulling, of Jasper Co., Iowa; Joseph, subject of this sketch; Mary, now Mrs. Celestine Griesez, of Mt. Shasta, Cal.; Simon, of Washington Township; Catharine, now Mrs. John H. Dwyer, of Poweshiek Co., Iowa; Josephine, now Mrs. Augustus Hoberdier, of Strasburg; Louis, of Strasburg; Louisa, now Mrs. Preston Hoppes, of Washington Township; and Rosa. Joseph Maudru, the oldest son, was born in Washington Township Sept. 15, 1839; he received a good common-school education, attending, in after years, the school at Canton, under Prof. Martin; at the age of 13, he entered the store of Louis Faivre, at Strasburg, continuing there some four years, and afterward clerked for Samuel Marvin and Nicholas Shardit, who also kept stores at Strasburg; he also taught school for two winters. About the year 1864, he formed a partnership with Ephraim Greiner, under the firm name of Greiner & Maudru; in the spring of 1868, they dissolved partnership; Mr. Maudru then associated with himself his brother Simon, forming the firm of Maudru Bros., which has continued to the present time; their present block was erected during the summer of 1868; at the present time, they carry a large line of dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots and shoes; are also engaged in buying wool, grain, and dealing in fertilizers; their trade extends throughout this section of the county, and they enjoy the confidence of their customers, for, by their integrity and fair dealing, they have gained a reputation more valuable than much accumulated capital. Mr. Maudru is connected with the Catholic Church of Strasburg; he was married, Sept. 11, 1877, to Miss Louisa Vesseriate, daughter of John and Margaret (Moinoit) Vesseriate; they have one child, Joseph. Their present brick residence was erected in 1878.

SAMUEL PICKENS; a prominent and influential farmer of Washington Township for nearly fifty years; born Feb. 1, 1813, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; he was a son of Samuel Pickens, who was also a native of the same county; Samuel, Sr., married Elizabeth Kelsinger, and about 1816 removed to Franklin Co., Penn.; in 1833, he removed with his family to Stark, remaining in Jackson Township one year, and in 1834 settled in Nimishillen Township, purchasing 56 acres, upon which he resided until he died, Oct. 18, 1852; his wife died Jan. 26, 1860. Samuel, Sr., ran a threshing machine when these valuable aids to farming were in their infancy; he purchased one of the original two-horse power machines, and afterward a larger four-horse power machine, continuing at threshing from about 1835 to 1847, throughout Washington, Nimishillen, Paris and Osnaburg Townships; Samuel, Sr., was a member of the United Brethren Church for thirty years; he was the father of three children, all boys, and natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., viz.: William, died in Nimishillen Township; Thomas lived in Washington Township eight years, then removed to St. Joseph Co., Ind., where he died; Samuel, the youngest, and subject of this sketch, resided in Jackson Township for two years, and, in the spring of 1835, removed to Washington Township, purchasing 50 acres from Daniel Shidler; he afterward bought his father's farm in Nimishillen Township, and now owns 106 acres; he was chosen Township Trustee for four years, and served as School Director for thirty-two years in succession; he was a member of the first Township Board of Education which assembled in Washington; during the rebellion, he was greatly instrumental in clearing the township from the draft; has been a member of the United Brethren Church for fifty-two years; has served as Steward and Class-leader many years, and has held a license as a local preacher for about fifteen years. He was married, in October, 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Killinger; they have had seven children; three died small; the others are Henrietta, now Mrs. David Trump, of Branch Co., Mich.; Ephraim; Stephen; and Mary, now Mrs. Henry Ollinger; these four are residents of Nimishillen Township.

DR. W. P. RICE, dentist, Mt. Union; was born in Columbiana County Nov. 27, 1835, only son of Charles H. and Charity D. (Pettit) Rice, now residents of Alliance. Dr. Rice was raised on a farm in Hanover Township, receiving a common-school education. At the age of 18, he entered Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburgh, graduating in 1854 and receiving a diploma; that fall, he engaged in the stock business with his father: they purchased 140 milch cows in Ohio, drove the animals to Iowa and sold them; in 1855, they took 220 more to the Western States; during 1856, he was Clerk on the Iron City, a steamer which made regular trips from Buffalo to Chicago; then, in connection with his father, he ran a store at Hanover Station, Columbiana Co., for about one year. He was married, Dec. 29, 1858, to Miss Rachel Hole, daughter of John Hole, of Augusta, Carroll Co., who served as County Commissioner many years. In the spring of 1859, Mr. and Mrs. Rice removed to Stearns Co., Minn., which county he had visited the previous summer with the intention of securing a home; they farmed there several years; Mr. Rice was chosen to various township offices, and followed surveying; at that time, the nearest railroad was about three hundred miles from their home, it being necessary to transport everything to that section by water. During the rebellion, the Indians were incited to commit depredations on the whites, and these savages made it very uncomfortable for the pioneer Minnesota settlements, many citizens being compelled to live in block-houses for months; in consequence of these troubles, Mrs. Rice returned to Ohio with the children in the fall of 1862; her husband followed her in January, 1863; he then studied dentistry, remaining six months with Dr. T. E. Pinkham, of Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson Co., and then formed a partnership with J. W. Lyder, of Alliance, continuing with him two years; in 1866, he commenced practicing his profession at Mt. Union, having removed his family there some two years previous; since then, he has been an active resident of the town, having at the present time a good practice; he is a licentiate of the Cincinnati Dental College. He was chosen Mayor of Mt. Union in 1870, serving four years; was then elected Clerk for six years; has served also as Trustee of Washington Township; is a member of the Council at the present time, and also of the Board of Education, serving as Clerk for the past five years; since 1870, he has been a Notary Public, transacting much of the public business. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are connected with the M. E. Church of Mt. Union, of which congregation he has been a Steward for about fourteen years. They are the parents of five children —Ida May, Charles E., Clarence, Virginia A. and William.

THOMAS RAKESTRAW, retired farmer; P. O. Mt. Union; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Aug. 15, 1811, son of Thomas and Mary (Lippincott) Rakestraw. The elder Rakestraw, who was a native of New Jersey, emigrated to Pennsylvania at a very early day, and died in Lancaster County; his son Thomas was raised on a farm and educated in that county. He was married, Sept. 17, 1835, to Miss Susan Barnaby, daughter of James Barnaby, who afterward removed to Washington Township. In October, 1835, Rakestraw moved to Stark County with his bride, and, about December of that year, settled on the farm now occupied by Fairmount Home, having purchased 158 acres; they lived on this land nearly forty years, until March, 1872, when they occupied their present residence in Mt. Union; some three years afterward, Rakestraw sold his farm to the Commissioners of Columbiana and Stark Counties, receiving $13,770 in cash for 153 acres; many years previous, he had donated a tract to the township for school purposes, and another piece to the Society of Progressive Friends for a church and grave-yard; he served as Trustee of Washington Township many years, and was chosen Land Appraiser for the decennial appraisement of 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Rakestraw were the parents of eight children who reached maturity, viz.: James, now of Carroll Co., Md.; William was reading law at Canton when the rebellion was inaugurated in 1861; he enlisted first for three months, and afterward for a longer period; was chosen Captain of Co. I, 19th O. V. I., and died during his term of service; Mary Ann is now Mrs. Joshua Whinery, of Columbiana County; Eliza, deceased;

Phœbe, now Mrs. Isaiah Meredith, of Louisville; Henrietta, deceased; Abbie, now Mrs. Albert Vaughn, of Portage County; and Susan, who resides with her parents. His three eldest children were students at Mt. Union College.

SIMEON ROOSE, farmer; P. O. Maximo; a native of Washington Township, and a resident of Stark County for over fifty years; his father, Frederick Roose, was married in Columbiana County to Miss Nancy Switzer, and shortly afterward they removed to Stark County, settling upon the farm now owned by C. W. Biery, which land John Roose, father of Frederick, had entered at the Government Land Office. Frederick remained upon this farm until he died, Sept. 12, 1854, aged 55 years; he served as Trustee of the township many terms; he was a member of the M. E. Church of Mt. Union, but after his death his wife united with the U. B. Church of Washington Township; she died March 19, 1872, aged 68; they were the parents of ten children; one died small; nine reached maturity, as follows: Mary, now Mrs. Jacob Hoppes, of Washington; Samuel, of Iowa; Simeon, subject of this sketch; John, of Williams Co., Ohio; Daniel, of Steuben Co., Ind.; Henry, of Alliance; Joseph died in Indiana: Elizabeth married John Wolf, and afterward Abraham Pfeifer; she died in Leetonia; Jesse died in 1854. Simeon was born during the spring of 1831; he was raised in Washington Township, receiving a common-school education; was married to Miss Clarissa Swartz, daughter of George Swartz, and, after living in the township some eight years, removed, in January, 1862, to Steuben Co., Ind., where he remained about nine months and then returned to Stark County, of which he has since been a resident. At the present time, he owns 84 acres of land, and is engaged in farming. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has been chosen Trustee of Washington Township on two occasions, although the majority of the citizens in the township are Republicans; he has also frequently filled minor offices of trust. By his first wife, he was the father of four children, viz.: Mary, died of cousumption; Sarah Jane, died in childhood; Melvin, died aged 22; Preston, now of Columbiana County. His first wife dying he was married to Miss Catharine Bailey, of Trumbull County, six children being born of this union, who are now living, viz., Elizabeth, Emanuel, Alice, Minnie, Rosa and Emery.

JOSEPH REIGHART, pretzel baker, Maximo; a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., born Feb. 12, 1839; son of Samuel Reighart, a locksmith, who lived all his life in Lancaster County; Samuel married Mary Ann Huffty, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch. Joseph, at the age of 9, entered a tailor-shop at Sporting Hill for the purpose of learning the trade; two years later, he could make a pair of pantaloons; he continued at this occupation for nine years, then commenced clerking in a dry goods store, remaining at this for some three years. In April, 1860, he came out to Stark County and worked for John P. Rex, a merchant tailor of Canton, over two years. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the 115th O. V. I., but was soon afterward discharged on account of physical disabilities. He was married, Aug. 19, 1862, to Miss Maggie Ellen Gray, and, after Reighart returned from the army, they opened a shop in Canton, making custom work there for some fourteen months, and, during the next three years, followed the same occupation in Paris and Mt. Union: in July, 1866, they removed to Strasburg, purchasing their present property; he followed tailoring here for several years, but finally commenced making pretzels, manufacturing them first by hand and on a small scale; he gradually increased the business, discontinued tailoring, and fitted up his bakery with improved labor-saving machinery, and the conveniences of his household are not surpassed by those of any other residence in the township; he purchased a steam engine to assist in manufacturing the pretzels, and, all things considered, it is doubtful if any other firm engaged in this business can produce the same amount of goods with as little labor; the cracker pretzels which he bakes are acquiring each year a more extended sale, and his trade now aggregates about $4,000 each year; his customers throughout Columbiana, Stark, Wayne, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Mahoning, Portage and Summit Counties are in a great measure supplied by his wagons; he also

ships large quantities to other sections of the State by rail. Politically, Mr. Reighart is a Republican; he is the father of six living children, viz.: Grant, Mary May, Ada Bell, Forest, Alta Grace and Charles.

JOSEPH RILEY, farmer; P. O. Mt. Union; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Sept. 3, 1834, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hippond) Riley, who were born and raised in England; Elizabeth was the daughter of Edward Hippond. Joseph, Sr., came from England with his wife in 1832 and settled in Jefferson County; he was a farmer by occupation; about 1844, he moved to Carroll County, remaining there three years, and in 1847 settled in Columbiana County, near New Lisbon, where he died April 3, 1852; shortly afterward, his widow removed to Mt. Union with her children, living there some two years, during which time the subject of this sketch finished his education at the Mt. Union College; they returned to Carroll County, settling near Salineville, where the mother died Jan. 1, 1859. Joseph was married, Sept. 1, 1864, to Miss Mahala Ann Hutchinson, daughter of Robert C. and Eleanor (Wiseman) Hutchinson; they continued as residents on a farm in Carroll County until the fall of 1879, when, having purchased their present farm of 56 acres from David S. Hassler, they removed to their new home, near Mt. Union. Mr. Riley served as Trustee in Carroll County, and also as Justice of the Peace for Fox Township of that county eight years. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church of Mt. Union; they are the parents of eight children—Mary Ellen, James Franklin, Emma Julia, Joseph Taylor, Maggie Hutchinson, Robert Dickson, Lizzie Josephine and Ida Alice.

JOHN SHAFFER, deceased; a prominent farmer of Washington Township for many years; born July 23, 1819, and died April 6, 1866; he was the son of William and Sophia Shaffer, who were among the first settlers of Washington Township; they moved to Stark County from Pennsylvania about 1816, locating first on the farm now owned by Jerry Byers; in about one year, they removed to where Eph Pickens now resides, in Nimishillen Township, but afterward returned to their first location. William Shaffer was a member of the Lutheran Church; he owned at one time over 500 acres of land; he died in December, 1858, aged 83 years; he was the father of thirteen children, viz., Elizabeth, married John Byers; both are deceased; Daniel, formerly of Washington, now deceased; Samuel moved to Alliance and died there; Mary married John Klingaman; both are deceased; Catharine, now Mrs. David Klingaman, of Washington; William and Henry, of Washington; Susan, now Mrs. William Altman, of Portage County; Esther married Daniel Byers; both are deceased; Sarah married John B. Miller, now deceased; Jonathan, of Washington; John, died in Washington; Sophia, now Mrs. Abraham Roos, of Illinois. The subject of this sketch was born on the farm now occupied by Jeremiah Byers, in Washington Township; he learned the shoemaker's trade in early life, but never followed this occupation much. He was married, in 1838, to Margaret Cairns, a native of Scotland, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Pagan) Cairns, born Nov. 24, 1814. Mr. Shaffer lived several years on 30 acres now owned by David Byers, and in the spring of 1849 removed to the farm now owned by his heirs, which land he purchased from William Davidson; he was chosen Township Trustee several years, and filled other minor offices; was connected with the Presbyterian Church at Homeworth. He was the father of five children, viz., William, eldest son, now Justice of the Peace in Nimishillen Township; he was married, March, 23, 1865, to Miss Lydia Trump; Andrew J., the second, now a resident of Washington, east of Freeburg, was married, Feb. 4, 1868, to Miss Nancy Fox; Joseph and James A. Shaffer are now residing at the homestead with their mother and sister, Miss Jennie. They own at the present time 96 acres; are engaged in farming and stock-raising. Their present residence was built in 1854. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church at Alliance.

JOSEPH L. SHUNK, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek in Mt. Union College: was born in Wilmot, Stark Co., Ohio, Sept. 14, 1844; he is the son of Joshua and Christina (Putman) Shunk, she a native of Ohio, he of Pennsylvania; Mr. Shunk was a cabinet-maker, and conducted his

business in Wilmot for many years; about 1849, the unwelcome messenger of death called him from his wife and four helpless children, viz., Elizabeth (now wife of Capt. D. Bash), Joseph, Mary (now Mrs. Henry Reed) and J. Putman. Our subject was the second of the family, and, at the time of his father's death, about 5 years old; until 14 years of age, he resided with and was cared for by his mother's father. In the meantime, he had acquired a fair common-school education. When he was 14 years of age, he received of his grandfather a colt for that summer's service, and for subsequent work he was paid a small salary. In 1860 and 1861, he attended Greensburg Seminary during the spring and summer terms, and applied himself at teaching through the winter months in order to secure means of support while struggling to obtain a more thorough education. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Co. A, 86th O. V. I., and served until the 10th of the following February, when he was discharged, and, Jan. 19, 1865, re-enlisted in Co. C (of which company he was Orderly Sergeant), 184th O. V. I., and served until Sept. 20, 1865, when he received his final discharge. On returning from the army, he resumed teaching, and continued for several winters. In 1866, he purchased an interest in a dry goods store in Wilmot, with Capt. D. Bash, under whose supervision the store was conducted, and from which partnership Mr. Shunk withdrew in 1880. He entered Mt. Union College as a student in May, 1874, and took a full classical course, and graduated in 1877; he had resolved to enter the ministry at the close of his collegiate course, and accordingly was licensed to preach by the North Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church, in 1877; at the same time, he took charge of a class in the college, and has since held the Professorship of Latin and Greek languages in that institution, while his relation to the church is unchanged, and for which he frequently officiates as minister. Dec. 16, 1869, he married Eretta Wolf, daughter of Dr. Samuel Wolf, of Wilmot.

JORDAN L. STANLEY, farmer and school-teacher; P. O. Freeburg. Near the beginning of the nineteenth century, Joshua Stanley, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, left his home in Fairfax Co., Va., and removed with his wife and family to Columbiana County, settling in Butler Township, where his son, John H., was born; the latter married Sarah Woolman, daughter of Abner Woolman, who came to Ohio from New Jersey about 1808 and settled in Smith Tp., then Columbiana Co., but now of Mahoning on land he had entered several years previous. John H. had seven children; his son Joshua W. was Superintendent of the Census in 1880 for the Eighth Ohio District. Jordan L., another son, and subject of this sketch, was born Sept. 25, 1836, in Butler Tp., Columbiana Co.; he was raised on his father's farm, receiving an education in the schools of Butler Township, and also in Salem, under Prof. Holbrook. During the years 1856 and 1857, he read law under Asa Battin, Esq., of Salem. After being admitted to practice, he located at Canfield, and, while a resident of that place, served as one of the County School Examiners of Mahoning County for four years. He was married, May 6, 1858, to Nancy Meese, daughter of Daniel Meese, one of the early settlers of Washington Township; in 1864, they settled south of Freeburg on a small farm of 31 acres, living there until the fall of 1875, when they removed to his present farm, purchasing 102 acres from Jacob Kern; he has since sold part of this, and now owns 50 acres. In November, 1866, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Washington Township, and afterward re-elected for three successive terms, serving altogether twelve years; he has also been chosen Township Assessor for several terms, and took the census of Washington Township during the summer of 1880. During the past twenty years, he has taught school each winter, and is frequently chosen as a juryman on important cases which come up for trial at Canton; he was Foreman of the jury which was impaneled where the case of the State of Ohio vs. Joseph Kline. His first wife died April 27, 1876, leaving one child, Miss Ida M. Stanley; he was married a second time to Miss Nannie Powell, daughter of Levi Powell.

HENRY STALL, undertaker and carpenter, Homeworth, Columbiana Co., born Dec. 13, 1824, in Adams Co., Penn., son of Samuel and

Jane (Hurst) Stall; Samuel was also a native of Adams County; his wife was born in Ireland; they removed with their family to Stark County in 1839, settling in Washington Township, on the farm now owned by Samuel Harris. Samuel Stall was a tailor by trade, and worked at this occupation until he died, March 2, 1871, aged 68 years; he was the father of six children, viz., Henry and George, of Washington Township; Ann Eliza, formerly Mrs. John Burton, but now deceased; William A., of Alliance; Mary Ann, now Mrs. Zedick Hoiles, of Alliance; Sallie J., now Mrs. Jesse Ruff, of Washington. Henry Stall, subject of this sketch, worked as a farm hand until after he was 21, then learned the carpenter's trade under Kirk McLean, which occupation Mr. Stall has followed for thirty-three years, working under other carpenters and frequently as a contractor, building houses and barns; he erected the schoolhouses at Strasburg and in District No. 9. Some nine years since, he commenced the business of undertaking, which he has followed ever since, having at the present time a patronage extending throughout Stark and Columbiana Counties; he has at the present time two hearses, one of which cost $800, and, although located six miles from Alliance, keeps at his establishment a large assortment of coffins and caskets; he enjoys the confidence of the public, as his increasing patronage will demonstrate; has been chosen School Director two terms, Master of the Grange and Director of the Washington and Paris Township Insurance Company. He was raised a Free-Will Baptist; has always voted the Republican ticket. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Serena Burns, daughter of Hugh Burns of Columbiana County; his only son, Dennis Stall, is a valuable assistant to his father; Dennis was married, in 1876, to Miss Amanda Ickes, and they have one child, Ross. Mr. Stall has owned and occupied his present home of 10 acres ever since he was married, in 1848.

B. J. G. WILLIARD, farmer; P. O. Homeworth, Columbiana Co. His father, Jacob G. Williard, was a native of Maryland, and removed from there to Columbiana County in 1823 and settled in New Lisbon, in which village he was a Justice of the Peace for many years; he was a skilled surveyor, and employed frequently in this capacity on public improvements planned and frequently completed by the citizens; among these were the old Sandy & Beaver Canal, and several lines of railroads; he served as County Surveyor in Columbiana several terms; was appointed one of the Fund Commissioners, and in 1846 was elected Treasurer of the county, serving one term. Politically, he was a Democrat. Having purchased 320 acres in Washington Tp., Stark Co., he removed to this tract in October, 1848, and commenced farming; the citizens of Stark County, however, appreciating the valuable services of Mr. Williard, he was ere long chosen as Surveyor of the county, which position he occupied several terms, and, at the time of his death, which occurred April 17, 1878, he was also City Engineer of Canton, and, although 77 years of age, executed his duties in an efficient manner; his wife died in 1876; they were the parents of eight children, as follows: B. L. P., died in Ft. Wayne; G. L. L. and B. J. G., of Washington Township: Catharine, of Alliance; John, died in Alliance; Maria, now Mrs. Thomas Cicil, of Alliance; George and Andrew J., of Homeworth, Columbiana Co. Many years previous to his death, Mr. Williard transferred his land to his children and removed to Canton. His son, B. J. G., subject of this sketch, was born in 1831, and married, Sept. 15, 1838, to Mrs. Elizabeth Beer; they moved to their present farm in April, 1860, residing there ever since. Mr. Williard owns at the present time 60 acres, and is engaged in farming and raising stock; he has been chosen Clerk of Washington Township, although politically a Democrat. He is the father of seven children, viz., Lily, Grace, Mary, James Beer, Walter, Maggie and Susie.

ADDENDA.

BIOGRAPHIES RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN THEIR PROPER PLACES.

GEORGE W. WYANT, farmer of Paris Tp., Stark Co., was born Feb. 22, 1808, and lived in Baltimore until the age of 15, when he went to live with an uncle in Washington Co., Penn., remaining two years; he then returned to Baltimore, where his father, who kept a tavern three miles out of the city, was soon taken sick and died. About a year later, he, with his mother, moved to Washington Co., Penn., and a year later he returned to Baltimore; when he was about 20 years of age, they moved to Ohio and bought 80 acres of one John Wickard, paying $400. Here they lived in quarters of a very primitive fashion, the house and barn being built alike, the floor being of puncheons and the upper loft of loose boards, reached by a ladder. Two years later he was married to Mary Roades. Their wedded life was quiet and happy, covering a period of forty-seven years. They were both church members for forty years. He a Lutheran, his wife a Presbyterian. Mr. Wyant is now (1881) 73 years of age, and has lived on this same farm for fifty-three years, where his son John also resides. Mr. Wyant worked hard for a period of thirty years, and is now quietly enjoying the fruits of his labor; he has lived at peace with his neighbors and has never had a lawsuit in his life.

WILLIAM BERRY GOODIN, deceased, whose residence was in Osnaburg Tp., Stark Co., was born in Fayette Co., Penn., June 26, 1814. He came to Ohio with his parents when 2 years of age, settling in Wayne County, near Mt. Eaton. The day following their arrival, the neighbors, five in number, all then living in the township, met together, cut down the trees and built a cabin, the family moving in the second day, living and lodging in it without a door for over a week—while the woods around was full of wild animals. Often in the night time was the mother awakened by the howling of wolves, when she would reach out to ascertain if her children were all there. Mr. Goodin's youth was filled with incidents common to frontier life. His educational opportunities were extremely limited. At the age of 18, he began teaming for his father from Wooster to Pittsburgh. At 25, his father fitted him out with a five-horse team, to do for himself. At the age of 27 he married Joanna Springer, of New Lisbon, Ohio, and soon after purchased and settled upon a farm in Osnaburg Tp., Stark Co., though he continued teaming to and from Pittsburgh some years after. For two seasons he ran a canal boat from Massillon to Cleveland, and was popular with freighters as he was reliable and trustworthy. In 1852, he abandoned freighting and retired upon his farm, giving his entire attention to his family and farm. In character, he was honest, humane and charitable. If he had an enemy, it was not known. Though not a member of the church, he was a strict observer of the Sabbath Day. During our civil war he was a strong supporter of the Union cause and an active agent for the Townships of Osnaburg and Paris in procuring substitutes for the draft. After an illness of one week, he died July 22, 1878—aged 64 years and 26 days. His wife survived him, with seven out of a family of nine children. Two, a son and a daughter, died in infancy. Four of the remaining seven are married. One son resides in Huntington Co., Ind. The others in Stark County. He had sixteen grand-children.

In giving a list of the lawyers of Stark County in the chapter in the legal profession we neglected to mention the names of Henry S. Belden, of Canton, and Walter S. Putman, of Wilmot.

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OF

STARK COUNTY,

OHIO.

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